THE INTELLIGENCER

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The Weekly Intelligencer

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The Lancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, AUGUST 5, 1886.

Tilden and His Contemporaries.

It was a mournful coincidence that those two great statesmen of the Revolutionary and formative period of our institutions, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, died on the same day; and that day the semi-centennial of the Declaration, which they had done so much to have adopted and ratified. Clay and Webster died within a few months, and Calhoun scarcely two years earlier. But no period has marked the demise within so short a time, and of so many conspicuous public men as that which comprehends the deaths of Grant, McClellan, Hendricks, Seymour, Hancock, Kelly and Tilden. It is the fate of the Democratic party that nearly all of these men were prominent and influential in its councils. Five of them had been named as candidates for the presidency; four had received the formal nomination of that party; one had been twice elected vice president, and the last of them goes to his grave with the distinction of being the only citizen of this republic who was ever elected to the presidency by a full and fair majority of the popular and electoral vote and cheated out of his office by a political conspiracy.

Mr. Tilden was the least robust and least popular of all these distinguished men. He believed in the force of an idea; and he was a student and scholar. Possessed of large means, he was able to promulgate his thoughts very effectively; and his peculiar mode of expressing the literary faculty in politics was the notable characteristic that will distinguish his public career when it comes to be more fully studied. His most important writings and speeches have already in his lifetime been collected and published; and the accomplished editor of that work, his faithful friend John Bigelow, has no doubt rich material for the memoirs of his long and active life.

Besides his acute intellectual faculties, his study of fundamental principles and historical causes, Mr. Tilden's career was distinguished by untiring industry. His physicial break-down, at an earlier period in life than happens even to most public men, was owing to his laborious work in former years, without recreation; and when his work is summed up it will be found to have extended over fully half of our governmental existence. From Van Buren's day to Cleveland's he joined with professional labor and business enterprise an attention to public affairs and a concern for govermental policies which few citizens give; and the more careful study of his works, which will obtain when his personality and partisan associations are less familiar, will undoubtedly be of great value to a proper appreciation of our political history.

Counsel for Councils.

Select council has very unwisely refused to grant to the police department the additional sergeant asked for day duty at the station house. It was an entirely reasonable measure, and Mr. Borger, who took the responsibility of casting the deciding vote against it, ought to justify his action if he can. The present police force is exactly what it was in number many years ago, when the territory of the built-up city and its police needs were not nearly so great as they are now. It is penny wise and pound foolish economy that refuses this desirable strengthening of the force.

The same is true of the proposition to give the mayor a clerk. The clerical duties of that official are greatly increased of late years. They are entirely out of proportion to the character of the executive office. We believe the time of a careful and intelligent mayor, such as we have now, can be better spent for the interests of the city than in clerical work.

Councils need to be a little careful, too, of the rate at which they are exhausting the contingent appropriation, having already transferred about two-thirds of it to other funds; and five-sixths of the fiscal year are yet to be provided for. Go slow.

The Mexican Problem.

Congress will make a great mistake if it adjourns without passing resolutions on the Mexican question. The question is not one of a particular case but of principle—can we permit foreign powers to try American citizens for offenses committed upon American soil? There seems now to be no doubt that the Mexican general government desires to give up Cutting, but it feels its position too insecure to attempt to coerce its Northern states when the popular feeling is one of unreasoning bitterness against us.

The most warlike talk is said to come from that portion of the Mexican press that is opposed to their government, and the object seems to be the overthrow of the party in power by getting it into a false position and then setting up a cry of mismanagement.

It would seem that the most friendly thing we could do for Mexico would be to be prompt and emphatic in offering her peace or war; her people can then decide for themselves whether they can govern their unruly element or whether that element must govern them. Should they reach the latter conclusion it is just as well for us to lend a hand in reducing affairs on the border to a state of order.

What Will He Do About It?

Gen. James A. Beaver, the Republican candidate for governor, is placed in a very unenviable position by the unanswered exposure of the Philadelphia *Times* that he is violating the law of the commonwealth.

According to that law it is made a misdemeanor for any person, firm or corporation, "to issue for the payment of labor any order or other paper whatsoever, unless the same purports to be redeemable for its face value in lawful money of the United States, bearing interest at legal rate, made payable to employer or bearer and redeemable, within a period of thirty days."

According to the *Times'* exposure, verified and illustrated by *fac simile* cuts of the "trade coupons," a corporation of which Beaver is a leading owner and active director, issues to its employes a character of shin-plaster scrip, payable only in trade at Beaver's company store. This is done with his knowledge and consent and to his profit.

Gen. Beaver is off in California; but Chairman Cooper, who has his conscience in charge and the key to the padlock of his lips, and the Philadelphia *Press*, his organ, which pretends to print the news, are always with us.

What have they to say? Is the charge against Beaver false or true; and, if true, what are he and they going to do about it?

Mr. Tilden's Legacy.

The conference committees of the two houses on the fortifications bill have agreed to disagree, and to report to the Senate and House that they find it impossible to frame a bill that will meet the approval of both. It is to be hoped a due respect for the memory of the great statesman who has just passed away will lead our congressmen to treat this matter in a spirit free from all partisan malice and rancor. He must have known that death was standing near him, and yet the good of the people was ever in his thoughts, and almost his last words to them were an earnest appeal for the building of fortifications, that, in the day of trouble, our sea coast cities may not be imperilled, or the honor of our country stained by the payment of large sums for foreign ironclads as the price of mercy. The words of dying men have always more power than those of men with life before them, and in this case at least Mr. Tilden's most bitter enemies can not accuse him of any self interest.

Unless the houses of Congress show more energy than is apparent, there is faint hope that any bill for fortifications will become a law this summer, and it is to be feared more precious time will be wasted before this work will be begun.

CHIHUAHUA is pronounced Chewaws. We call attention to this fact because it may be necessary to count upon the vote of this Mexican state at our next presidential election.

GENERAL BOULANGER was reported to the French war office several years ago to be "a good officer, active, very intelligent, but badly brought up." This is both a truthful exhibit of the hero of the recent startling duel and of the polite character of the French people. The Germans or the English would never think of referring to an officer's training in politeness when reporting on his military capacity, and they think all the more of Bismarck because of his bearish manners; but in France a good soldier must be well brought up after the peculiar French ideas of good breeding or he will have no chance to use his military genius.

Honest Tom Hannagan's Find

Thomas Hannagan this morning found a parcel of money. The owner can have it by calling at the INTELLIGENCER office and proving property.

THE convict system of recruiting would seem to apply to the Mexican navy as well as to their army; for we read that on Tuesday at New Orleans, when the Mexican corvette "La Libertad" swung out into mid-stream to be ready for sea in the event of international complications, some twelve or fifteen of her crew showed their devotion to their flag by deserting and had to be secured by our civil authorities and turned over in irons to their commander.

At a time when things appear stormy this looks more like want of patriotism than like an ordinary case of drunken sailors, but these men, though their names appear to be Mexican, probably belong to the floating population of Spanish-American sailors of the Gulf.

We should count upon no disaffection in the ranks of the Mexican army—for, badly as the men are treated, their inborn hatred of the Americans will have more influence upon their fighting qualities than will the certainty of death at the hands of their own officers for the slightest insubordination or cowardice.

Under their harsh discipline and hard continual training the patient Mexican soldier has developed an endurance which enable their troops to make the long rapid marches which astonish our soldiers and convince the Apache that, though Mexico is a good place for a short stay, it is quite necessary to be somewhere near the American border.

THE Democratic leaders have been dying fast; but Democratic principles are eternal.

IT is rather disagreeable for a newspaper to have a column obituary of a man who turns out to be in the best of health. This is the predicament in which the New York *Herald* placed itself by announcing the death of Henry C. Jarrett, the theatrical manager.

THE pig-headed Englishman who edits the London *Times*, sees in the farewell demonstration of the people of Dublin to the Earl of Aberdeen nothing but "a well-arranged spectacle, showing Ireland's heart hatred of England." We think that sentence shows that the hatred is all in the heart of the man who wrote it. It is evident to all calm observers that the demonstration was one of respect for a viceroy who had ruled with justice and who represented the party that follows Gladstone and Parnell.

SAM JONES declares himself a Christian and a Democrat. What more could any man be?

In Base Ball Circles.

The games of ball in the League yesterday were: At Philadelphia: St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 3; at Washington: Chicago 6, Washington 4; at Boston: Boston 6, Detroit 4; at New York: New York 14, Kansas City 4.

The Association games were: At Louisville: Louisville 13, Athletics 5; at Pittsburg: Pittsburg 5, Brooklyn 3; at Cincinnati: Baltimore 16, Cincinnati 13; at St. Louis: St. Louis 12, Mets 1.

In the State Association yesterday Williamsport defeated Scranton by 15 to 9 and Wilkesbarre was downed at Altoona by 7 to 5.

Cyclone Miller pitched for the Athletics in Louisville yesterday and was hit very hard.

Boston pounded Baldwin for no less than eighteen hits yesterday.

Barnie is well satisfied with his new men, and he says that as soon as they become better acquainted they will pull out of last place.

The big batting Brooklyns had only four hits off Handiboe yesterday.

Detroit is taking a streak of bad luck that may prove very costly.

Yesterday the Mayflower club went to New Holland. With Maynard and McGeehan as the battery they defeated the home nine by 14 to 6.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The professors in our various agricultural and industrial colleges recently held a conference at Purdue University, Indiana, at which the important problems in technical education were discussed. The most serious question of all, however, seemed to be the fundamental one: "How can we get any students of agricultural to educate?" In the admirably equipped Illinois university the agricultural department has had at times but two or three students and the same is true of Ohio. At Purdue itself there are no overshadowing literary or professional department which are believed by some critics to smother and repress the industrial branches when all are combined in a single university. And yet in this college, strictly one of agriculture and mechanics, with 200 students on its rolls, only two members of the sophomore class and nine freshmen are taking the agricultural course. Wherever students have any latitude of choice between a course including agriculture, horticulture and forestry on one hand and science, mechanics and art on the other, they largely select the latter. And it should be added that in certain Western institutions where the agricultural course does make a brave show of members, the science taught is of the most elementary character and not to be compared with the work done in Maine, Massachusetts, New Haven, Cornell and other Eastern colleges.

But the young men are not alone in their aversion to the systematic study of agriculture. The feeling seems to be shared by their parents. Farmers send their sons to the land grant colleges and express their preference for the course that omits agriculture. One reason for this is that many of them have no faith that any instruction can be given in a college that will be a direct and special help to agricultural practice. Others consider the rewards of agriculture so slender that they counsel their children to abandon the farm and enter one of the learned professions or adopt some more lucrative business. Doubtless the first of these opinions influences the young man as strongly as the second. When he is told that a civil engineer or master mechanic needs a course of technical study while such a course will avail the farmer nothing, this means to him that he will have less need of brains on the farm than in other occupations. He shuns the farm because he is taught that it offers no fair field for the activity of a trained mind as well as because it offers no opportunities for quickly acquired wealth. He avoids the agricultural course in the college because he feels that it will give no vigorous exercise to his intellect. A stigma thus rests upon agricultural study as well as upon agricultural practice. In the student's view of the case it takes a lower rank and is less honorable than other studies.

That such ideas prevail to any extent among young men or older ones is a misfortune. A large proportion of our population must always be devoted to agriculture, and where farmers work their own land and have an equal voice with others in the management of public affairs they never can be socially inferior like the agricultural classes in the old world. The prizes of agriculture are not glittering, but the failures are few. Not only is it a safe and honorable calling, but in a peculiar way it teaches the young lessons of thrift, prudence, self-help and self-reliance, a fact which explains why so large a percentage of the men of mark in every walk of life passed their childhood on farms. It is true that too many farmers are satisfied to labor with their hands without giving proper study and thought to their work. But out of sharper competition must come improved methods, and the farmer skilled to apply science to practice will be the one whose success is assured.

The sum of the matter, then, is this. The country relies at last on its farmers. The farmer of the future must work with increasing knowledge of his business. The agricultural colleges stand prepared to furnish this training. The men who need it most fail to appreciate their need, or do not know that the colleges can supply it, or positively distrust and in some cases openly oppose them.

Since public opinion is not yet ripe for technical schools of agriculture which would rank in thoroughness with those of Europe, a subject worth discussing is: "How shall public opinion be educated on this point?" The Purdue convention urged upon the professors to organize farmers' institutes and help conduct them, and to distribute bulletins giving details of instructive lines of experimental work. But after all it was hoped that interest and sympathy could be test aroused by the home influence of students and alumni, and that meanwhile as much of technical instruction as possible should be mingled with other lines of study. This looks like a slow and tedious process, but it could be materially hastened if the press, and particularly the agricultural press, would give more attention to the work of the colleges and commend it accordingly to its deserts. The habit is too prevalent of sneering at the institutions and the teachers in them, because their classes in agriculture are so small, when it is plain that these very sneers help to keep students away.

WILLIAM D. HOWELLS.

A New American Novel Promised—His Habits of Work.

From an Interview in the Boston Advertiser.

"When I began to write the 'Study' I was a little out of practice in that kind of writing. When I first took hold of the *Atlantic Monthly* I wrote all the book notices. Then when I left that magazine I ceased writing any, and did not do any sort of critical work for four or five years. It is pleasant, of course, to get back into the current of literature, to see all the new books, &c."

"Are you engaged in any other literary work at present?"

"I am writing a story for *Harper's*."

"Will it be out soon?"

"It goes into the magazine first; the opening chapters will probably appear early in the year; I don't know just when."

"What is to be the nature of it?"

"I cannot say much about that on account of my contract with the Harpers. Then, again, I change the plan of my stories somewhat as I write them out. I am not really in a position to speak about it."

"It will be a novel?"

"Oh, yes; it will be a novel. The story now running in the *Century*, 'The Minister's Charge,' will end in November or December, and hereafter my stories will all go to the Harpers."

"Will this be your first story published in *Harper's*?"

"'An Indian Summer' was published in *Harper's*."

"How long will your new story be?"

"About as long as 'The Lady of the Aroostook.'"

"What will be its title?"

"I have not yet decided."

"Where will the scene be laid?"

"It will be connected with American life and society, as most of my other works have been. I do not believe in doing anything else. There have been only two of my books—'A Foregone Conclusion' and 'An Indian Summer'—whose scenes are laid abroad. One was laid in Venice, the other in Florence. A part of the scene of 'The Lady of the Aroostook' was laid in Venice, but that of all the rest of my works is in and about Boston. I don't seem to get away from there. I noticed one thing in an Arkansas paper that amused me very much. It said I had let one man go away from Boston, but I brought him back on the steamer as soon as possible. Boston is the most interesting town in the world to me."

"What do you think of Prof. Davidson on Zola?"

"I only saw that little bit of a scrap about it in the *Transcript*, so I could not form any opinion about it. To my thinking, on the moralistic side, Zola does not need any defense; but to group him with Christ and Plato was where Mr. Davidson made his great mistake. Of course, if a man treats vices frankly, he makes them ugly because they are ugly; and that, I suppose, is Zola's chief merit as a moralist. It seems to me that Zola is a very honest man. And while I would not touch his material with a pair of tongs, a 10-foot pole, or anything of that kind still he has a right to do what he is doing, and he is not doing it in any vicious way at all, to my thinking. Of course it is very hard to take any position in regard to the utility of portraying vice, or trying to overcome the evil in the world by printing everything intimately connected with it. Whether or not much is to be gained in that way I don't know. But if Zola is an honest man, as I believe he is, and chooses to do it, I say he is welcome to do so."

"What do you think of Zola's ability?"

"I think he is the greatest Frenchman living. I do not think he compares with the Russians at all; he cannot approach such men as Tolstoi and Dostoievesky."

"What is your method of writing; do you write your stories and articles yourself or dictate them to a stenographer?"

"I do not dictate but use the little Hall type-writer. I use it entirely if I have a clear block of stuff before me; if I have to come down to close quarters and feel a little anxious about my work I take my pen, if it is only to bring out some thought that I have in mind or to state a case I use the typewriter. I do not copy my work a very great deal, but make the first draft on the typewriter. There was one of my books that I copied almost entirely, and should always do it if I had the time, but I don't have the time; it is in effect copied, because I work it over so in manuscript and in print."

"What are your working hours?"

I work from 9 in the morning until 1 or 2 in the afternoon; after that, the work does not seem to be in me; I could force it, I suppose. I used to work at night, as nearly every one does at first, but that was because I was a newspaper man, and had the old superstition that you must work at night. When I got to Venice and could absolutely command my own time, I began to make discoveries and found that the best time to work was in the morning."

"What constitutes a day's work for you?"

"About a column of the *Advertiser*, leaded I should say, is a good day's work for me.

"What do you do for recreation?"

"I read nearly all the afternoon. I read then translations of Russian books in the French. I have a lot of Spanish books that I am reading, and Italian I am always working at more or less. Then I suppose I read every notable American and English book that comes out; I don't always get a chance to speak of them, but they all go to the making of my 'Study' work. Then I work in my flower garden. Yes, my health is good."

PERSONAL.

J. P. RICHARDSON has been nominated for governor by the South Carolina Democrats.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS has been re-elected president of the Civil Service Reform League.

GLADSTONE corresponds with 20,000 persons every year. No wonder the "Grand Old Man" wants a rest.

HARRISON DURKEE, vice president of the Western Union telegraph company, died at his residence in New York on Wednesday.

FREDERICK C. BRIGHTLY and his wife are both lying ill at their residence in Germantown, and their deaths are momentarily expected.

EX-SENATOR BRUCE, of Mississippi, who married Miss Wilson, of Cleveland, a few years ago, has decided to enter the lecture field the coming season, and has been engaged for 100 nights at $100 a night.

MR. CLEVELAND will not leave Washington for his summer vacation until week after next. He will go direct to the Adirondack mountains, and will be accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Folsom, and one or two intimate friends.

JUDGE JOSEPH SHIELDS, a prominent member of the bar of Natchez, Mississippi, and author of the "Life and Times of S. S. Prentiss," committed suicide on Tuesday night. It is supposed his mind was affected by the death of his wife several months ago.

REV. DR. T. G. APPLE, of this city, has an article in this week's *Independent* on "National Christianity in America." He thinks there is a widespread sense of the want of some such union of our American churches as shall give utterance to a national Christianity in America.

THE PRESIDENT has withdrawn the nomination of Herbert F. Beecher, son of Henry Ward Beecher, for collector of customs at Port Townsend, Washington Territory. The name was withdrawn after the action of the Senate executive session had shown that he was certain to be rejected.

CHARLES S. WOLFE said last evening he was confident the Prohibition vote in the state would not be less than 50,000, and he thought that, with perfect organization, it might be made to reach 100,000. He said he proposed to do whatever he could for the success of the cause, and, if the Prohibition party should ask him to be its candidate for governor, possibly he would accept.

M. ZOLA, at his father's death found himself alone, with his mother, in Paris without resources. He obtained employment at a monthly salary of 80f. and later entered the establishment of Hachette & Co., booksellers, at a yearly salary of 6,500f., where his duties kept him in the department of school books and writing materials. His first attempt to write were discouraged by his employers. They told him to stop or leave the establishment, and from necessity he chose the former alternative. Soon afterward he was promoted to the management of the advertising department. This enlarged his acquaintance, though the position was not to his taste. After finding his way to a position on the *Figaro* his success in literature was begun.

Why Has Sozodont

Become the staple Dentifrice of America? Simply because it is impossible to use it, even for a week, without perceiving its hygienic effect upon the teeth, the gums and the breath.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"HACKMETACK" a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 137 North Queen street.

DANDELION LIVER PELLETS for sick headache orpid liver, biliousness and indigestion. Small and easy to swallow. One pill a dose. Price, 25c. By all druggists. fe28-3mdTu,Th,S

Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Tex., by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E. Corley, who was so helpless he could not turn in bed, or raise his head; everybody said he was dying of Consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two bottles of the Discovery, he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-six pounds.

Trial Bottles of this Great Discovery for Consumption free at H. B. Cochran's Drug Store, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa. (2)

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 137 North Queen street.

The Mystery Solved.

It has always been understood that consumption was incurable, but it has recently been discovered that Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs is giving more relief than any known remedy. It is guaranteed to relieve and cure Asthma, Bronchitis and Coughs. Call on H. B. Cochran, druggist, No. 137 North Queen street, and get a trial bottle free of cost. Large size 50 cents and $1. (4)

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 137 North Queen street.

A Remarkable Good Man

Is he who attends to the comfort of his family and will not let his little ones suffer with affection of the Throat and Lungs, whereby their lives may be endangered, but who should at all times give them that sovereign remedy, Kemp's Balsam. Price 50 cents and $1. *Trial size free.* For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 North Queen street. (4)

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 137 North Queen street.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 137 North Queen street.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa.

The Verdict Unanimous.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with Headache, you are fidgety, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to *brace* up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 25 cents a bottle at H. B. Cochran's Drug Store, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa. (2)

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No 137 North Queen street.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

The greatest discovery of the nineteenth century is Dr. Leslie's Special Prescription for sick headache, which is the discovery of an eminent physician and used by him for over thirty years before giving it to the public, and it stands to-day without a rival. Read advertisement in another column.

KIDNEY TROUBLES.

A Case of Many Years Standing Cured With Six Bottles, in a Man 90 Years of Age.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 8, 1885.

DANDELION BITTERS CO.—Gents: I had been troubled with my kidneys for a number of years, used almost everything without much benefit until I tried Dandelion Bitters. I used six bottles and am pleased to say I am entirely rid of the kidney trouble, besides my system being toned up so that I feel like a different person. I cheerfully recommend the same to all afflicted in this way. JACOB MUSCHLITZ.

lebo-3mdTu,Th,S

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM.

A Creaking Hinge

Is dry and turns hard, until oil is applied, after which it moves easily. When the joints, or hinges, of the body are stiffened and inflamed by Rheumatism, they cannot be moved without causing the most excruciating pains. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by its action on the blood, relieves this condition, and restores the joints to good working order.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has effected, in our city, many most remarkable cures, a number of which baffled the efforts of the most experienced physicians. Were it necessary, I could give the names of many individuals who have been cured by taking this medicine. In my own case it has certainly worked wonders, relieving me of

Rheumatism,

after being troubled with it for years. In this and all other diseases arising from impure blood there is no remedy with which I am acquainted, that affords such relief as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.—R. H. Lawrence, M. D., Baltimore, Md.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me of Gout and Rheumatism when nothing else would. It has eradicated every trace of disease from my system.—R. H. Short, Manager Hotel Belmont, Lowell, Mass.

I was, during many months, a sufferer from chronic Rheumatism. The disease afflicted me grievously, in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took several bottles of this preparation, and speedily restored to health.—J. Fream, Independence, Va.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5. July30-aug3

DRY GOODS.

THE NEW CASH STORE.

NEW CASH STORE,

Opposite the Keystone House and Northern National Bank,

247 & 249 North Queen Street.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

NUN'S VEILING, All Colors.
WHITE PLAID CAMBRICS.
WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS.
BATISTES and SEERSUCKERS
HAMBURGS and LACES.
New Stock RIBBONS, All Colors.
BLACK and COLORED SILK MITTS.
Full Stock GAUZE UNDERWEAR.
Large Stock DOMESTICS.
All Goods at Low Prices.

W. B. BOWERS.
feb8-lyd

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

STAMM, BROS. & CO.

Nos. 26 and 28 North Queen St.

Special Bargains in
BLACK THIBET SHAWLS, Long and Square.
Special Bargains in
LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' JERSEYS.
Special Bargains in
BLACK DRESS SILKS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN WHITE GOODS.
VICTORIA LAWN, 40 inches wide, 8c. a yard, worth 15c.
Special Bargains in
PRINTED SATINES. GENT'S UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS, Reinforced Back and Front and Warranted
WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, 50c. Each
—AT THE—

BOSTON STORE.

SUMMER GOODS.

WATT & SHAND,

Nos. 6, 8 & 10 East King St.,

LANCASTER, PA.

White Dress Goods!

INDIA LINEN, VICTORIA LAWNS,
CORDED PIQUES,
PLAID, STRIPED and PLAIN NAINSOOKS,
50 PIECES FINE VICTORIA LAWNS,
40 Inches Wide, only 10c. a Yard. This quality is usually sold at 15c.
Another Case of Famous Cream Ground, Pin Striped CRINKLED SEERSUCKER, Only 10c. a yard.
New Styles in CRINKLED SEERSUCKERS PRINTED SATINES, PRINTED BATISTES. Very scarce because desirable.
An Immense Assortment of
Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss EMBROIDERIES and EMBROIDERED FLOUNCINGS.
Cream, White and Beige ORIENTAL LACES and LACE FLOUNCINGS at Very Low Prices, at the

New York Store.

J. B. MARTIN & CO.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT

The Leading Shirt in the Market is the

PEARL SHIRT,

With Three-Ply Linen Bosom, reinforced, and made of Wamsutta Muslin. Over 5,000 in use in Lancaster City and County. $1.00 a piece or $5.40 per half dozen.

75 Cent Shirt

Has a Loose Edge Bosom same as the Eighnie, and equal to any Dollar Shirt made in the same way.

49 Cent Shirt,

Reinforced Front and Back, Extra Quality Muslin and Made to Wear.

Pleated Bosom Shirts,

Open or Closed Fronts, all Sizes, $1.00 a piece; Regular Price, $1.37.

REDUCTION IN

PERCALE SHIRTS.

Twenty-five Dozen Percale Shirts made to sell for $1.50, Good Patterns, Extra Collars and Cuffs, reduced to $1.00 apiece.

PERCALE SHIRTS

With Two Collars and Cuffs, separate, at 60 cents apiece.

25 Dozen Calico Shirts,

Laundried ready to put on, at 33 cents apiece worth 50 cents.

BICYCLE SHIRTS, REGATTA SHIRTS
TOURIST'S SHIRTS,
BLUE FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Gauze Underwear,

25 Dozen Balbriggan Shirts at 42 cents, regular price, 50 cents.

GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS

12½, 15, 25, 40, 50, and 75 Cents.

J. B. MARTIN & CO.,

Cor. West King & Prince Sts.,

Opposite Stevens House.) LANCASTER, PA)

MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES.
Vintage, 1793, 1800, 1812, 1818, 1827, 1844, 1870, 1878, 1882.
AT REIGART'S OLD WINE STORE.
H. E. SLAYMAKER, Agt

DRY GOODS.

WHITE GOODS FOR SUMMER WEAR.

HAGER & BROTHER.

White Goods for Summer Wear

INDIA LINEN,
FRENCH NAINZOOK,
ENGLISH NAINZOOK,
INDIA MULL,

VICTORIA LAWNS,
CHECK NAINZOOK,
CORDED PIQUE,
PLAID LAWNS.

Embroideries and Laces!

SWISS EMBROIDERIES, Flouncing and Overall to match. NAINZOOK EMBROIDERIES, Flouncing and Overall to match. CAMBRIC EMBROIDERIES, Dress Material to match. COLORED EMBROIDERIES, Dress Material to match. EMBROIDERIES, ROBES. ESCURIAL LACE SKIRTING, Black and Ecru. GUIPURE LACE FLOUNCING, Black and Ecru. EGYPTIAN LACE SKIRTING, White and Cream. EGYPTIAN LACE FLOUNCINGS, White and Cream. BEADED FRONTS, CORDED PIQUE, SWISS MUSLIN, FRENCH LAWN, CAMBRICS AND SATEENS.

HAGER & BROTHER,

Nos. 25 and 27 West King Street, Lancaster, Pa.

NEXT DOOR TO THE COURT HOUSE.

FAHNESTOCK'S.

White Goods, Laces and Embroideries. White Embroidered Robes, $2.50 up. Summer Underwear, all sizes.

Summer Hosiery Summer Gloves,

Large Stock of these Goods now in Store, and all Marked at Quick Selling Prices.

R. E. FAHNESTOCK'S,

NEXT DOOR TO THE COURT HOUSE. LANCASTER, PENNA.

METZGER & HAUGHMAN.

METZGER & HAUGHMAN

HAVE NOW IN STOCK A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BLACK FRENCH CASHMERES.

BLACK CASHMERE at 12½c.
BLACK CASHMERE at 50c.
BLACK CASHMERE at 87c.
BLACK CASHMERE at 25c.
BLACK CASHMERE at 62c.
BLACK CASHMERE at $1.00.
BLACK CASHMERE at 37½c.
BLACK CASHMERE at 75c.
BLACK CASHMERE at $1.25

—ALSO—

BLACK HENRIETTA CLOTHS, DIAGONALS, TRICOTS, and a Full Line of BLACK SILKS, at

LOW PRICES.

Metzger & Haughman,

No. 43 West King Street, Between the Cooper House and Sorrel Horse Hotel, Lancaster, Pa.

MILLINERY.

BARGAINS!

More Bargains

FOR THIS WEEK

—AT—

ASTRICH'S

Palace of Fashion,

NO. 13 EAST KING STREET,

LANCASTER, PA.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

APRONS

WE WILL SELL AT LESS THAN COST OF MATERIAL.

LAWN APRONS, with Pleated Ruffle, 11c. Lace Edge Ruffles, 13c., 14c. and 16c.
LARGE TUCKED LAWN NURSING APRONS at 19c. apiece.
LAWN APRONS with Colored Needlework Edge at 19c.
Trimmed with Lace 2 inch wide, only 19c. apiece.
Trimmed with Malthese Lace, only 24c. apiece
Trimmed with Lace Edging and Inserting, only 25 cents.
Trimmed with Fine Wide Needlework Edging, only 29c. apiece.
Trimmed with Wide Russian Lace and Inserting, only 34c.
Trimmed with Needlework Edging and Inserting, only 39c.
NURSING APRONS, Tucked Edged and Lace Inserting, only 44c.
COLORED LAWN APRONS, Trimmed with Colored Needlework Edging, only 59c.
FINE ALL LACE APRONS, only 57c.
CHILDREN'S DRESS APRONS as low as 20c. apiece.

Special Bargains.

TURKEY RED TABLE LINEN, Double Width, Fast Colors, 39c. a yard.
10 Dozen ELEGANT LINEN MOMIE SPLASHERS, Fringed Bordered and Stamped, only 37c.
25 Dozen DOTTED SWISS FICHUS, Large Size Square, White and Navy, at 25c. apiece.
10 Dozen LADIES' MUSLIN DRAWERS, with Ruffling, Puffing and 2 Bands, at 19c. apiece.
One Lot of CHILDREN'S CORSET WAISTS, Slightly Soiled, at 25c. apiece.
25 Dozen LOTTA WIRE BUSTLES at 18c. apiece.
20 Dozen HIP BUSTLES, only 19c. apiece.
LADIES' KNIT SHAWLS, Large Size Black and Cardinal, at 50c. apiece.
500 Yards Elegant Fine CAMBRIC EMBROIDERY EDGING, 5 Inch Wide, only 11c. a yard.
500 Yards, 6 Inches Wide, only 13c. a yard.
50 Dozen ALL LINEN HEAVY GERMAN DAMASK TOWELS, Red Bordered, Size 18x42, only 15c. apiece.
25 Dozen BLEACHED LINEN NAPKINS at 35c. a dozen.
500 Boxes TOURIST RUCHINGS, Fine Quality 6 yards put up in Paper Satchel, only 18½c. a box.
50 Dozen LINEN CHEMISETTES, Pleated with Collars, All Sizes, only 19c. apiece.

IMITATIONS ACCUMULATING.—BENSON'S Capcine Plasters have the word Capcine cut in the centre. Don't be deceived. 25c.

COAL.

B. B. MARTIN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
All Kinds of Lumber and Coal.
YARD: No. 420 North Water and Prince Streets, above Lemon, Lancaster. n3-lyd

BAUMGARDNERS & JEFFERIES.

COAL DEALERS.

OFFICE: No. 129 North Queen street, and No. 564 North Prince street.
YARDS: North Prince street, near Reading Depot.
LANCASTER, PA.
aug15-tfd

REMOVAL.

M. V. B. COHO

has removed his Coal Office to No. 155 NORTH QUEEN STREET (Brimmer's New Building), where orders will be received for

Lumber and Coal,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ms-tfd M. V. B. COHO.

EAST END YARD.

C. J. SWARR & CO.

**COAL. - KINDLING W