The Weekly Intelligencer

LIBHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING THE SOLICITED PROM EVERY PART OF THE STATE AND COUNTRY. ALL ANONYMOUS LETTERS WILL BE CONSIGNED TO THE WASTE RASKET.

THE INTELLIGENCER, Laucaster, Pr

# The Cancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER JUNE 19 186

A Strong Position. The vote on the Morrison tariff bill Middle states, if correctly represented by its mbers of Congress, is not in accord with the Democracy of the rest of the country upon the question of tariff reduction. The on desires a reform in the tar if laws and reduction, of some kind and in some ection, of the duties now laid; because the large majority of the Democratic members voted this way. It shows that the Repblican party is not in favor of a reforation of the tariff, because nearly all the Republican representatives voted against

The two parties are therefore nationally arrayed in opposition to each other on s question; and the fact the majority of the Democratic representatives from the middle states voted with the Republicans on the issue, does not change this position of the parties. It simply shows that there is an important democratic minority that is not in accord with the party majority. It prevents the issue being made distinctly a party one at this time; and it leaves the ocratic party in the politically strong idea of a reduction in the tariff, while ition of representing by its majority the having a considerable minority acting as a brake upon its too radical movement and preserving to it the members of the party in the manufacturing states who live in an atmosphere of protection and are disposed to be its thick and thin advocates. The fact that this important Democratic

element is opposed to its party majority will have a very good effect upon the country in tending to obtain such a non-partisan consideration of the tariff question as is very necessary to secure a beneficial settlement of the vexed question. It is one which should be considered intelligently and dispassionately; and when so handled, its difficulties will be sure to disappear.

There is no wise person in this country who demands free trade for it in its present condition. The interests that have en fostered must continue to be given sufficient protection to preserve them from injury. The question is as to what protec tion is needed for their prosperity. Some of these days they will not need any; and when this time comes we will want to reach out into foreign markets, and free trade will be the manufacturer's necessity. It can hardly be disputed that the tendency is in this direction. The natural tendency is steadily towards lower imposts; and the Democratic party is put abreast of this position by its representative majority in Congress; while the opposing party minority guarantees it against a too radical movement. Its position thus ms to be politically strong. The denunon which is visited at some hands the Democratic representatives Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey, may well be spared. It can bardly be denied that they repent their sections, though their sections be wrong. It is not safe for the representative always to be wiser than his constituents. Tariff reform is the idea of the national Democracy without doubt : and we believe it to be a good idea. We will get to it with our section in good order and

Robert E. Monaghan's Declination. Mr. Robert Emmett Monaghan, of West Chester, in declining to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination of governor, and in declaring that he would not accept it if tendered him with the guarantee of election, will not be suspected of tricking with words, after the manner of some politicians who begin to decline when they are most anxious, and hope by a certain coyness to invite consideration they would not otherwise get. Mr. Monaghan is a frank and honest man, who says what he means and means what he says. When he felt that he could serve the state he was a candidate; and now that he does not feel thus, in the same degree, he is not. There are not many who will agree with Mr. Monaghan in this estimate of himself. He is a man of physical and mental vigor; of known egrity of character and purity of he has the confidence of the peois and he keeps in view the public welare. He is of the kind of men whom Pennsylvania ought to honor, and by whose election to office any commonwealth

in due time, when it is properly shaped.

In taking himself out of the field, Mr. maghan finds opportunity to prove we his fitness for the office he declines, y expressing his idea of the kind of man she ought to fill it and in defining the isupon which the campaign is to be ht and won. He has seen, in common most other thoughtful men of the the alarming increase and aggress of corporate power. He has wit-its defiance of constitutional limitaand its pretentions to be above the of Pennsylvania. Like a fearless and of popular rights, as he has always be proclaims this to be an issue that he proclaims this to be an expensions cannot avoid and conventions not postpone. He is right, and the ascratic state convention will not only posters in its platform, but in the persons record of its condidates.

Where Wolfe Erred.

Mr. Charles S. Wolfe, in swinging into the Prohibition party gives some cogent reasons for his action. He says that he first revolted against the leaders, under the impression that the party was better than its leaders and 'that it would some day throw from its back these old men of the sea. Events proved that he was wrong in his surmise, and after the Republican voters had vindicated Cameron and Quay, he wisely concluded that the party and its leaders were on a level of equality. Convinced of this he has thrown off his allegiance to Republican principles and be come a full-fledged Prohibitionist.

In this latter department Mr. Wolfe will find ere long that be has made a grave mistake. Prohibition is a growing question, the solution of which will eventually fall to one of the two great parties made necessary by the theory of American institutions. If prohibition was attained, it would no longer have a life-giving principle and would be functus officio. The wiser plan would be for the Prohibitionists to ally themselves with the Democratic party, which, while not approving of sumptuary legislation, earnestly believes in a proper regulation of the liquor traffic. From the Democratic party alone can true and lasting reform in this matter be expected. It has survived all the shocks of opposition since the days of Jefferson, and is at its greatest vigor to-day, while Republicanism is tottering to its fall. The earnest men of the Prohibition party should enroll themselves in the school of the Democracy, which has ever been equal to the task of solving all the knotty problems of legisla-

THE suicide industry appears to be under going a general revival.

MRS. CLEVELAND had twelve thousand callers at her White House reception on Friday. If she said "How do you do" to each one, she used 48,000 words at the entertainent. Poor woman

THE late Rabbi Gutham, of New Orleans, was a man of high character and great ability who had so won the confidence and respecof the community that the state Senate and the district court adjourned after pronouncing eulogies upon him. His liberality in aiding every philanthropic work, no matter wha religious faith was pushing it, was one of the ecrets of his popularity and his funeral was attended by many prominent Catholics and

THE attempt to measure a man's Democracy by his tariff views was predestined to failure

THE state board of agriculture at its meet ing in Scranton the other day adopted the report of the committee on the tariff on wool, which was read by John McDowell, of Washington county. The report favored a restora-tion of the rates of 1867, and was somewhat severe on what was termed the "Morrison bill" now before Congress. At Gov. Patti-son's suggestion the name of Mr. Morrison was omitted, as the governor took the ground that Mr. Morrison was not directly and wholly responsible, and the words "the bill now be fore Congress" would be explicit enough. The board also asked for the passage of the bill taxing oleomargarine.

THAT Mr. Gladstone is in terrible earnest in his advocacy of home rule measures for Ireland is shown by his closing remarks at the great meeting which he addressed in Edinburgh on Friday. He said:

There are only two policies before the country, and it remains with you to decide between them. Reflect each one of you, in the name of the Almighty God; each one in the sanctuary of his chamber, in the sanctuary of his heart, his soul, what it is in this year of 1886, after nearly a century of continued coercion, becoming weaker and weaker. coercion, becoming weaker and weaker, more and more odious and less and less more and more edious and less and less effective as we go along, repudiated by a large majority of the Irish members—what it is to propose coercion as an alternative to local government in Ireiand. [Cheera] Do not allow yourself to be carried away by craven fears, but believe that by acting justly you will act strongly. [Cheers.] Justice is always strong. Join us in our effort to close this painful, terrible, awful chapter of the relations between England and Ireiand, which for centuries and centuries has been the opprobrium of our country in the eyes and judgment of the world. Join us in this and judgment of the world. Join us in this happy, yea, holy, effort and rely upon it, if we attain our end, it shall be done more, perhaps, to the honor of Great Britain than even the happiness of Ireland. [Lond and prolonged cheers |

THESE June days are as rare as they are

PERSONAL.

ALLEN G. THURMAN has written a strong letter in favor of Irish home rule. THE LATE BISHOP HENDBIEEN, of Providence, R. I., left \$500 for masses for the re-

pose of his soul. JUDGE ALEXANDER M'CREADY, while walking on the street in Newcastle, Friday afternoon dropped dead, from a rush of blood to the head. He had been unwell for some time, but was thought to have regained his usual health. He was a prominent Democrat and the only one ever elected to the associate judgeship of Lawrence county.

GENERAL S. L. WOODFORD, of New York. GENERAL S. L. WOODFORD, of New York, says that among about 1,200 agricultural colleges established in the world during this generation he had yet to hear of one that bestowed any attention upon the condition and hardships of the farmer's wife; and yet statisticians showed that, aside from brains ruined by stimulants and marcotics, the largest percentage of insantity was toward associated. sanity was found among that class of society

#### BEECHER'S PARTING WORDS. He Speaks of His Career and Declares His

Bellet in the Divinity of Christ. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher attended the regular Friday evening prayer meeting in the lecture room of Piymouth church for the last time before his departure for Europe. Mr. Beecher in the course of his remarks said: "I came here when the abolition question was creating the excitement which terminated in a bloody war. Then an attempt was made to cast a stigma upon me and this was made to cast a signis upon the sale of church. The newspapers said, as the sale of seats approached, "Roll him in the dust and he will find the right way." And they rolled me in the dust and 1 found the right way.

[Applause].
"I have done some scourging in my life, and some thought there was little love in it.
I have never sought popularity. It came
to me. I have attempted to preach the
truth. Whether men would heed or forbear

to me. I have attempted to preach the truth. Whether men would heed or forbear I preached it. The result of this is known and read of all men. It is safe to speak the truth in love, in religion and politics, only men must not plant over night and hope to reap the next meeting.

"The times in which I live are responsible for my success. The church has been of invaluable help to me. When I came into the ministry I had enough wing feathers to fly. I could only hope. The newspapers say I do not believe in the divinity of Christ. Oh, yes, I do, and always have. I believe in Christ the Alpha and Omega of our existence, the first and the last. My words to you are let love be without dissimulation, love one acother, love God. I am sure, not because I am good, but because God loves me."

Three thousand friends of Mr. Beecher chartered the Grand Republic, the largest excursion steamer in this country, and extended an invitation to Mr. and Mrs. Beecher to journey down the harbor with them and go aboard the Etruria at Sandy Hook. Mr. Beecher reluctantly declined the compilment.

Will Not Sottle.

J. M. Piace, manager of the Harrisburg Telegram, sgainst whom Dr. James A. Dale, of York, has brought a suit for libel, was in of York, has brought a suit for libel, was in York last evening endeavoring to settle the matter. The doctor refuses to compromise, and is determined to put a stop to the kind of matter sent from York for the Telegram. The doctor's intention is to discover the name of the York correspondent, and give as severe punishment as the law will allow.

MODERN MILITARY MARVELS.

DATTLES IN THE AIR AND WEAPONS WITH THE POWER OF REGIMENTA

Porecast of What Might Easily Happen the Present Unprotected Condition of the Country-Satting High to Air With War Ships on Wings.

For the INTELLIGENCER.

The clearing of an editorial drawer has brought to light a pamphlet entitled "The War of 1886," the first page of which makes nteresting reading in the light of recent events. The author wrote as an historian, chronicling and commenting on past events, and he dwelt at length upon the fact, as he asserted, that we had for a long time done everything to provoke a war without making

the least preparation for it.

We had, by our sympathy and actual aid to the oppressed people of Ireland, by our disputes with England over the Newfoundland fisheries and our strong opposition to her colonial policy secured the bitter enmity of that nation.

By our efforts to force other nations to reseive our products regardless of our own tariff, by our toleration of anarchists who made this country a base for their murderour operations, by our deflant bluster on all occasions, we had made ourselves a national nuisance and invited war.

This courageous conduct would have been praiseworthy enough if we had stood ready to maintain our position by force of arms but we did not. The navy consisted of a few old men of war, mounting large batteries of seless guns and several forts interesting as historical curiosities. We had a small and efficient torpedo service to defend several thousand miles of coast, but not a single fort

thousand miles of costs, our not a single lost to protect its operations.

He then proceeded to describe how the British ironclads bombarded our seaports from the distance of several miles and col lected vast sums of money as tribute there-from; how a fleet of British vessels passed into the great lakes through causis that are now built on British territory, and wide

shough to admit the passage of some of their nost efficient war ships. How by these means the war was fought and ended, adversely to our country, before we had a chance to strike a blow with our we had a chance to strike a blow with our enormous army, remarkable for the bravery and intelligence of its individual members, and for their want of experience in that rapid and peculiar system of managuvering which modern arms have rendered necessary to military success.

OUR ACTUAL CONDITION TO DAY. With the exception that we do not appear to be on the verge of war, this is an accurate picture of our condition to-day. In these rapid days war also is rapid, and the nation which is most thoroughly prepared for it will stand the best chance of success. It has been our good fortune to escape it so far, and so it is as well that we have saved the expenditure of vast sums for ironclads and coast defenses which would now be obsolete; but, in our ignorance of the future, such expenditure would have

een wise.

Public sentiment appears to be aroused on this question, and in order that our readers may appreciate the marvelous changes which the art of war is to undergo in the near future, we will give space to a description of two of the most important military inventions.

War Bailoons and Machine Guns Captain Renard, of the French army, suceeded last November in sailing a balloon against the wind from Meuden to Paris in 47 minutes, and then, turning the air ship, sailed back again in eleven minutes and landed at exactly the starting point. The balloon was shaped like a cigar, driven by an electric motor operating a propeller placed at the bow; so that the entire machine was pulled through the air by the rapidly revolving screw. This was merely an ex-perimental balloon and held only two persons, but it so clearly proved the possibility of propeiling and directing balloons that the French government at once ordered the con-struction of a larger one. In this steam has been adopted as the motive power and with

great success.

General Russel Thayer has devised a balloon which promises to be a great improve-ment on the above. Its most essential points of difference are, first, that the metal alumi-num is to be used for the float or gas bag, and also largely in the machinery. This metal, combining lightness and strength, can now be made cheapty, and a float made of plates 1-32d of a inch in thickness and braced transversely by rods of aluminum would be a very different thing from the old gas bags, beneath which our reronauts have risked their necks for a generation. There would be little or no leakage, and the aluminum balloon would sail away in

the sky as safely or more safely than any ocean steamer; for there will be no danger from rocks, and if a storm arises the balloon can run before it without fear of a lee shore or collisions. Best of all, one may some day

or collisions. Best of all, one may some day cross the briny deep without suffering the torments of the sea sick.

Below the buoyant part of the ship, and firmly braced to it, hangs the deck upon which the machinery is placed, and a lower deck at the centre holds the boiler or other source of power. This machine is to be propelled by means of a powerful blower. pelled by means of a powerful blower, drawing the air in forward and discharging it through a large nozzle to the rear after the manner now in use with torpedo boats, with the difference of using air instead of water. By the use of a ball and socket-joint on the ezzle, the vessel may be steered with ea

There are many other details in the construction of this wonderful vessel that reflect great credit upon the ingenuity of the inven-tor, but enough has been said to show that this is not a Darius Green device, but an in-vention that is to have a powerful and per-manent effect, not only upon the warfare of the immediate future, but also upon the com-merce of the world.

merce of the world. There need be no limit to the length of the cylindrical float, and, as the vessels can have unlimited room for manceuvring, they will probably be built of enormous size, and sail ing everywhere, without the need of harbors, without regard to mountains, valleys or rivers, they will be a vast improvement on the expensive railroads and the barbor-bound

the expensive railroads and the barbor-bound ocean traffic of to-day.

A silk sack connected with an air compressor is placed in the interior of the balloon, and when the zeronaut wishes to descend he draws hydrogen from the balloon proper and forces air into the interior sack; to ascend he reverses the operation. He can therefore regulate his height to a nicety, but will not need to travel at a greater height than necessary to clear church steeples, mountains and sary to clear church steeples, mountains and

Let us thank our stars and stripes, that we have not built an expensive navy, for now we can build a fleet of war balloons that can sail out over the heaviest ironclads and de-stroy them; or can take position high over a hostile fort or army and dictate terms of surrender with dynamite bombs and other medicine.

General Thayer has devised another bal-

loon with the difference that the motive power is to be electricity furnished to a dynamo on the deck by means of wires con-nected with generators on the earth, at the end of the balloon route. This plan is in-tended for use over much travelled routes or in forwarding supplies to an army at the ront. He claims to have demonstrated by actual

experiment that both of these systems of ballooning are practicable and aptly quotes the prophetic lines of Tennyson, who "Saw the heavens fill with communece, argoste "Saw the heavens fill with communece, argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight dropping down with costly bales;
Heard the heavens filled with shouting, and there rained a ghastly dew
From the nation's sirry navies grappling in the central blue;
Far along the world wide whisper of the south wind rushing warm,
With the standards of the people's plunging through the thunder storm;
Till the war drum throbbed no longer, and the battle flags were furied,
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the World."

DESTRUCTIVE MACBINE GUNS. In the journal of the military service institution Colonel Williston, of the United States

army, has an exhaustive treatise on machine Their importance was long ago recognized by the French, and is gradually forcing it-self upon the attention of military men of all nations. During the Franco-Prussian war many instances were afforded of the terribly many instances were afforded of the terribly destructive power of the mitrailleur, and although it was a very crude machine compared with the Gatling and Gardner guns of the present day, it established the utility of weapons of this class, and encouraged inventors to work out the idea.

In 1878 a battery of machine guns was organized and drilled for service with the cavalry then operating along the Rio Grande,

sgainst the Indians, and, although no opportunity occurred for actual work, it was demonstrated that batteries of this kind would be extremely useful, especially as auxililary to cavalry. It is possible that the Custer massacre might have been avoided if the Gatling guns, which had been sent to his command, had been promptly mounted and taken with the troops. Heno reached the bluffs and saved his command. Custer failed to do so and and was exterminated. A few Gatling guns would would have been a moving bluff.

But here the writer fails to take into account Custer's impetuous daring as an officer of cavalry said to us. "Custer would probably have rushed in abead of his guns as they would have been mounted for firing quick enough if he had rushed them along with him."

There has been considerable doubt as to which branch of the service the machine gun belongs; it is a collection of muskets mounted like artillery, but intended to move as rapidly as cavalry, and its use on the bat-tie-field will be independent of any par-ticular branch, but more or less depend-ant upon all. It is therefore proposed to organize the machine gun corps as a separate

arm of the service.

In a trial of a Gatling gun 63,600 rounds were fired in less than four consecutive hours without injury to the gun; a Gardner gun now in use has been fired \$0,000 times. In this connection it is remarked that machine guns have no shoulders to be bruisted by reguns have no shoulders to be bruised by re-peated firing, and Gen. Molineaux has added that with the adoption of these weapons there will be fewer men to feed, clothe and discip-

The few men needed to manage these guns may be picked men and will not be subject to the panics that sometimes impair the effi-ciency of the best soldiers.

ciency of the best soldiers.

But the most timely suggestion of all is that the police should be provided with them. Would not the Chicago Anarchists have been demoralized beyond recovery by the fire of a machine gun, as they stood in a compact mass after throwing the bombs? In war and in riots it is infinitely better to concentrate the necessary destruction of life into "a short, sharp shock." "It it better to kill fifty men in an enemy's battalion if that

will cause the rest to run away, than to kill a hundred if the rest stand firm." The use of the Gatling gun, operated by an American officer, in the suppression of the Riel rebellion excited general comment. But this is only one instance of many where one brave, cool-headed man, with a machine gun has repelled the attack of hundreds.

MRS. WM. F VILAS.



The Wife of the Head of the Postoffice System

We can distinctly remember the exuberance of the feeling of Colonel Vilas upon being made postmaster general and his kiss-ing Mrs. Vilas, as a vent for his excitement attracted some attention at the time. Then Mrs. Vilas was scarcely known in the social circles of Washington, but since then she has become a leader of society there. It was soon after his return from the war that Ccionel Vilas became engaged to Miss Anna M. Fox. The marriage took place January 3, 1866. Mrs. Vilas is a lady of charming dis-position, elegant manners and a nine education. As a hostess she has few equals, and for this she was celebrated in Wisconsin be fore she came to the national capital. sterling common sense at once gave her a high place in Washington, and since the in-auguration of Mr. Cleveland the drawing room of Mrs. Vilas has been a rendezvous for the Democracy. Miss Cordelia Vilas is the oldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Vilas, and is

MRS. WM. C. ENDICOTT.



The Wife of the Secretary of War. Oldest o

the Cabinet Ladies. Long before Mr. Cieveland's inauguration the gossip had fully settled upon his cabinet, but his reticence staggered them not a little, so that a few days before the 4th of March they were not so positive in naming the president's advisers as they were earlier in the year. One of the greatest surprises that Mr. Cleveland gave the gossip-mongers was the selection of William Crownshield Endicott as secretary of war. Mr. Endicott's nomination was not looked upon with favor by the rack and file of the Democratic party, for he was known to belong to the bluest blood of Boston. For years the family have commingled with the "creme de la creme" of Boston society—their record being traceable to colonial days. Upon Mrs. Endicott devolved the social duties of her husband's house and so well did she fill her mission that she became famous for her quiet, unostentations social gatherings. Since her arrival in Washington she has fully sus-tained her former record and she has indeed tained her former record and she has indeed acted as a guide for the younger cabinet ladies. She is the oldest of them and her hair is stightly tinged with gray. Her manner though cordial is dignified and fitting to the high duties of her station. The secretary of war, on the social list, is preceded by the president, secretary of state and secretary of the treasury. retary of the treasury.

Genealogy of the Apple Family.

EDS. INTELLIGENCER—In your notice of
the Appel or Apple family in last Wednesday's issue, you say that the original
name was "Aeppel." As this is a mistake, name was "Aeppel." As this is a mistake, you will permit me to correct it. Dr. Dubbs, the learned antiquarian in the college, said, in a public lecture, some time ago, that the name came from "Adelbold" a bold nobleman. As this seemed to be somewhat far letched, we inquired for his authority, and upon a careful examination of the subject in a learned German work on family names, we found that he was correct. According to well established laws of changes in words, Adelbold became Adpold, Appold, Appel, Apel and Able, in Germany, and here in America, under the pen of English schoolmasters, it came to be written Apple. The wild chief who received this nickname a long time ago lived in the forests of Saxony, Germany, and may have some lineal descendants rtill in that country.

Will Make an Assignment

Will Make an Assignment,
Sr. Paul, Minn., June 19.—The firm of
Yallop, Decree tes & Co., dealers in tailors'
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mostly New York and other Eastern firms.

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Which means cutting the price in two. Which means outling the price in two.
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almost as many dollars in your pocket for the
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A Full Line of Vehicles in Stock, prepared especially for the Spring Trade. A Large and Varied Assortiment of SECOND-HAND WORK ON HAND which will be sold at MOST REASONABLE PRICES. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRING.

AP-Give us a call and examine the work, whether you purchase or not. DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.

Philip Doersom's Old Reliable Carriage Works, NOS. 126 and 128 EAST KING STREET.

MILLINERY.

TMMENSE ASSORTMENT.

In our immense assortment of elegant HATS AND BONNETS

are greater bargains than can be found anywhere else. We have an endless variety of untrimmed Hats and Bonnets at the lowest prices. The very latest novelties in Bibbons, Feathers, Flowers, Satins, Laces of all kinds and Hats and Bonnets Trimmed Free of Charge,

We have a large assortment of JEWELRY,
WATCHES, SPECTACLES and CLOCKS.
Our BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT is complete. plete.
Also our GENT'S STRAW HATS and FELT
HATS at the lowest price, Call and see. alt-2md

Palace of Fashion.

FANS FANS

Japanese Fans, 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 cents, Chromo Fans, 10 to 25 cents. Elegant Large Chromo Fans, cloth covered, colished stick, 25 to 50 cents. Painted Satin Fans, in Cream, Pink and Blue, Feather Fans, in Pink, Cream, Light Blue and White, 25 cents.

Feather Fans in all colors, with white bone

Black Satin Fans, large size 50 cents. Painted Black Satin Fans, gilded sticks and edged with feathers, at \$1.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

\$1.50, \$1.75, \$2 and \$2.25 a yard—Cream and Beige. Bargains in Cream Oriental Laces—over one hundred pieces—at 8, 10 and 12 cents a yard.

NEW SUMMER HATS!

All the Latest Styles,

IN WHITE SUMMER HATS,

We are showing some most elegant

White Gainsboro Hats, TRIMMED AFTER THE

LATEST PARIS FASHION.

They are the most attractive Hats ever shown in Lancaster. Come and see them.

GEORGE ERNST, JR.,

Carpenter, Contractor & Builder, RESIDENCE-NO. 50 WEST KING ST. SHOP-EAST GRANT ST., Opposite Station House. All work receives my prompt and personal at

WALL PAPER. ART WALL PAPER STORE.

NO. 134 NORTH QUEEN STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

Another large lot of GILT PAPERS just arrived will be sold cheap. Call early and look at them and get prices. Will not keep them long, for the price will sell them.

Window Shades made ready to hang. Plain
Shade Cloth all colors. Window Shades made and hung promptly. Lace Curtains, Poles, Chains, Hooks, etc.

\*\*PNo trouble to show goods.

ALFRED SIEBER NO. 134 NORTH QUEEN STREET,

WIRE WINDOW SCREENS.

WE INAUGURATE

A New Price List

TO-DAY.

NO. 57 NORTH QUEEN ST.,

LANCASTER, PA.

\$4.00 PARASOLS

VERY BEST SATIN! ALL FINE SILK LIN-INGS!

Rose Bros. & Hartman.

NOTICE.

I have been requested by the Finance Committee, of the City of Lancaster, to call in for the Sinking Fund, the following bonds of the loan authorized by ordinance, of the City of Lancaster, Ps., approved March 3, A. D. 1881, to refund \$20,000 of the existing indebtedness of the City of Lancaster at 4 per cent., and amended by ordinance approved March 29, 1881.

Of the series one to twenty years, viz: Nos. 5, 6, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 25, 26, 41, 42, 50, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, of one thousand dollars seach.

Holders will therefore present the above numbered bonds at this office on or before JULY 1, 1885, for payment, after which date interest on said bonds will cease.

W.A. MORTON, Mayor. MAYOR'S OFFICE, LANCASTER, PA., June, I, 1886.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals for the crection of the following bridges will be received at the office of the County Commissioners. Lancaster, Pa. until 12 o'clock, noon, TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1885:

1. Bridge over Cocalico creek, at Leinbach's mill, in East Cocalico towaship.

2. Bridge over Mill creek, at Ressler's mill between Leacock and Upper Leacock townships.

3. Bridge over Conowingo creek, at Wood's mill, in Fulton township.

The plans and specifications prepared are for Wooden Burr Truss Bridges; from bridge men must present their own plans and specifications.

Proposals for masonry and superstructure Proposals for masonry and superstructure will be received separately or combined. Masonry bids should designate whether they are for iron or wooden bridges.

A forfeit bond of gost must accompany bids. Blanks for bid and bond can be procured from commissioners.

Attest: Frank Grime, Clerk.

All kinds of Jobbing attended to at short no BE NOT DECRIVED. DON'T BUY tice and on reasonable terms. Drawings and external remody is believed three frames from the latter three frames for the latter three frames.

126 and 128 EAST KING STREET,

A. HIRSH, NOS. 6 & 8 NORTH QUEEN ST.

BARGAINS AT

13 EAST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

Peatner Fans in an Colors, with white bone sticks, carved, 50 cents. Painted Gauze Fans, 63 cents. White Satin Fans, 50 cents. Fine White Satin Fans, \$1, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.50. Painted White Satin Fans, \$1. Painted White Satin Fans, \$1.

Four and a half yards narrow embroidery, 4% yards wide embroidery, 10 yards material, put up in a box, at \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75 a Robe. Ladies' Embroidered Skirting at 85c., \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50 a yard. Oriental Lace Skirting, 85c., \$1, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1 40

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.

By order of

CARRIAGE WORMS.

And Vehicles of Every Description Built Promptly to Order.

Art Wall Paper Store,

LANCASTER, PA.

Window Screens Wire

We have them at 25c, spiece, up to \$1.00, ecording to size and kind. Leave your orders

PHARES W. FRY,

PARABOLS &C. ROSE BROS. & HARTMAN.

REDUCED TO \$3.00. - \$3.00.

The Manufacturers. 14 EAST KING ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.