ALLY INTELLIGENCER.

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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 Correspondents are requested to write legibly and on one side of the paper only; and to sign their names, not for publication, but in proof of good faith.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 amonymous letters will be consigned to the waste

THE INTELLIGENCER,

The Cancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, MARCH 6, 1886.

The Effect of Free Coal. Representatives of the bituminous coal interests represent to the committee of ways and means that it will be very prejudicial to that interest to take off the duty on coal. Among these gentlemen was Charles F. Mayer, of Baltimore, president of the Consolidated Coal company, operating in the Maryland coal field, whose outlet to the Eastern market is by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Mr. Mayer is a very sensible and well-informed man, and his opinion is no doubt honestly held and is entitled to great weight. But it seems to us to have little else to recommend it. It is said that coal can be brought to our ports by water at a lower price than it is now taken there by rail; and that is; the fact; but this is a strong reason calling for the release of the duty on coal. The duty operates as a protection to the railroads carrying coal to the seaboard. It enables them to charge more for the service than it is worth. The release of the duty would not take anything from the wages of the miner, because they are now as low as they can be brought. The railroads have, however, combined to keep up the price of their carriage; and

the competition of foreign coal would interfere with their arbitrary and unwarranted prices. Mr. Mayer well knows that there is a pool among railroads carrying bituminous coal to the seaboard, by which each is given a share of the traffic with which the others agree to abstain from interference. The Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Norfolk & Western each have their allotment, and

the Beech Creek will get its share if it is not diverted to the supply of the Western The result is that the charge for carrying

2,000 pounds of bituminous coal to the Philadelphia consumer is two dollars per ton, the distance being less than two hundred and fifty miles, the coal itself being bought at the this the miner gets thirty-six cents, the land owner ten to fifteen cents, for royalty, and the operator the remainder; of which about ten cents goes to pay his general expenses and what is left represents his profit. It is clear enough that there is no room anywhere among these items of the cost of coal at the seaboard, for much rereduction, save in the cost of carriage; and that there is abundant room for it there. A car load of coal is about twenty-five tons : so that the railroad gets fifty dollars to take a car load of coal to Philadelphia, the trip being made in two days, the car being unloaded in another day and returned in a day or two. Undoubtedly that is a profitable business. It would be done at a large profit for half the money. Anyone can see that with a glance at the facts.

And it is done for less than half the money, and in this state, at this time, by the same company. Coal is sold to-day in Buffialo, New York, for one dollar per ton, as we are reliably assured, which is taken there from the Clearfield-Jefferson region in Pennsylvania, although the distance is greater than to Philadelphia. This is a very unusually low price, and cannot be maintained But coal has, we understand. for a long time been sold for less than a dollar and a half a ton at Buffalo ; as the coal costs sixty cents at the mines. a dollar at Buffalo gives but forty cents for carriage, and a dollar and a-half but ninety

These are the results of railroad competition. Several railroads take the traffic north and westward from the Clearfield-Jefferson field, and generally they are bankrupt; which shows that their competition reduces their tolls below a paying price. The Pennsylvania road has had no competition in taking coal eastward, and is threatened with none save from the Beech Creek. As a consequence it recoups itself from the Eastern consumer for what it loses on the Western. This is a swindle from hich free trade in coal will measrably relieve the Atlantic consumer, who will be able to buy foreign coal at a price that will compel the railroads to put their tariff nearer to a fair figure ;

which will be about a half cent per mile. If it is a fact that this price will yield a fair profit on coal carriage, Congress need have no hesitation in taking the duty of seventy-five cents a ton off coal, as the railroads can afford to drop the whole of this seventy-five cents from their charge ad still have a very profitable business in supplying the Atlantic seaboard with bituous coal.

Hedging.

Judge Clayton, of Delaware county, is reported to have said in his charge to the ury in the case of the negro Johnson, on al for the Sharpless murder: "If you and that when the blow was struck Johnson was intending to rob Mr. Sharpless, then he is guilty of murder in the first dee. If you find that the man was killed. the defendant killed him, and that the adant did not attempt to rob him, then is guilty of murder in the second de-

rtainly this passage as reported must torn from its context. It is not reasonto suppose the judge would charge in manner without further qualification.

There is nothing in the circumstances of the case to show that, if the crime was murder, it was of any lesser degree than the capital offense. If committed by a sane man it was done in cold blood or in the commission of a felony, in either of which cases it was murder in the first degree; and the mere event of no attempt to rob is

not sufficient to change the degree. But it would be very like a jury not to be satisfied to hang Johnson and yet to be afraid to acquit him; and the judge's charge as quoted looks like an invitation to them to take the illogical course and hand in an equivalent of the Scotch judgment " not proved." It may be a good thing to provide for such an escape, but our law has no such phase. The man must be either proved guilty or go free, even though a conviction of his criminality is general and the minds of the jury so inclined. The evidence must prove it beyond doubt, and neither court nor jury has a right to hedge.

-The news comes of Johnson's conviction. It seems to have been effected on at least a doubtful sort of evidence, which would hardly have convicted a defendant of greater influence, and though the public will incline to think the prisoner guilty. in the absence of any other substantiated theory to explain the crime, a legal analysis of the evidence hardly proves it of the clear and convincing character that ought to be required to hang men.

The Blair Bill.

The unconstitutional educational bill, fathered by Blair, has passed the Senate. and the project of dumping \$77,000,000 of Uncle Sam's money into the laps of states for educational purposes, whether they want it or not, is put fairly on its way. The bill provides that the money is to be given to the several states and territories in that proportion which the whole number of persons in .ach, who being of the age of ten years and over cannot write, bears to the whole number of such persons in the United States, according to the census of 1880 until the census of 1890 shall be obtained. There is a special appropriation of \$2,000,000 to aid in the erection of school houses in sparsely settled districts, making the total amount of the gift \$79,000,000. The scheme is to last eight years, the sums appropriated each year varying from \$15,-000,000 the third year to \$5,000,000 the eighth year.

On what ground senators can justify their vote for this preposterous scheme it would be difficult to say. If it is hung upon the peg that Congress may "provide for the general welfare," the same argument would apply to making good roads through

The Southern states do not ask this costly act of paternalism on the part of the government. Statistics show that they are steadily increasing their education facilities, and it is better that they should cling to self-help than to aid from without. Besides, nothing can justify the taxing one state to supply the educational defects of

FROUDE, who claims some little reputation as a historian, says: "If there be any people unfit to govern themselves it is the Irish." Wait and see.

It has leaked out in the literary circles of New York that the long-hidden author of the "Buntling Ball" is Edgar Fawcett, the well-known society novelist of that city, though the secret is still kept by publishers and author as well as they can. It will be emembered that the publishers offered \$1,000 for a correct guess of the author's name, the money to be divided if more than one hit upon it. The purchaser of every volume had a guess. Thousands seem to have mines for from sixty to seventy cents. Of tried their judgment and there were 238 guessed the right person, so that each of them gets \$3.87. Of these one took twelve guesses; five had five; one had four and five took two chances. Some other names than Fawcett's received nearly as many votes, notably Robert Grant's. Most of the successful guessers were from New York state, though one of them-only one-was a Lancastrian, Dr. James E. Baker, ot North

> WHO would think on looking at the twinkle of a pretty girl's eye that it was caused by " a peculiar abrillar-like movement of the lids, in which the orbitillaris paipebrarum played a prominent part"!

> THE women of Massachusetts, as is right and proper, are taking an increasing interest in school committee elections. Eleven hundred voted in 1882, thirteen hundred in 1883, seventeen hundred in 1884, and more than thirty-two hundred in 1885.

> THE present issue of the INTELLIGENCER is one not to be ashamed of. Its war article is one of the most copious and interesting of a notable series: the "Descon's Week" is a story for laymen and cleric, pew and pulpit; the other sketch, in lighter vein, is a tale of love and war; "Uncas" gives our widening circle of readers some bits of refreshing criticism on one of the new and great American novelists, and "Sindbad" loiters on his way to church to chat about all sorts of things; the local and biographical personal sketches are accompanied by excellent portraits, and the religious, literary and poetic miscellany of to-day's issue is of high excellence; the telegraphic service and local news reports are better than the best; we let a little boy from "the Home" tell his story in his own way, and altogether the In-TELLIGENCER puts on its spring bonnet even before the carnival time.

> THERE is an impression abroad in the land that if the Republican national conven-tion was to be held next fall James G. Blaine, of Maine, would be the man.—New

> There is an impression at home that there was an election in 1884 and James G. Blaine. of Maine, was not the man.

Ir has been frequently said that young lady school teachers accept their posts as trainers of the youthful idea as a proper step in the direction of matrimony. This the sex indignantly assert is a base canard, but they must be estopped from further denial on hearing the experience of Miss Lizzette Horbig, a teacher of German in the high school at Tiffin, Ohio. It is related that she accomplished the feat of whipping thirty-five boys, ranging from 9 to 14 years, in thirtylive consecutive minutes. A woman like that would be a treasure in any household.

An educational bill to inculcate a knowl edge of the constitution in members of Congress is a consummation devoutly to be

THE proposed measure in Philadelphia that all poultry shall be dressed before being sold, is causing much indignant protest among dealers. The argument advanced for among dealers. The argument a value, but it is that drawn poultry is more healthy, but that poultry cleaned the opposition allege that poultry cleaned will keep good just about twenty-four hours, for in cleaning, the skin is necessarily broken, and the meat, exposed to the air, soon com-

DOLLARS weigh more than words in the present status of the Irish situation.

THE city political caldron is now boiling. and the hopes of many of the candidates are destined to disappear in the rising steam.

Public prejudice is becoming more and more important as the thirteenth member of the modern jury.

DRIFT.

Somenopy asked the other day what I considered the best novel thus far written in America. Without hesitation I answered "Dr. Sevier," by George W. Cable, Whether regarded from a purely literary point of view, or from the higher one of moral purpose and tendency, it remains the most artistically perfect and ethically wholesome novel yet produced by an American writer—not except-ing either hawthorne's or Harriet Beecher Stowe's. For strictly speaking neither of these enters into comparison with Cable. Hawthorne's romances are not novels but romances, and unquestionably without a peer, scarcely without a rival, in the language, while Uncle Tom's Cabin is far more than a novel, and therefore to be judged by other tests and according to other standards.

Non is this estimate of Cable unsupported by weighty and recognized authority. Only a few weeks after it was first expressed, a notable article on recent American fiction appeared from the critical pen of my friend, Prof. Charles F. Richardson, than there is no higher authority on literary sub-jects in the country, in which he pronounces Mr. Cable "the wholesomest of later Ameri-can novelists," and further says: "The 'art for art's sake' dogma gets no encouragement from his short stories and novels. Through New Orleans life he sees the good and bad threads running, but the warp and woof which he weaves therefrom into his books which he weaves therefrom tuto has are presented to us as a beautiful and hopeful result. He knows what life is, and what it is for; and the life he describes is real and the life he describes is real and partial. Mr. it is for; and the life be describes is real and complete, not imaginary and partial. Mr. Cable's Louisiana, like Bret Harte's California, is a land of hopes and fears, of struggle and victory or defeat, of right and wrong, of reward and penalty. Mr. Cable is the finer artist, Mr. Harte, the brighter wir; but each in his own way is a moralist in literature. Mere 'finish' seems cheap and poor beside downright wholesomeness, when effectively and beautifully trought before the reader. and beautifully brought before the reader.

It is just this "downright wholesom ness," wrought out with as exquisitely delicate an art as anything of Howells or James that makes Mr. Cable's work of larger, and 1 believe more lasting merit than the writings of these two leading and popular authors, They may technically have more art; but he has more heart. And as between art and heart, the world and literature can less afford to excuse a lack of the latter than of the former. Nor will it, so long as men with human sympathies, feelings and consciences are the judges. Over against Daisy Miller or the Laphan girls and their mother, sweet Mary Richling shines forth as a "gein of purest ray serene," in whose light the former appear but as caricatures of true womanhood. In the whole realm of English or American fiction there is no more perfect representation of the fairest ideal of a pure and loving woman, wife and mother, and noble help-meet withal, than we have in Mary Richling: not an ideal that is never realized, but pre-cisely one that is realized to such an extent that she is but the representative of the true and hightest type of American female chara-Read "Dr. Seivier" over again, care tully, and see whether this is not true. At any rate, it you know of a lovelier character than Mary's in any novel, why just let me know, too; I have never seen one and scarcely expect to, certainly not in any novel of the James-Howells school of action.

Mr. Carte, by the way, has promised a new novel, in a new field, which is to appear soon as a serial. Its scene will be laid among the Acadians, the people to whom we owe a great debt for having given us Evangeline. Ever since he has come north be has been studying the history, characterishas been studying the history, characteristics, scenery, architecture and customs of life
among that once unfortunate people. For he
is in so far as throughgoing a realist as Mr.
James himself. The "Old Creole Days"
and "Madame Delphine" are as conscientious pictures of life, dress, temperament and
speech in the old-time Creole quarter of New
Orleans, as are Miss Morfree's "In the Tennessee Mountains," or Mr. Howells's "Rise
of Shas Lapham," or Mr. James's "Bostonians," of the localities and people of whom
they treat. It is, therefore, with much interest that I await the result of his Acadian
studies; in fact, there are only two other studies; in fact, there are only two other works for which I look forward with an equal interest and eagerness. The first of these is Mr. Lowell's volume on Hawthorne in the "American Men of Letters" series; and the second is Prof. Richardson's "His-tory of American Literature." a work we need very much, and which no one is more need very much, and which no one is more fully competent to give us than he. Mr. Lowell's volume is now in press; while Prof. Richardson writ's me that he is "peg-ging away every day a little" at his work, which will occupy from three to five vol-umes. He expects to have the first volume out this spring, if possible.

I suspect that neither of these writers is at present working as hard and steadily at his task as is Mr. Cable. But who can tell? The methods of work of literary men are so different, that sometimes they are working bardest when we least imagine it; while riding on an omnibus, as Victor Hugo used to do, or pac-ing up and down a favorite woodland path, as Nathaniel Hawthorne, or like Mark Twain. on a railroad train, or walking through the fields and meadows and along forest streams, as did Dr. Multord in thinking out his two great works on "The Nation," and "The Republic of God," than which nothing more profound and fundamental in political phil-osophy and theology has been produced in

MR. CARLE's method is different from any of these, at least since he is living in the north. where professional engagements, and the hatred of the New Orleans Creoles, have caused him to take up his permanent abode at Northhampton, Mass. His study in his new home there is almost as bare as a garret. He does not want any books about him except just those bearing on the subject he has in hand and selected by him for reference. A recent writer in The Book Buyer says of him: "Mr. Cable is not among those who believe in being ruled by inspiration; he goes into his study at nine in the morning and leaves it at five in the afternoon, only stepping into the next room at lunch time and back again. This is his invariable habit; he never waits for inspiration, except at the desk with pen-cil in hand, and often shuts the windows to guard against the temptation of looking upon what is going on without, and being distracted thereby. From his work he goes upon long walks, not so often drives he rarely drives for his own pleasure, preferring the exercise of a brisk walk. In winter, after his day's hard work, he attends to his corres-pondence and the reading and revision of unhaished work. But in the summer he stops all thought of his work at five in the after noon, and devotes the rest of his time to wife and children, taking his rest in, as he expressed it, 'pottering with music,' in which he professes himself a 'wretched dabbler,' " though in reality, like the late Sidney Lanler, he is a fine musician. "At b's work he is a slow writer, swift of pen, out slow to conslow writer, switt of pen, but slow to con-struct his thoughts into written speech. He never lets outside noises or happenings dis-turb him, but works steadily until his stint is finished. By long practice he has schooled himself to turn with facility from one subject to another, and at the present time he is writ-ing two books at once."

SPEAKING of authors often doing their hardest, and therefore their best work, when they least seem to be working, reminds me that Shelley is known to have composed his "Revolt of Islam" while lying in the bottom of a little boat in the Thames; while his friend Keats produced his matchless "Ode to the Nightingale" while walking up and down a little lane in Hampstead. Wordsworth too little lane in Hampstead. Wordsworth too produced nearly all his nature-breathing poetry in the first instance out in the open air, committing it to writing on his return home. Our own Washington Irving did the same, only that he saved time by taking his portfolio with him, and then writing down much of his charming work right on the spot. He had a favorite rustic style in a meadow near his home where he used to spend a large part of his time in this occupation. Anyone seeing Robert Burns on his mad gallops over the wild moors of Scotland would have thought he was doing anything else in the

world than composing his splendid lyric "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled , Scots wham Bruce has often led ; Welcome to your gory bed, Or to glorious victorie."

Yet that is what he was doing, one readily ret that is what he was doing, one readily believes, for even as he reads it he can still bear the exhibitanting clatter of horses' hoofs rattling through the lines. It is less easy to believe him when he declares that he dreamed one of his other poems complete; though Coleridge says the same of his own "Kubla Khan," and Campbell assures us that the best line in his "Lochlel's Warning" also came to him complete in a dream ing" also came to him complete in a dream

Non is it only poets who have such strange times and ways of working. So heavy an old theologian as Hooker, for instance, did a great part of his work on the " Ecclesiastical

Polity" while minding the baby for Mistres Hooker and rocking its cradle to put it to sleep. The great philosopher Spinoza composed some of his most important work while grinding glasses: Descartes, who came atter him, wrote mostly lying in bed | while the greatest of them all, Hegel, wrote on serenely in his little room in Jena, utterly atsorbed in his work, while the great battle was raging without, and hundreds of camon were rearing and thundering at his very roaring and thundering at his very

Bur while every literary man has his own methods, that in which all are alike, is this, that all alike must work, and work hard and long, to accomplish anything lasting or achieve any worthy results. The same rule obtains in literature as everywhere else. No work no worth. That is the universal, inex-orable law. And the harder, more conscien-tious and persistent the work, the better and more lasting the results. Idlers may sometimes make money; but only workers ever make men. Idlers may even sometimes be happy, or at least seem so; but as Carlyle most truly says; "There is in man a higher than love of happiness; he can do without happiness, and instead thereof find blessed-ness!" And this no idler can ever obtain. It is the heritage of the worker alone. No wiser, truer words were ever uttered than these of "Aurora Leigh":

these of "Aurora Leigh":

"Get I ave to work
In this world,—'tis the best you get at all:
For God, in cursing, give as better gifts
Than men in benediction. God says'sweat
For forcheads'; men say'crowns'; and so we
are crowned—
Are, gashed by some tormenting circle of steel
Which snaps with a secret spring. Get work;
get work;
Be sure 'its better than what you work to get."
UNCAS.



The Lady Who Caused the Flatter by Read ing "Ostler Joe."

Washington society has been all in a flutter recently about the action of Mrs. James Brown Potter in reading George R. Sims' poem, "Ostler Joe," at a private entertain-ment given at the house of Secretary Whit ney. Mrs. Potter is an amateur actress and one of the leaders of society both in New York and Washington. The peem which she read undoubtedly teaches a great moral esson, although the taste which prompted its lesson, although the taste which prompted its reading before an audience composed largely of unmarried girls is to say the least questionable. The poem has frequently been recited in public, however, and Mrs. Potter berseif gave it before a large audience in a private house in New York, the reading passing without criticism.

---PERSONAL.

Cononeye says: "Religions die but re-ligion lives," JUSTICE CHITTY, of London, was recently trying a case when a large piece of plaster fell from the ceiling upon the canopy under which he was sitting. "Flat justifia, rust colum," he exclaimed; and went on with the trial the trial.

REV. A. P. JONES, the preacher at Frankfort, Spink county, Dakota, being absent on a recent Sunday, his wife preached a sermon, and the congregation now want the male Jones to stay away all the time or let his wife do the preaching.

SAM JONES, the Georgia revivalist, says he doesn't want to die for a year after making a horse trade. He wants that length of time for solid prayer. Mr. Jones says he has been there. It would be interesting to hear from the man he swapped with. Bishop Kean, of Richmond, Va., who

taking an active part in raising the funds for the proposed new Catholic university, tells of an old Irish woman who came to him and said that she heard they wanted to endow chairs for the university and gave him 85 to

Liszy has written a letter to the London Times saying that he will not play in public during the visit to England that he proposes soon to make. He says: My tingers are 7. years old, and Bulow, Saint-Saens, Rubin stein, and Walter Bache play my composi-tions much better than my dilapidated self."

DR. TALMAGE, of Brooklyn, has a brother oyn, who is also a clergyman, and a very excellent one too. He is pastor of a church in Port Jervis. It was of him that Dr. T. De Witt Talmage said not long ago that Goyn was the best preacher in the Talmage family. Dr. Goyn's parishioners agree with

REV. EDWARD EVERETT HALE says "my experience with schools and with the college teaches me to distrust all the mechanisms of education. One comes back to Mr. Emerson's word, 'It is little matter what you learn, the question is with whom you learn. are teachers to whom I am profoundly and eternally indebted. Of all those with whom I have ever had to do, I owe the most to my father, my mother and my older brother." ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, a poet for

children who has remarkably good sense, a novelist of great power and the author of the "Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," is a Scotchman, thirty-live years of age, and the son of an inspector of lighthouses; he is a barrister who has never practised and his last and most notable story was founded on a dream which he dreamed ten years ago. In his dream he saw Hyde take the mysti and was awakened by the terror of

If your tongue is conted or if you have a that breath, take a dose of Dr. Boll's Baltimore Pills. If you want your baby to look bright do not put it to sleep with landanum when restless, but use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, Eccuts a bottle. Tell your friends that Day's Horse Fowder sells for twenty five cents a po

Wasting diseases of the lungs are rapidly healed by Red Star cough Cure. 25 cents.

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A N OPEN LETTER.
CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 19, 1886
MR. H. C. WEIDLER, —Dear Sir. 1 received MR. H. C. Weidlan,—Dear Sir. I received a letter from a party from the East asking my opinion of the LANCASTER COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, and whether I would recommend the school. I wrote him that he could do no better than to take a course with you. I have a good position, but had another offered me last evening. I attribute my success solely to the course I took at your institution leat winter, With best wishes, I am, yours truly.

L. N. HOSTETTER.

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and durability, and the capability of receiving
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A Few Facts.

Housekeepers in selecting wares for your tables, etc., especially those just buying new outfits, it is important that you select the best in the market. How embarrassing to a lady, especially if she has table pride, and what lady should not have, to find that her ware is all full of small cracks, and that grease has penetrated and made it look black

A cause and a remedy. All semipercelain or granite ware in its biscuit state is porous. It is then covered with natural or artificial glass to prevent its penetration by liquids. This is termed glazing. The glaze must vary as it must fuse or melt according to the

ware upon which it is placed. It must also dilate or contract in proportion to the biscuit or else it will crack or crace and produce the above

Unequal or insufficient firing or burning mayfand will sometimes produce the same results.

You may, and will no doubt ask. " How then can you tell whether you are getting a good article?" Simply and only by buying those makes which experience has taught dealers to recommend as the best and take their guar-

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Twenty lots of goods we want to make short work of, and we'll lose money to do it. We believe people are always ready to pur-chase when they can get goods at haif price that are worth snapping up. Now, then; if you come in to-day you'll get a choice out of, say,

1.0T L Custom-made Suits at just HALF. What was \$20 yesterday is \$10 now and will be while these goods hold out. There's money in it for you who are the right It may take patience to fit to your body what

It may take patience to fit to your body what was made for some one clae about your size.

These Suits were at cost to us yesterday. If you give time to hunting through them you may save just half what they cost us \$5, \$6, \$1, may be; the booty is worth a small stock of patience. NEXT-LOT 2.

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Children's Clothing comes next and at the

Children's Clothing that was \$4.70, now we strike down to \$3. Another lot to \$3.50. Another lot goes from \$6 to \$4. Another lot down to \$5. Another lot of #8, #9, \$10 Suits down to \$5.

And Biggest Boys Suits down to 85. A great lot of Boys' Knee Pants at 75 cents. And about 1,000 Shirt Waists we want to sell, We think (because they cost us more) 35 cents Next, a Broken Lot of Underwear, Scarlet and White: prices were \$1.25, \$1.00 and 87%c. It all goes down to 50 cents.

NEXT-A LOT OF Wamsutta White Shirts; All Linen Bosoms

Half Hose, super stout, 2 pairs for 25 cents A lot of Merino Half Hose, 15 cents. Another lot at 20 cents.

Another lot at 25 cents. We've got 15 styles 4-ply Linen collars; all dges: 25 cents for a half dozen. What's going o become of collar-makers and laundrying chile these are in reach? And a great quantity of Neckwear at such prices that we're ashamed to put them in print. We shall keep on selling and selling till all bese lots have gone. We're confident they're bargains to you. There isn't an article that we offer for sale that isn't of good quality, and while we slash the prices to get them sold, bring them back if you are not satisfied they're well worth your money.

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SPRING, 1886.

SPRING, 1886.

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DRY GOODS

WALL PAPERS.

We have now open for inspection he largest line of Paper Hangings ever offered in this city, representing the manufacturers of Ff. Beck & Co., Robt, Graves & Co., Warren & Fuller, of New York; Birge & Sons, of Buffalo: Mairs & Co., of Brooklyn: Howell & Brothers, of Philadelphia, and others, which we are prepared to show from the Finest Decorative Paper Hangings to the lowest priced Wall Papers unde.

Always in stock full lines DADO SHADES, SCOTCH HOLLANDS and SHADE CLOTH, with the most approved fixtures.

THE LOWEST RULING PRICES.

So We employ competent workmentto do all Carpet, Upholstery and Shade Work, and a full co of Paper Hanging, we invite in-

HAGER & BROTHER,

No. 25 West King St., Lancaster, Pa.

NEXT DOOR TO THE COURT HOUSE.

FAHNESTOCK'S.

Now Open---Large Stock of Sheetings. SHIRTINGS AND PILLOW CASE MUSLINS in all Destrable Makes. Also, TICKINGS AND FEATHERS TO FILL: all at our Usual Low Prices. Also COUNTERPANES AND QUILTS IN QUANTITIES. Prices Lower than Ever.

TABLE LINENS, TOWELS AND NAPKINS. We are now receiving daily New Additions to our already Extensive Stock, and shall continue to add daily throughout the coming season bargains of one kind or another.

"EVERY DAY BRINGS SOMETHING NEW."

FAHNESTOCK'S,

NEXT DOOR TO THE COURT HOUSE,

LANCASTER, PENN'A.

CARPETS FROM AUCTION.

METZGER & HAUGHMAN

INGRAIN, RAG, HALL AND STAIR CARPETS,

Floor, Stair and Table Oil Cloths, Cheap.

Metzger & Haughman's Cheap Store.

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

REAUTIFUL! NEW! ATTRACTIVE! All the Novelties of the Season for YOUNG MEN. A Specialty made of all the Leading Spring Styles in

STIFF AND SOFT HATS!

EXTRA LIGHT WEIGHT STIFF HATS, the production of WILCOX & CO., the Leaders of Boston. Only place in the city they can be had. Quality unsurpassed and styles the newest. Ask for the "TO-KALON HAT," an enthe new thing for young men. A tull line of PLAIN AND AMISH HATS, our own make, at prices lower than ever. Children's Spring Goods, in new and artistic designs, at Lowest Prices. CLOTH HATS FOR MEN OR BOYS, 55c., 59c., 75c. and \$1.90.

Robes, Fur Gloves, Seal Caps and Fur Trimmings,

Sold now regardless of cost. A Special Bargain in all these goods. Highest cash price paid for raw furs: Heat Skonk, \$1.25 | Best Muskrat, 15c. ** TELEPHONE CONNECTION. W. D. STAUFFER & CO.,

Nos. 31 and 33 North Queen St., Lancaster, Pa.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. A Confession! A Confession!

We confess that the N. Y. Life insurance reports in the possession of George N. Reynolds, esq., general agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, will disclose the following facts as the TRUE history of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, and the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from January 1968 to January 1983, and that wherein we have stated anything contrary thereto, we have been in error, and that their examination will disclose the cause of Dr. B. S. Kendig being obliged to pay more to the Northwestern than to the Mutual Life, for his insurance.

ROBERT HOLMES, District Agent Mutual Life. Total Aggregates taken from the New York Life Insurance Reports from Jazzary 1, 1868, to January 1, 1885. MARK THE CONTRAST, READ AND DIGEST.

laken of insurance written but not taken. 14.4 p. c. Insurance lapsed. 491,647,246 Ratio of insurance written that lapsed. 35.6 p. c. Ratio of payments to insurance terminated. 4126,792,238 . minated.

10.7 p. c., Excess over Mutual Life, 3.7 p. c. \$117,170,003. 17 p. c., Excess over Mutual Life, 22.6 p. c.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRK'S CARPET HALL

CARPETS! CARPETS!

CARPET HALL.

We are now prepared to show the trade the Largest and Best Selected Line of Carpets ever ex, hibited in this city. WILTONS, VELVETS, all the Trading Makes of BODY AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THEREPLY, All-Wood and Cotton Chain EXTEASUPERS, and all qualities of INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK and VENETIAN CARPETS. BAG and CHAIN CARPETS of our own manufacture a speciality. Special Attention paid to the Manufacture of CUSTOM CARPETS, also a Full Line of OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, WINDOW SHADES, COVERLETS, &c.,

SHIRK'S CARPET HALL

Oor. West King and Water Ste., Lancaster, Pa.