INTELLIGENCER.

KLY INTELLIGENCER. (Matt Paper.)

Two Dollars a Your in Adva

the chair and country. Correspondents are re-cated to write legibly and on one cide of the ner only; and to tign their names, not for Microttom, but in proof of good faith. All appropriate latters will be consigned to the sense

THE INTELLIGENCER.

the Cancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, MARCH 18, 1886.

The Light Question.

The councils reached a conclusion upor the city light question and decided by the narrowest possible majority that the pres-nt light should be continued for one year com June next at 36) cents per light per ight, upon condition that the price should ed to this figure from March first.

Whether this conclusion was wise or herwise is the subject of much debate nong the people to-day. The select council cod against the Edison light by one maity, and the common council stood for by one vote, until Mr. McLaughlin voted cur with select council. In each och was a member who is a stockolder in the gas company, and oth of these members voted against he Edison light. Without their votes ct council would have been tie and common council would have had me more majority for the Edison light. It was said in councils, that these members should not have voted, as they were interested against the Edison light beise it superseded the use of any gas for the city streets ; to which Mr. Baumgardner replied that the gas company did not desire to light the streets and that the gas tion was not in issue. As it is certain, wever, that the introduction of the incent light will take away the most profitable portion of the gas company patronage, it is not natural that those interested in the gas company should feel very friendly towards it and it is possible that its representatives in councils had their judgment somewhat warped by their interests. But it does not sarily follow that they should have refused to vote on the question. That is a question of ethics which has two sides to it. It may well be argued that representatives of the people are bound to vote upon all questions coming up before them, but are bound to subordinate their individua!

This light question has been difficult to decide. We do not doubt that the councilmen voted honestly upon it. As we regard the matter their decision was neither alogether right nor wrong. There was a ddle course which it would have been wise to take that was not taken. As we have heretofore said, the city is pay-ing far too much for its lighting. We believe that it can be satisfactorily done for much less. Mr. Riddle, who seems to have given far more time and attention than anyone else to the investiga-tion of the different lights and their cost, reported to councils that the Edison light was being furnished to West Chester at a ess price than it was offered to Lancaster, and that he understood that a New England town, needing about the same illumination, was lighted for seven thousand dol lars. And yet Mr. Riddle voted for a light that will cost Lancaster over twenty-five thousand dollars.

interests to their honest judgment of public

We would not have done this, we think, We would have said to the Edison people that their light at \$20,000, though the chespest offered, was much too dear, and that we would not have it at the price. We would have said to the Maxim people that their light, though the dearest offered, we would keep, but only until the expiration of their contract, unless they should be willing to renew it from month to month; and in the meanwhile we would have sought how the city might obtain a light as cheap as other cities had it; and we would have inquired particularly into the cost, that we might know what Lancaster ought to pay, and what we could provide it for ourselves, if

we could not contract for it with a company, If the city wants an incandescent light, as we incline to believe it does, we must ember that the Edison is not the only candescent light. The United States company have an incandescent light, which is quite equal to the Edison, and which seems to be superior to it in the arness that is maintained in the glass

There was no special need to hurry to a determination of the light matter. Cer-tainly there is no occasion to renew the contract with the present company for a year and a quarter in advance of this date.

A Phase of the Liquor Evil. It has been noted by a distinguished cleric in an address delivered at Buffalo, New York, that those who are chiefly responsible for the unnecessary extension of the liquor traffic are the wholesale dealers. These have abundance of capital, and they start the manufactor of salcons over the country to thousands of saloons over the country to obtain custom for their products. Many a man in the business now in the large cities would have been engaged in some other occupation, had it not been that his capital, preparation and signing of bend, license fee, etc., were supplied by the wholesale dealers, eager to find an outlet for their large stock of beer or whisky. It is related that in Buffalo in 1884 four sierale liquor men were sureties for saloon-keepers; and a brewer in To-ia, Ohio, is not disinclined to boast that

Topic it will be seen that the argument mas extreme liquor men that the in-matching mineral extreme liquor men that the inrable saloons exist because there is a Buffalo because her parents had forbidden her to attend roller skating rinks.

ing a demand for more than the needful quantity of liquor. The temperance cru-saders should keep their eyes on the whole-sale liquor-dealers.

Edmunds in a Hole. tor Edmunds has struck another snag. He has been badly worsted by Beck He disclosed his discomfiture by showing his anger; and, failing to answer the cold facts of his antagonist, and the merciles logic of the situation, he covered himsel with confusion by displaying a lack of senatorial dignity and of even temper. "He

time and the money of the public by discussing the president's removal of a scalawag district attorney, named Duskin, in Alabams. It has transpired that his time has been up for several months and the debate is altogether irrelevant and superfluous. Whether the Senate gets the pers it asks for or not, it admits to baving no right to interfere with, to control or to question the free exercise of the executive prerogative to tumble heads into the

Now, alas ! for Edmunds the tables are turned completely upon him. Beck showed on the floor of the Senate that the best reasons for Duskin's removal have been furnished by Edmunds himself. Duskin, Mr. Beck says, was nominated for district attorney in Alabama in March 1881, and not confirmed. He was again nominated in October, 1881, and still again in December of the same year, but the senator from Vermont had not felt justified in reporting his nomination favorable. It was, he continued, shown in the Strobach investigation that Duskin was unfit to hold any office, and Attorney General Brewster was on record to that effect. He hoped, Mr. Beck said, growing very earnest, in executive session, if he could not in public, to compel Mr. Edmunds to produce the record in his possession which showed Duskin to be untit for office, and to prove that Mr. Edmunds, knowing Duskin to have so bad a record, had selected his suspension as the case in which to call for apers, hoping that the Democratic adinistration would be glad to state the reasons for his suspension and thus afford the Republicans a precedent to hold up in other and better cases.

Of course Edmunds grew red and white by turns. He protested that Beck was letting senatorial secrets out of the executive session bag, but the Kentucky senator reminded him that he had produced in open session the Sherman letter from the judiciary committee's book. Edmunds retorted that he had got permission to do that, and Beck straightway went into the executive session of the Senate and asked for permission to the same thing with the back proceedings of the Duskin case. There Edmunds quaited and declined this fair proposition. A more signal parliamentary defeat was never seen. A better exposure of hypocrisy was never made. Senator Beck should follow up the flaying and hang the hide upon the fence.

LANCASTER has cause to be proud of the impetus she gave last night to one of the grandest movements in progress on the

THE absorbing literature of decollette dressing is much enriched by Miss Cleveland's contribution to the subject elsewhere

THE story of the community at Economy, on the Ohio river, below Pittsburg, has been told in the INYELLIGENCER. The estate, eorge Rapp eighty years a transplanted to its present settlement in 1825, has grown to immense proportions, The practice of celibacy has deci ranks, and while its wealth has grown to en to a few old people whose palsied hands keep feeble grip upon its vast possessions. etons gaze of hungry adventurers and of speculative lawyers. Numerous attempts have been made to foment domestic insurrection in the community, and to organize outside legal raids upon its fatness. They have all failed thus far. Another is now re-ported in the attempt of 105 heirs of George Rapp in Germany to grab and divide the property of the Economites. It is to be hoped it will be frustrated. While the Rappits hold together they can manage and should control their estate, and when they become extinct, by every sense of justice their property should escheat to the commonwealth, as a memorial of their good citi

Entn's harp is playing lively tunes nowa-

THERE is no nonsense about the new civi service commissioner, John H. Oberly, exchairman of the Democratic state committee of Illinois. He is a practical politician, in the true and reputable sense of the term. Whatever else may be said, this is the truth. The president knows the man ; Oberly spent a good deal of the winter of 1884-85 in Albany and was close to Mr. Cleveland. We think his membership in the board means a rattling of the dry bones.

ALMOST any reason Logan adduces in support of Dement's confirmation is an argu-

It is only fair to Kentucky to say that its leading newspaper, the Louisville Courier-Journal, makes emphatic denial of the sensational report of a discovery that the three men executed for "the Ashland tragedy" of Christmas Eve, 1881, were innocent. The Courier-Journal points out that this new rumor is simply the revival of an old canard ; it was told while the men were in prison, and every assertion was examined and overthrown. There has never been the slightest evidence that others committed this deed. There has never been in the minds of dispassionate men the slightest doubt that the guilty men suffered for it righteously. They had not one, but two and three trials. Twice their cases went to the court of appeals. Every advantage was taken by shrewe attorneys of every device known to the practice, and in Kentucky these devices are innumerable, and yet every verdict was against these men. It was a crime so atrocious and the guilt was so clearly proven that even in Kentucky—" the free zone " for murderers—there was no escape for them.

THE president's demand for the resigna tion of Gov. Murray, of Utah, is highly credit-

able to Mr. Cleveland. Murray was a fraud. THE SUNDAY SHEET. I want to be a preacher,
And with the preachers stand
Upon the platform Sundays,
A sermon in my hand.

That announces free of charge
The place and hour and sermon:
Whether Rev. So and Dr. Biank
Speak in English, French, or Ger
---From the Minneapolis:

A Billy, Silly Girl.

LIGHT FOR THE CITY.

THE LONG STRUGGLE ENDS WITH FICTORY FUR THE MAXIM.

lect Conneilman Riddle Presents Some Inte esting Facts and Figures-The Edison Company Finally Beaten in Both Branches of Councils-A Very Close Shave.

A special meeting of select and commor councils was held Wednesday evening. The call for the meeting stated that the object was "to take action on the question of light ing the city, to receive the report of the fire amittee, and to take action on route of

COMMON COUNCIL. In the absence of President Hurst, common council was called to order by Clerk Chillas, and Dr. Bolenius was elected president for the evening. The objects of the meeting were stated to be the consideration of the con tract for lighting the city for the ensuing year, to hear the report of the fire committee and to further consider the proposed route of the extension of the twenty-inch water main. The following members were present: Messrs. Adams, Auxer, Bare, Baumgardner, Beard, Bolenius, Buckius, Cormeny, Dinkelberg, Eberman, Evarts, Goodell, Hershey, Kendig, Lippold, Long, Martin, Mayer, McLaughlin, Mentzer, Noll, Schum, Snyder, Spaeth and Trissler. The absentees were Messrs. Shirk and Hurst, ract for lighting the city for the ensuing

PRESIDENT-RLECT BEARD'S STATEMENT. While the clerk of council was in the select oranch, informing that body that common council was organized and ready for business, Councilman Beard asked and was given permission to make a statement. said he had seen an article in all the daily papers signed "Seventh ward," in reference to his proposed action in the appointment of committees as the president of the incoming common council. No one was authorized to common council. No one was authorized to make such a statement; he did not authorize anybody to make such a statement as he had not made any such declarations as were attributed to him in the communication signed "Seventh ward." In his opinion the

Dr. Bolenius said the first question for consideration was the lighting of the city by electricity, gas, gasoline, candle dipsor other-

Mr. Auxer called for the reading of the res-Resolved. That the lamp committee are hereby directed to accept the proposal of P. B. Shaw, for lighting the city for the ensuing year with the Edison incandescent light and to enter into a contract with him at once agreeably to the terms of his proposal, they being the lowest bidders.

Mr. Auxer moved the adoption of the resolution and it was seconded by half a

the minutes of last meeting on the question and the report of the lamp committee. At the conclusion of the reading, Mr. Long raised the point of order that the amend-ment of Mr. Mentzer postponing action for two weeks carried with it the resolution

above printed.

President Bolenius decided the point well Mr. Auxer then offered as an original reso-Air. Auxer then offered as an original resolution the resolution noted above.

Mr. Long said he desired to ask Mr. Auxer a question and it was this: How much per light per night would the city pay if the contract was given to the Edison company at \$20,000?

Mr. Auxer answered the question by hav-ing the bid of the Edison company read, but to make the matter clear he would include in the resolution that Mr. Shaw's bid No. 1, be the one adopted.

AMENDMENT LAID ON THE TABLE. Dr. Bolenius offered as an amendment that with the United States Electric Light company at their bid of 36½ cents per light per night, and that they be paid at the same rate for lighting the city from March 1, 1886.

The amendment was laid on the table by a decided vote. The resolution to adopt the Edison Incandescent light was then adopted by a vote of 13 to 12 as follows:

THE VOTE. Messrs, Adams, Auxer, Bare, Buckius, Dinkelberg, Evarts, Goodell, Lippold, Marin, McLaughlin, Mentzer, Schum and Trisser, voted aye.

Messrs, Baumgardner, Beard, Bolenius,
Messrs, Baumgardner, Beard, Long,

NO. 1 ENGINE. Common council concurred in the action of elect council in referring the report of the fire committee as to the acceptance of engine No. 1 back to have the engine tested accord-ing to the contract entered into.

THE 20-INCH WATER MAIN. Mr. Baumgardner stated that at the last meeting of councils he had offered a resolution changing the route of the 20-inch water main, to be extended to the western part of the city. Since then, after consulting resi-dents of the western section of the city he dents of the western section of the city he learned that it was not economical to change the route from the one originally adopted, and he moved to reconsider the resolution adopted at the last meeting. The motion to reconsider was adopted.

Mr. Hershey then offered a resolution similar to the one offered at the August meeting extending the main on Orange street from Lime street to Nevin and it was adopted, after some discussion.

THE LIGHT QUESTION AGAIN. When the clerk of select council returned o common council and reported the action of that branch non-concurring in the Edison resolution, favoring the electric light now in use, Mr. Evarts moved that common council adhere to its former action and that a committee of conference be appointed. The president ruled the motion of Mr. Evarts out of order and that the consideration of he resolution of select council adopting the Maxim light was in order.

Maxim light was in order.

Mr. Long moved that the action of select council be concurred in.

Mr. Evarts moved to non-concur, but the president declared the motion out of order.

COUNCILMAN SPARTH'S SPERCH. Mr. Spaeth argued in favor of the adoption that that light was in use, the city had a sad experience. Now everything has been sys-tematized and the city has been furnished with a good light. The city would in all probability have the same experience with the incandescent light the first year as was had with the Maxim. He believed that the had with the Maxim. He believed that the incandescent light was good for inside light-ing but was not good for streets. While it is alleged that by the incandescent light \$5,000 or \$5,000 will be saved if the Maxim light is adopted the city will get \$5,000 or \$,000 worth more light. Then again the city will be put to great expense for damages resulting from the placing of poles, tearing up pavements, etc. In conclusion be stated that the Maxim company had been put to great expense in erecting their plant and it would be no more than fair that the city would keep their light for another year.

than fair that the city would keep their light for another year.

Mr. Evarts said the city had nothing to do with the expense of the Maxim company. As representatives of the people, the cheapest and best light should be adopted by councils. The advantages to the city by the adoption of the Edison light is the distribution of the lamps in the outer wards.

Mr. Auxer said the Edison company had been given the right of way to place their poles on the streets and alieys of the city at the last meeting of councils.

MR. BAUMGARDNER'S STATEMENT. Mr. Baumgardner said numerous communications had been published in the papers in laudation of the Edison light. He had seen one signed by twelve prominent citizens of West Chester and upon inquiry he had learned that ten of that number were had learned that ten of that number were stockholders in the Edison company. As to the card that the Edison light was successful in Johnstown he had learned that the light there was a failure. It was also a failure and did not give satisfaction in West Cheater.

Mr. Baumgardner quoted from the report of the experts at the Franklin institute to show that the Edison light was not a good one. He pointed out places in the city where there would not be any lights for squares if the Edison was adopted, and in conclusion said 750 incandescent lights would be needed to light the city.

said 750 incandescent lights would be needed to light the city.

The question was called and the resolution adopting the Maxim light was carried by a vote of 13 to 12, as follows: Mesara. Baumgardner, Beard, Bolenius, Cormeny, Eberman, Hershey, Kendig, Long, Mayer, McLaughlin, Noil, Snyder and Spaeth voted aya. Mesara. Adams, Auxor. Bare, Buckius, Dunkelberg, Evaria, Goodell, Lip-

pold, Martin, Mentger, Schum and Trisaler voted nay.

A BREEZY DISCUSSION. Mr. Auxer said the criticism of the incandescent light would have come with a better grace from a member other than one inter

grace from a member other than one interested in the gas company and raised the point that Mr. Baumgardner was an interested party and had no right to vote on the question. He took the position that if the incandescent light was adopted then there would be no gas lights, and if the are electric light system is adopted, there would be several hundred gas lights, and, consequently Mr. Baumgardner was interested.

The president ruled that Mr. Baumgardner had a right to vote, as the question of gas was not under consideration.

Mr. Baumgardner said that if there was a doubt of his right to vote he wanted his vote stricken off. The gas company in which he is interested does not want to light the city lamps, and a week ago he went to the chairman of the lamp committee and requested him to withdraw the gas company's bid. The city authorities can abut off the gas lamps on June 1, or sconer if they desire.

Adjourned.

SELECT COUNCIL.

The following members were present: Messrs. Borger, Demuth, Doerr, Long, Remiey, Riddle, Urban, Wise and Evans, Mr. Urban presented the report of the fire committee. It contains the proposals and award of contract for repair of No. 2 engine, and also the result of the test of the new Ciapp & Jones engine (berefofore reported). Attached to the report was a resolution that the Clapp & Jones engine be accepted. Mr. Riddle said that he had seen a

Mr. Riddle said that he had seen a notice in one of the newspapers that at the test made of the engine it failed to come up to the requirements demanded by councils and the guarantee given by the builders.

Mr. Urban explained that the weather was very unfavorable at the time the tests were made, but the spring worked stadily at 198 very unavorable at the time the tests were made, but the engine worked steadily at 128 to 130 steam pressure, and the committee and others who witnessed the tests were sat-isfied that the engine was a good one, and would do all that it had been guaranteed to

builders as well as to the fire committee and councils, that a test should be made that would show beyond dispute that the engine fulfilled its guarantee. He had no doubt it would do so under favorable conditions. He moved that the proposition to accept the engine be postponed until the stated meet-

engine be postponed until the stated incoming in April.

The motion was agreed to. Common coun-THE RESCURIC LIGHT OFFSTION.

A petition from the employes of the Lan-aster watch factory asking for the adoption of the Edison light was read and referred to the lamp committee. A resolution from common council, direct-

A resolution from common council, directing the lamp commutate to enter into a contract with the Edison incandescent light company was received and read.

Mr. Urban spoke in favor of concurring in the resolution adopted by common council. The Edison light, he thought, was the best. If not so brilliant as the light now in use, it will give a uniform light all over the city. The alleys and suburbs will have as good a light as the principal streets. Besides the incan-descent is a local company in which many of our citizens are interested; it is not an ex-periment as some have said, but has been in successful operation in Johnstown, West Chester and other cities.

RIDDLE THROWS IN A BOMB Mr. Riddle said he had given considerable attention to the question of lighting the city. He had heard reports from Johnstown that the Edison light did not give satisfaction. At the suggestion of friends of the Edison light he had visited West Chester and found that borough lighted with about 200 incan-descent lights. He had looked at them from all directions and found that they did not furnish the kind of light that Lancaster wanted. The sixteen-candle power lamps wanted. The sixteen-candle power lamps were not as good as a good gas-burner, and the 32-candle power lamps not much better. He was also informed that the company urnished West Chester with light at considerably less per lamp than they offered to furnish it here. If their offer to light Lancaster was as low in proportion as their contract with West Chester, there would be a saving to the city of \$3 (3). Their proposals contract with West Chester, there would be a saving to the city of \$3,670. Their proposals offered to the lamp committee are much less favorable than they offer to individual citizens. Mr. Riddle said he did not believe there was a city in the United States that was charged more for light—whether it be electric, gas or gasoline—than individual citizens were charged for the same kind of light. He was informed that a town in Massachusetts. requiring about as many contracts the contract of the same with the contract of the same kind of light.

charge this city \$20,000 for the same number. He was opposed to throwing out the present plant which was furnishing a good light, and putting one in that was not so good. If this done the streets in the suburbs will not b is done the streets in the suburbs will not be lighted as well as they are now. The plea that the Edison company is "a home com-pany" is answered by the fact that the gas company is a home company also, and yet we

company is a home companyaise, and yet we don't want gas.

Mr. Urban replied, stating that the city would save \$8,000 per year by accepting the Edison light; besides we would avoid the annoyance we now experience in consequence of the gas and gasoline lamps being blosse out by winds. Mr. Remiey answered that he had been in-formed that the incandescent lamps were also liable to go out during thunder storms.

THE EDISON COMPANY DEFEATED. The question being called on concurring with the action of common council in direct. ing the iamp committee to enter into a con-tract with the incandescent company, to light the city for one year, the vote was as

Messrs, Doerr, Long, Urban and Wise-4.
Nays-Messrs. Borger, Demuth, Remley,
Riddle and Evans, president.
So select council non-concurred in the action of common council.

THE U. S. MANIM TRIUMPHANT. Mr. Riddle offered a resolution that the lamp committee be directed to enter into a contract with the United States Electric Lighting company to light the city for one year from June 1, 1886, to June 1, 1887, at 36)4 cents per lamp per night, provided they will light the city from the 1st of March to the 1st of June 1886 at the same

The yeas and nays being called the resolu-tion was adopted by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Borger, Demuth, Doerr, Remley, Riddle and Evans, president,—6. Nays—Messrs. Long, Urban and Wise—3. Common council concurred. Adjourned.

PERSONALS.

AUDITOR GENERAL NILES is seriously ill SARA BERNHARDT Writes to a Parisian Monsieur: Your criticism is dis nonest, therefore you are a traitor and ar imbedile. Sarah Bernhardt."

H. F. KEENAN, the brilliant journalist and novelist, whose last published work is "The Allens," is visiting Lancaster, and is now the guest of Mr. B. J. McGrann.

MICHAEL DAVITT delivered a lecture at Oxford and was invited to occupy for the night a room of a graduate in one of the colleges. Some of the students were incensed and securely screwed the outer doors of the room. Mr. Devitt was compelled to reach the ground next morning by letting himself down from the window with the sheets from his bed.

DAVID SINTON, Ohio's richest man, is a Scotch-Irishman, and grew up around the big iron mills of Pittsburg. He began business as a clerk in a country store at \$4 a month; then was a clerk in a blast furnace, afterward manager, and at last half owner. After that the advance in wealth was fast. He is worth \$12,000,000, and gives largely to public charities.

He is worth \$12,000,000, and gives largely to public charities.

Miss Kin Kars, a graduate of the Normal School of Tokio, has been chosen by the Japanese government to receive three years' training, at the government's expense, at the Salem (Mass.) Normal school, for the purpose of taking supervisory charge of the normal schools of Japan. She will be the first Japanese woman to be educated at the government's expense in America.

Hon. San'i. J. Randall wrote to the Hibernian society's dinner in Philadelphia: "This 17th of March promises the harbinger of brighter times and happier days for freeland and her people. Home rule is the lesson which experience is teaching the millions of the world. It is the outgrowth of our own form of government. I reland has waited for it long, but it promises to come at last, and, in the true spirit of your charitable and peaceful association, I trust it will come crowned with the choicest blessings of freedom and prosperity, doing no injustice or wrong to anybody. It is very hard to forgive those by whom we have been greatly injured, and it is not to be wondered at if some of Ireland's bitterest enemics are just now undergoing severe trial of

temper and patience. Cruel oppression and outrageous injustice become a public scandal, and the sconer wrong is made right the better it will be, practically and morally, for everybody. This is the lesson of the bour, and those who stand in the way of human progress must inevitably come to griet."

Horses, like men, need medicine when they are sick. Day's Horse Powder is the thing to give them.

Whether arising from indigestion or nervousmess, headache entiroly unfits one for business,
Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills cure this disorder
speedity.

Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup does not contain dangerous drugs. It is a perfectly safe medicine,
23 cents.

Our minister could not have preached last sunday but for Red Star Cough Cure.

Something new is Dz. Hand's Teething Lotion to bathe babies gums. It relieves all pain and is harmless. Price, 25 cents. harmiess. Price, 23 cents.

Parents remember DR. Hann's Cough and
Croup Medicine relieves inflammation of the
throat and tubes of the lungs and cures cough
and croup. Dr. Hand's medicines for sale at
Cocaran's drug store, 137 and 129 N. Queen
street. Price, 25 cents.

mi-imd&w

SPECIAL NUTIOES.

There Must be an Open Road between the food we eat and the substance of which our bodies are composed. If the road is clogged or closed we sicken, faint and die. This road is made up of the organs of digestion and assimilation. Of these the stomach and liver are chief. Most people have more or less experience of the horrors of constipation. Prevent it, and all its fearful sequences by using Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy." It is the first step that costs. mar;0-1meod&w

A Policeman Straced Up. D. F.Collins, member of police, seventh ward Reading, Pa. talks this way: "Suffered severely from rhenmatism: nothing did me any good til I tried Thomas' Edectric Oil. It is a pleasure to recommend it. For sale by H. R. Cochran druggist, 137 and 129 North Queen street, Lan caster.

True, you are in a miserable condition—you are weak, pale and nervous. You cannot sleep at night, nor enjoy your waking hours; yet, why lose heart! Get at the druggist's a bottle of Burdock Blood Buters. They will you to health and peace of mind. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

"Have tried Thomas' Eclectric Oil for croup and colds, and fird it the best remedy I have ever used in my family." Wm. Kay, 5i9 Ply-mouth Ave., Buffalo, X. Y. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster. Speaks Right Up.

KIDNEY CONPLAINTS-with which so many suffer-which neglected, means an untimely grave els positively cared by the timely use of Dan-delion Bitters. Why hesitate to grasp the op-portunity, while it is yet to receive the benefit of this wonderful remedy. Price \$1.00, by all

Mrs. Langtry. Mrs. Langtry.

And other famous women have won a reputation for facial beauty. A fine complexion makes one handsome, even though the face is not of perfect mould. Burdock Blood Bitters act directly upon the circulation, and so give the skin a clearness and smoothness otherwise unattainable. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lanca ster.

Wanglet Bros., drugglists, of Waterloo, lowa, write: "We can with pleasure say that Thomas Edectric Oil gives the best satisfaction of any liniment we sell. Everybody who buys will have no other. This remedy is a certain cure for all aches, sprains, and pains. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Luncaster.

A Clergyman's Testimony. W. E. Gifford, pastor M. E. church, Bothwell, Ont., was for two years a sufferer with Dyspepsia in its worst form, until as he states "life became an actual burden." Three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him, and he tells us in a recent letter that he considers it the best family medicine now before the country for dyspepsia and liver complaint. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

pargative pill, but by their gentle action stim-ulate the liver, removing all torpidity and restoring the same to healthy action. Price, 23 cents. By all druggists. febs.3mTu,ThS

DYSPEPSIA IS A DANGEROUS AS well as distressing complaint. If neg-lected, it tends by imparting nutrition, and de-pressing the tone of the system, to prepare the way of Hapid Decline,

Physicians and Druggists Recommend

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS!

AS THE BEST TONIC.

It quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia in all its forms, Heartburn, Beiching, Tasting the Food, etc. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, and aids the assimilation of food.

"Rev. T. J. Rossitzer, the honored pastor of the First Reformed Chorch, Baitimore, Md., says: "Having used Brown's Iron Bitters for Dyspepsia and Indigestion, I take great pleasure in recommending it highly. Also consider it a splendid tonic and invigorator, and very atrengthening."

Hox. Joseph C. Suit, Judge of Circuit Court, Clinton Co., Ind., says: "I bear most cheerful testimony to the efficacy of Brown's Iron Bitters for Dyspepsia, and as a tonic."

Mrs. C. A. Nogway, Merrill, Wis., says: "I suffered for two years with Dyspepsia. Used many different remedies without benefit. My physician advised me to try Brown's Iron Bitters. Three bottles cured me."

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