## THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1886.

## HISTORY OF "BEAR TAVERN."

## THE OURSTION OF BLIEABETHIOWN'S OLDBAT HOATBLAY.

Evidence That the "Black Bear" the "Black Horse" Twenty Years-Light on Some Ancient Events-Prominent Local Families Sefere the Revolution.

COLUMBIA, Aug. 37.-In speaking of this famous "ordinary" and "house of enter-tainment for man and house," I refer to the tavern which stood on the west side of Conoy creek, at Elizabethtown, this county, and now owned by Henry A. Wade, esq. I will endeavor to establish its ancient character and wide reputation as a public house, not character only in the neighborhood, but throughout the province and beyond its limits, such as no other tavern between Lancaster and Har-

ris Ferry enjoyed. This is not to be wondered at. In its early history the principal and most profitable trade was carried on by the Indian traders, the founder of this tavern being one of this class who were English or Irish exclusively, and were likely to patronize one of their number. Those having control of the pro-vincial government and of the armies were English, and for that reason were likely to prefer a tavern kept by one who spoke the English language rather than one who spoke German exclusively. I will first establish the location of the " Bear " tavern.

PAXTON AND CONESTOGA BOAD

Paxton and Conestogs road was laid out it the year 1739 (the turnpike through Elizabethtown passes over this old road.) The record of the courses and distances stop at (1.) Thomas Harris' tavers, commencing at Harris Ferry, one hundred and fifty-six perches above Parton creek, and from thence to Thomas Harris'; the distance as set forth in the road report is seventeen miles, lacking three hundred leet.

In the year 1740 another road was laid out, commencing at Galbraith's mill, on the Swatara, (sold by him to Garber) one hundred and fifty-eight perches from the Mill creek rossing, and from thence to the Paxton and Conestoga road in front of Thomas Harris' The distance computed in the road report was nine miles and one half and sixteen perches, which establishes the terminus of the road in front of Mr. Wade's mansion. In the year 1736 Thomas Harris took out a li conset to sell beer, and in August, 1757, he took out a tavern license, afterwards known as the Bear. Ho continued to take out a tavern li cence annually until 1751. Mr. Harris be cence anduarly unit 151. Str. Harris be-came very wealthy, and at the time he sold his tavern he owned several hundred acres of land at Canawago creek, where he had built a grist and a saw mill. He also owned large tracts elsewhere. On the 15th day of July, 1751, Harris sold the Bear tavern and

July, 1751, Harris sold the Bear tavern and two bundred and fifty-two acres of land to Lazarus Lowry (2), Indian trader, who owned and resided on the farm now owned by the Hon. J. D. Cameron, along the Cole-brook road, in East Donegal township. In 1753 Mr. Lowry sold the property to Barna-bas Hughes (3.) In his petition for a tavern license for the year 1754, and now on file in Lancaster, it is called the "Bear tavern."

THE TOWN OF "ELIZABETH."

In the year 1753 or 1754 Mr. Hughes laid out a town and called it "Elizabeth," in honor of his wife who bore that name. It may be noted now that in Mr. Redsecker's license certificate, dated in 1757, the tavern which he called the " Black Horse " was lo cated in "Elizabeth," a town laid out by the proprietor of the "Bear." Having estab-lished the place and date when the "Bear" made its appearance, I will give some evi-dence of its wide reputation as a tavern, not founded this water repletation as a tayen, not records on file and in print in various publi-cations. In the journal of Rev. Charles C. Beatty (4) (in print) is this entry : "May 5th (1756) left Lancaster about ten

o'clock, in company with the Governor, Col-onel (Boquet) and several other officers and gentlemen, and having dined at Barny Hughes', reached Harris Ferry in the even-

ing." Extract from the journal of Col. James Bard (6): "Thursday, loth of February, 1758. This morning Sett out from Lancaster to Visitt the Troops from the Susquehanna to Delaware, took Copidain Hambright (7) along with me. This evening gott to Barny Hughes's, where I stay all night; severe weather and bad roads.

weather and bad roads. "17th, Friday. This morning Captain Hambright taken very bad, which obliged me to stay here all this day ; Sent an Express to Lancaster for Doctor Thompson (5) ; the

and occupied prominent positions at the capital of the state, was a son of Rev. Charle On February 21, 1809, Alex. Boggs sold the " Bear" lavern and two hundred and thirty-eight acres of land to George Weyland for \$10,717, who also took out a license for the

" Bear " tavern. Mr. Boggs retained seven

SOLD FOR \$10,717.

deciline after the death of Weyland and Ben-der. The business carried on between dis-tant points, which caused a great deat of transportation over the turnpike from Mid-dietown, and subsequently over the Fal-mouth turnpike, was very large, and it re-quired a good many taverna along their route to entertain travelers and provide for the large traffic passing over these thorough-tarms.

A BLOW TO THE " REAR."

After the traffic on the river was diverted o Columbia, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the business in both turnpikes was greatly diminished. The Bear tavern suffered from another cause. The town grew rapidly en the east side of Conoy creek and further sway in other directions from the "Bear." The tavern owned by Col. Greenswalt, at the corner of the public square, and the old "Black Horse" were more eligibly situated, and captured most of the custom. The year the "Bear" tavern ceased to exist as a pub-lic house, I do not know; but there can be no question about its antiquity and promi-nence, and ranking the Black Horse twenty years. At the time the "Bear" was estab-lished, in 1730-57, the only other taverns be-tween Lancaster and Harris' Ferry, along the route of the Paxton and Conestogs road, were Samuel Scott's, at Eig Chickles creek, (and kept by his nephew, Capt. Hugh Pa-den, from 1785 to 1895.) and John Powel, who kept tavern at a point three miles and one-fifth of a mile west of Thomas Harris'. After this road became a great highway a number of taverns sprang up, generally about four miles apart. In L40 a road was laid out from near Harris' (Elizabethown) to Logan's Ferry (Bainbridge), and in a corner of the public square, and the old laid out from near Harris' (Elizabethtown) to Logan's Ferry (Bainbridge), and in a year or two following a road was laid out to Donegal church, and another one to Jona-Davenport's, who owned the land near the present village of "Stackstown." Eliza-bethtown, or at that point, it will be seen be came the centre of travel, being almost equi-distance from Lancaster, Lebanon and Har-ris' Ferry.

distance fro ris' Ferry. THOMAS HABBIS, INDIAN TRADER.

(1.) Thomas Harris became a very prominent ndian trader and a large landowner. After the Conoy Indians removed from their town, then on the farm now owned by John Halde man, below Conoy creek, in the year 1744, to Shamokin, and the Paxtang and Nanticoke tribes—the nearest ones to Thomas Har-ris' tavern and trading post—were scattered and moved farther away, Mr. Harris seems and moved farther away, Mr. Harris seems to have given up a business very profitable to him, and he moved to Canawago creek, where he built a grist and saw mill. About the time the French and Indian war com-menced he avoided the impending disasters which overtook so many Indian traders by moving to "Deer Creek," Baltimore county, Md., where he resided until after the close of the Revolutionary war, where he died at a great age. Three of his sons be-came distinguished druggists and physicians, one settled in Baltimore, Robert in Philadei-phia, another at Nova Scotia, and Matthew remained for many years upon the land at Canawago, some of which he soid to Captain Jamison, an officer of the Revolution, who

Jamison, an officer of the Revolution, who lived and died in Elizabethtown. lived and died in Elizabethtown. Margaret, a daughter of Thomas Harris, married Colonel George Stewart, who was born upon the farm now owned by A. N. Cassel, esq., at Marietta, and married about the year 1738 or 58. He sold the farm to David Cook in 1899, who was the father of David Cook, who laid out the lower half of Marietta in 1891 or 5. Col. Stewart resided at Elizabethtown a short time; from there a more the Towards value them in Com.

at Elizabethtown a short time; from there he moved to Tuscarora valley then in Cam-berland county, where he became judge of the court and also colonel in the Revolu-tionary army. He became connected by marriage with the Pattersons, Thompsons, Potters, McCallisters, and other prominent families in Juniata valley. He died in 1787. His son John Stewart married Ann Harris, granddauchter of Thomas Harris. This daughter of Thomas Harris.

arbor day tract.

repital of the state, was a son of Rev. Charles C. Beatty. (6.) Col James Burd, resided near the pres-ent village of High Spire, Dauphin county. He married Sarah, daughter of Edward Shippen, of Lancaster. He took a very prom-inent part in the French and Indian wars. He commanded the troops at Fort Augusta (Sunbury) for several years, and participa-ted in a number of engagements. He occu-pied high civil positions also. He died at his country seat "Tinian," after the revolu-lionary wat. tionary war.

CAPT. JOHN HAMBRIGHT. (7.)Capt. John Hambright commanded of the companies at Fort Augusta, under Col. Burd. He also participated in several battles. He moved to Lancaster about the commonor-ment of the Revolution. It is probable that period. Col. H. A. Hamoright, now a retired officer in Lancaster city, is a relative of Capt. Hambright. (8) Dr. Richard Thompson, was one of the judges in Lancaster, and a practitioner of medicine of renown in the county and prov-ince. He was a large real estate owner in Lancaster. He was connected with several prominent families in the county in de-scendents living here now. (9) "Hunter's Fort" stood near the pre-sent town of Dauphin, above Harrisburg. (10.) Capt. Jamos Fatterson was the son of James Patterson and Susanna (nee Howard) (who whed the farm of Jacob B. Shuman and the surrounding land in Manor town-ship. He was an Indian trader. He died in October 1735.) Capt James Patterson was bers there in 1715. He moved to Lancaster about the comme

and the survey an Indian trader. He died in October 1735.) Capt James Patterson was been there in 1715. In 1737 he married Mary, daughter of George Stewart, esq., who settled in Donegal upon land now owned by A. N. Cassel, esq., at Marieta. He was a justice of the peace, aud member of the legislature when he died in 1733. In 1745 Capt. Patterson purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land from his brother-in-law, James Lowrey, Indian trader, which was part of James Le Tort's nine hun-dred acres, and laid back of the present "Shock's Station," above Marietta. He had a trading post here. In 1749 he sold the land to Lazarus Lowrey. Capt. Patterson moved to the Juniata valley in 1750, and settled where the present village of Mexico standa. Here he erected a fort and defended himself bravely from the attacks of the Indians, and struck back at them whenever he got a chance. Settlers in every direction were fleeing over the mountains to escape the lary

fleeing over the mountains to escape the fur of the savages, and the Indians were captur ing block-house after block-house. untains to escape the fury

A REMARKABLE CIRCUNSTANCE. It is a remarkable circumstance and credit ble to the courage and skill as marksmen that Patterson and his son William, a lad, refused to abandon their fort, but preferred o stand and fight the "red skins." Cap James Patterson was a Heutenant in Brad lock's army, and was at the battle of "Brad lock's defeat." In the fall of 1756 Col. Joh Armstrong defeated the Indians and de stroyed their town at Kittaning, after which the Indians rallied and made a basty march over the mountains to capture Fort Augusta then only partially built. Capt. Patterson took his company and marched to For Augusta, and completely foiled the Indians His son, Lieutenant William Patterson, the

uninor, marched with the company (Mrs udge Hays is a descendant of Capt. Wm. "Attersion.) In 1757 Col. Burd detailed Capt Pattersion to take command at For funter. In the spring of 1758 he marched wit

several other companies, from Fort August to Fort Bedford to join tien. Forbes' army He marched under the immediate comman of Col. Burd, who was under Col. Boquet hen in charge of the advance forces of Ger Forbes' army. At Loyal Hannon, on the Hith day of October, 1758, the French and Indians at tacked the troops who had cut timber around tacked the troops who had cut timber around

their encampment. The French and Indians iost nearly two hundred, the Pennsylva their encampment. The French and Indians iost nearly two hundred, the Fennsylva-nians about sixty. It may be remarked here that Barnabas Hughes was the first person who carried the news of the victory from the battle ground to Philadelphia. He was entrusted with a number of letters from officers to their friends. Col. Washington commanded the Virginia

roops in this battle. KEPT AN OLD LANCASTER TAVERN.

Capt. Ludwig Stone, who afterwards kept the tavern on North Queen street, Lancaster where the postoffice building stands, com manded one of the companies under Col. Burd, at Loyal Hannon. He was the father o Frederick Stone, (afterwards sheriff of Lan-caster county.) George Patterson, the sixth child of Capt. J. P., married Jane Burd (daughter of Col. James Burd) August 18, 1783. Mr. Patterson who has charge iron works at Sate Harbor, is a descen endant of

from works at Side Harsen, in this family, (11) Col. James Galbraith, (married Eliza-beth, daughter of Rev. William Bartram, who resided at the Swatura, and was the pastor of Old Derry church.) He was sheriff of Lancaster county in 1744, and one of the indexa of the court of the county. He moved

## DRIFT

Our genial congressman, Mr. Hiestand, has sent me a copy of the report of the Depart-ment of Agriculture for 1885, in which I have found some very interesting reading. I refer now particularly to N. H. Egleston's report of the Chief of Division of Forestry. I wish the public could somehow be induced to read and ponder the facts, figures and suggestions there given. There would be less trouble than to enlist the sympathy and interest of people in the forestry association and the proper observance of our arbon days. The report would make a first rate

THE charts alone which accompany the re port are powerful arguments for greater care in the preservation of forests and trees, and more widespread interest in the pleasurabl work of tree-planting.

A LITTLE more than two hundred year ago America was the land of forests, bound less, inexhaustible forests, they were sup posed to be. To-day scarcely one-fourth of the area of the United States is forest land. When we remember the vast extent of the country such a rapid destruction of our trees is something wonderful, and alarming. At the same rate it would take only about sixtyfive years more to leave our land without any forests at all! Why, during the last census year forest fires alone destroyed \$25, 000,000 worth of our tunber. In our state of Pennsylvania which has a forest area of 7,000,000 acres, being less than one-fourth o its total area, forest fires burned up not les than 68,000 acres of woodland in one year It doesn't take much calculation to see how soon that one cause alone will totally strip t of our timber, if a speedy stop is not put

As to the harmful effects of such a whole sale devastation of our forests there can be n doubt. It is only a few years since carefu observations have been made in the matte in this country, yet the evidence is over wheiming. Take this from the state of New Hampshire alone : "A small stream in the state, in the town of Richmond, in 1965, fur nished power sufficient for four saw mills nearly all the year. It began to dry up as the cutting of the timber commenced in it vicinity, and the water and the woods now have disappeared together. In the adjoining towns of Fitzwilliam and Rindge the same results have been reached. Weil-known trout streams, once well stocked with fish are now dry one half of the year, the ground having become treeless. In Chesterfield the flow of the streams is reported as more irregular than in early times. The same true of the streams about Nashua. The Merrimae river, so important for manufa Tb turing purposes, is protected from great variations in its volume from month to month, by means of large ponds and dams but one of the oldest inhabitants of Franklin, who has observed the river for sixty years thinks its volume has diminished one-fourth in that period. One who has given much at-tention to the subject, is confident that the water in the Contoccook river has decreased one-third, even within twenty years, and that its tributaries have fallen oif still more. At Hannover, it is said the Connecticut rive for many years has been decreasing in vo tume, and with increasing rapidity the timbe rom its headwaters has been floating by. I Canaan, sixty-five years ago, there were nine or more mills ; abundant water-power all the year round ; no thought of reservoirs, double dams, or precautions against drought. A native of the place, returning after absence of thirty years, found the hills and rocks bare, the springs choked up, and the mills obliged to resort to steam-power or be tile." These are only a few instances. But how eloquent and urgent their warning !

In the best organized European countrie In the best organized European countries observations have been made and recorded for a longer period, and the evidence from them is most striking. Here, for example, is one witness that may be regarded as a typical case. In the commune of Labru gutene in France is a forest in which rises a stream along which are located a number of fulling mills, each requiring eight horse power, and worked by water power. This power, and worked by water power. This commune disregarded the forestry laws, cut way its forest converting it into an immense waste, so that this great property would hardly pay the cost of guarding it and a meagre supply for its inhabitants." But that was not all. The following is the further statement of the French sub-inspector of forests, printed in the Ami des Sciences several years ago : "While the forest was ruined and the soil denuded the waters after each heavy rate swept down through the valley, bringing with them great quantities of gravel, the debris of which still encumbers hannel of this stream. The violence these floods was sometimes so great that the were compelled to stop the machines for som-time. But in the summer time another in convenience made its appearance. Little by sale door, with bolts that shoot out in all di-rections into the solid masoury when it is closed, and lock it there. But even if a bur-glar should get through that door he would find himself contronted by another set of bronze gates, like those in the front of the managing and balance in the front of the little the drought extended, the flow water became insignificant, the mills idle or could be run only occasionally short time." This was previous to ston short time." This was previous to 1840 Then the authorities bestirred themselves Then the authorities bestirred themselves. The work of replanting the trees was com-menced and diligently prosecuted. To-day the whole forest is restored and in vigorous growth. Mark the results : "In proportion as the replanting progress-ed," says the sub-inspector, "the precarious use of the mills ceased and the region of the water courses was greatly modified. They now no longer swelled into sudden and vic-lent doads, competing into stop. nausoleum, and behind them auch catacomb closed with a limestone and a slate joined slab eight inches thick, cemented into the behind those stats to still further delay his operations. The vault will accommodate lif-bodies. At present Mr. Wm. H. Vander-bilt's body is in the receiving vault of the Moravian cemetery, guarded by Pinkerton detectives. It is not known when it will be moved into the grand sepulchre. lent floods, compelling the machines to stop but the rise did not begin until six or eigh hours after the rain began. They rose stead ily to their maximum, and then subsided in the same manner. In short the mills wer no longer obliged to stop work, and the water was always enough to run two fulling machines, and sometimes three."

riety of shape and artistic blending of the va-rieus hues and shades of foliage in different trees, nor for symmetry and beauty in the growth of individual trees. Most of our best shaded streets present a monotonous, disa-greeable sameness. There are no contrasts, no pleasant blending of shades, no pictur-esque variety of forms. What room for im-provement is here, I thought. Nay, what a crying demand for improvement ! Aud how easily it could be effected !

LANCASTER could be made one of the most beautiful cities in the state by this one means alone. There is no reason why she shouldn't. With a liberal, judicious, energotic spirit animating her tree-planting, she gence spirit animating her tree-planting, she would ere long by her beauty alono attract people of the best kind to take up their res-dence here. By this one means she could vasily enhance the value of property within her limits. She could, like Berlin, make her trees a garment of beauty, a source of wealth and prosperity, and a crown of fame and glory.

Is it could be done, why isn't it ? I know of no other reason but this, the lack of organ ized, systematic, public-spirited effort. Ther are plenty of tree-loving citizens in Lancas

are plenty of tree-loving citizens in Lancas-ter, plenty of people who would be heartily in favor of improving the health, wealth and beauty of the city by so simple a means--plenty, and more than enough to accomplish it, and so plant for themselves a living and enduring monument of their local patriotism and public benefaction; but they need to work intelligently together, with a clear pur-pose and single aim. In other words, they need to organize themselves into some kind of a working association. of a working association.

THERE are associations of the kind I refe to in a number of other places, where they are doing good work. Why cannot we hav one, say an " Eim Tree Club," as some such ies call themselves ; or a "Society for societ Local Arboriculture: "or, if a wider sphere of usefulness is preferred, make it a "Lan caster County Forestry Association," and branch of the flourishing State Forestry asso-clation, of which Dr. Rothrock, of Philades phia, is the efficient and hard-working head. The name is not of first importance : neither is its scope. What is essential is the *will* to do something in this line for the present and future good of our city and county

I HAVE spoken with a number of gentle men on the subject, and they all were heartily in favor of forming some such associa tion. Now let it be done. With an enter prising, public-spirited lover of trees and student of tree-culture like Prof. McCaskey at the head of it, or an authority on the subject of trees like Simon P. Eby, esq., or a man like Dr. Higbee, or Dr. Wickersham, or any one of a dozen equally able and worthy gen-tlemen, there is no question that such a so-clety could be made a mighty agent for good in our community. Let it be done. Why not? UNCAS.

## A Burgiar-Proof Burial Vault. The Vanderbilt tomb in Moravian cem

tery, Staten Island, is one of the most may sive structures of the kind in the world, and s well calculated to resist burglars who might wish to re-enact the A. T. Stewart at fair. The tomb is built of Quincy (Mass. fair. The tomb is built of Quincy (Mass.) granite. The front is 42 feet in height and 60 feet wide. There are three arched en-trances to the vestibule. Each is iltted with double bronze gates, of which each half is 3 feet 2 inches wide by 9 feet 5 inches high, cast in one piece with all its ponderous bars and graceful scroll work, and weighing 900 pounds. There are in all eleven of these double gates, into which and into the grating around the lanterns above the roof have been around the lanterns above the roof have be around the lanterns above the roof have been put sixteen tons of bronze. The gates that close the entrances are precisely like those that shut in the several sections of the cata-combs. An amateur burgiar would be likely to think that it would be an easy matter to get through those gates. Ho would be wrong. The bronze is tough and almost as hard as steel. Closing a pair of gates throws bars from them up and down deep into the bronze seckets sunk in the heavy masonry. The sockets sunk in the heavy masonry. The lock boits fastens those bars in place immov-ably : intimate and intricate relations exist between that lock and a second lock in a Such testimony from such a man as Pau Hayne is weightier than volumes of "Christ hasp that still further secures the solidity of the gate, and altogether the obstacles to en-trance are such that it would take an expert several hours, without a key, to force his way in. But oven if those outer gates were passed, entrance would only have been gained to the vestibule—a space ten feet in depth that stretches across the entire front. To the chapel interior there is but one door, and that opens from the vestibule directly opposite the central exterior gate. That door hasp that still further secures the solidity of

opposite the central exterior gate. That door is composed of two limestone slabs, ter inches thick, each of which, with its fitting slabs, ten which we have a set of which, which is intrings and attachments, weighs over half a ton. When fully opened the door is 5 feet 4 inches wide and 9 feet high. Its ponderous halves are swung on anti-friction pivots of phos-

masonry, and possibly other arrangements behind those slabs to still further delay his

Wearing Her Trousseau as a Maiden

Miss Adele Grant is now wearing the trou-

A NIGHT RIDE BY RAIL.

Deep into the night we flew, through the great

plains broadening far To the south of hills and the north of seas, low

And we scared with a midnight shrick the slum-

Dived into the gloom of forests, whirled out by river and fen ;

On and away, and ever away, through the night

like a moving flame, Till the folk have a different speech and the

We had left the cloud in our wake, the sky had

rom a Foreign Letter.

splendid continental position.

under moon and star.

bering haunts of men

lands have another name

went wildering past :

sleep and a waking dream.

westering shadows fled :

poplars waved in a line ;

And the blaze of the advent day 'grew flame on

The work of the world began for team and har-

The smoke curled up from the farm house root

Then we came to a world of meadows, a pastoral

land of kine, The meads were grayed with the early dew, the

The grazing cattle looked up to the stars as over their plains we flow, Their bells rang crisp in the morning chill, you could see their tracks in the dew.

Then the hills began, and the covert side, and

We stayed by a town stream girded with gar

dens green to the marge. And laboring men unloading red tiles from a resting barge ;

and chatter of homely news. - Rennell Rodd in the Athen

stapped on a line in the breeze, carts laid up in the central istreet, and

the pear and the apple tree. And here and there was a village spire, with a

life we shall never see.

avenue rows of trees.

and mixed with the morning wind:

dawn mists dim.

the castward rim.

row and hind.

## PAUL HAYNE'S LAST MESSAGE.

Says Joseph A. Hill, the intimate friend the late beloved soldier-post of the South, a communication to the Sunday Sch Times, concerning Paul Hayne's dying mea-

sage which he commissioned him to give to the public: "During his last nickness he seemed to have a yearning desire that "the people" should know his faith ; and he charged me solemnly to "tell the public of it." Two forces seemed impelling him to this course ; first, his love and gratitude to a Being who had conferred upon him mestimable bene-fits, who had been true to him, a safe guide and a sure confort at all times ; second, his conviction that here was a great good—an in-estimable blessing within fue reach of all— unappreciated, and not understood. He wished to do all in his power to make known the virtues and kindness and love of this blessing.

<text><text><text><text><text><text> "One alternoon, about ten days before ht

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass Bold by druggists. Price, 81 ; six bottles, 81. aug2ters

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

From 115 lbs. to 161 lbs.

friend, and to make more see and value this blessing. "One atternoon, about ten days before he died, as ho was sitting in his easy chair,— Dr. R. F. Michel sitting on one side, and I on the other—with no oncelse in the room, he, placing a hand on my knee, said : "I hope you will not leave me. Can you con-veniently stay?" I replied, "Certainly i I came to stay." Thank you : I am very glad. I have something to asy to you, and you must tell the people what I tell you. I want all to know ; for I have come to this light through long yoars of struggle with doubt. I am very frait : earth and earthly things are fast passing away from me. I shall never put my foot upon the ground again. I have done with the world. My work is ended it is with God. I have nothing to keep me here, no little children : only one son, and he is grown. I am ready togo ; my waiting will not be long. I hope-but that is with God. It is, though, very sad—lnexpres-sitly sad—to leave such friends as you." After a brief silence the poet went on testi-fying of his faith in immortality, and assur-ance of an eternal reunion of loving hearts friend, "as I was sitling alone with him (be had been sleeping), he awoke, and said : "My friend, listen to your friend ; and when these gray hairs are under the sod, this formed thin, to serve him ; for if they humbly seek him, he will receive them to his arms, and givelthem unimagined bless-ing is but if they persistently turn their faces iron him, he will, though most reluctantly, turn his face from them. There is a preva-let error among men as to Christ. He is spoken of too much as the Son of God, as only the Son of God, and the jidea is preva-let in the is in a somewhat subordinate position. This is an error, it is not true. No, no ? He is the Son of God, and the jidea is preva-let that he is in a somewhat subordinate position. This is an error, it is not true. No, no ? He is the Son of God, and he is God. It is most mysterious, most majestic—the union of Father, Son and Spirit—wondertal, neompretensible of very God—one with the Father; and it is with him we live, and move, and have our being. I have contemplated Uhrist in all symbols, and I love and venerate him in them all. In all there shines his great and abiding love, his wonderful condescension, his gentleness, and his majesty. Gratitude demands, and love compels me—ail that is holiest impels me to tell the people of the love and great compassion, of this tender, loving, though most mighty God. I am rap-ldy nearing oternity, its gates are now open loving, though most mighty God. I am rap-idly nearing oternity, its gates are now open tor me; but if I be permitted to add one iota to the praise of the beauty and magnanimity of Christ, to make men see and understand him as he is, to love this once voluntarily suffering, but now risen Christ, the all merci-ful God, I should feel gratitude great and inexpressible; but his will be done. Infi-delity is a loathsome serpent, orawilng in mud and dirt and filth to a great abyss of despair, ever downward, downward, to darkness and gloom. Faith is a bright angel of light, ever downward, downward, to darkness and gloom. Faith is a bright angel of light, whose path is ever upward to where all is beautiful and peaceful and happy. Yes, all who are loving and true shall be together with Christ—in the same bodies, and yet not the same. It is a great mystery, but it true; we shall be with Christ, we shall know, and love, and remember."

A fairy lost a precious charm To keep the rosy gums from harm,

ian Evidences" and Apologetics.

To keep from teeth decay and death,

"Hope on, hope ever." How many delicat ladies there are who, while they attend to the daily duiles, do so with aching heads, a sense o fullness, pain in the back and depressed spirits who are "only keeping about," as the phrase is Some day they "go into a decline," and leav their children motheriess. To such we want say, "Cluer up." Timely use of Dr Pierce? "Favorite Prescription" corrects all femal irregularities, weaknesses, and kindred affect tions easily, pleasantly and quickly. W S & W to sweeten and purify the breath

To the Cuticura Remedies I Owe My Health, My Happiness, and My Life.

<section-header><text><text><text>

Send for " How to Cure Skin Diseases."

PIM<sup>PLES, Blackheads, Skin Blemishes and Baby Humors, use CUTICURA SOAP.</sup>

## Sneezing Catarrh,

The distressing sneeze, sneeze, sneeze, the actid, watery discharges from the eyes and nose, the painful inflammation extending to the throat, the swelling of the mucous lining, causthroat, the swelling of the nuccous lining, caus-ing choking sensations, cough, ringing noises in the head and splitting beadaches—how familiar these sympathies are to thousands who suffer periodically from head colds or influenza, and who live in ignorance of the fact that a single application of SANFORD'S RADICAL COME FOR CA-tanna will afford in*signification of the set of the s* 

begins from the first application. It is rapid, radical, permanent, economical, safe. SANYORD'S RADICAL CRUE consists of one bottle of the Radical Corre, one box Catarrini Solvent and an improved inhaler. Price, \$1.00,

POTTER DECO & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

ACHING BACKS.

OURE FOR THE DEAF. Peck's Patent improved Cushioned Ear pruns perfectly restore hearing and perform the work of the natural drum. Invisible, com-tortable and always in position. All conversa-tion and even whispers heard distinctly. Sund for illustrated book with testimonials, TEKE Address or call on F. HISCOX, SSS Broadway, New York. Mention this paper. Junel@lycodAlyw

COAL.

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All Kinds of Lumber and Coal

Streets, above Lemon, Lancaster. n3-17d

B. B. MARTIN,

## -YER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

Your Children

1.

to Lancaster for Doctor Thompson (8); the Doctor arrived here at 7 P, M. "18th, Saturday. Obliged to leave Captain Hambright kere, I sett off this morning at 9 A. M. for Hunter's Fort (9), at 2 P. M. ar-rived at Harris's, found Lieuts, Broadhead and Patterson (10) and Commissary Gal-braith (11) here and 20 men, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  after 3 P. M. sett off for Hunter's Fort, arrived at dark found the Captains Patterson and Davis here with 50 men, the Captains inform me that they have not above 3 loads of Ammunition A man ordered Barny Hughes to send up here a Barrel of powder and lead." \* \* \*

An extract from a letter of Captain James oung (paymaster and inspector) to Rich-rd Peters, Provincial secretary, dated Carlisle, July 23, 1758, says : "Old Guest came here Friday night from Winchester, and Barny Hughes this day from Rays Town (Bedford), who both agree that there are but 59 Indians at Fort Cumberland and 80 at Rays Town." (These were friendly Indians employed to go with Gen. Forbes' army, but did not go.)

did not go.) John Penn, son of Gov. John Penn and great grandson of Wm. Penn, came to this county at the close of the Revolution to look after the "manors" belonging to the family. He left Philadelphia with a number of mounted iriends and went to Reading, thence to Harrisburg, thence to Elizabeth own, where the company halted at the Bear Tavern.<sup>17</sup> From thence they went to ancaster, and from there rode to Penn's the Rock farm (below the present town of town, Washington), containing over seven hun-dred acres. While Penn was seated upon his horse on a rise of ground (on Reuben Strickler's farm) he spoke of the hills and islands in the river, and the beautiful scenery, and the drainage of water in all direc-tions from where he was, and said that he had contemplated building a county seat upon the spot. When he returned to Lan-caster he sold the Indiantown farm to Mr. Musser and Blue Rock farm to Dr. Physick.

## BARNY HUGHES.

There is frequent mention in the colonia records and archives of Barny Hughes and the services he rendered during the French and Indian war. And I also find in the let ter book of Wharton & Baynton, merchantz of Philadelphia, who were largely engaged in the Indian trade, frequent mention of Barny Hughes, to whom they entrusted large sums of money to be paid out to Indian traders rs. I need not further enlarge upon the high character of Barny Hughes and

In the year 1767 or '68 Col. Witkins (12), who marched from Philadelphia to Pittsburg with the 18th Royal Irish regiment, stopped at the "Bear" tavern.

Barny Hughes died in the year 1765, and in the same year Richard Hall took out a li-cense for the " Bear" tavern at Elizabeth-town, and " known as Hughes' tavern for

cense for the "Bear" tavern at Elizabeth-town, and "known as Hughes' tavern for many years." In the year 1767 Abraham Holmes took out a license for the "Bear" tavern, and con-tinued to keep if for ten years. Mr. Holmes was a member of Donegal church. His name and that of his family are recorded in the Rev. Colin McFarquahr's "catechetical roll." Holmes frequently ad-vertised in the *Gazette*, Philadelphia,offering a reward for the arrest of runaway "Re-demptioners." It seems that he was in the habit of purchasing a number of emigrants at a time, when they arrived in Philadelphia and taking them to the "Bear" tavern, and selling them to farmers in Donegal and other townships in the vicinity. The "Redemp-tioners" were constantly giving him the slip, and I suppose in the end he found it an improfitable business. He seems to have left the "Bear" during the Revolution, whether by removal elsewhere or by death, I have no means of knowing. The Bear tavern farm and town lots in Sitzabethtown passed into the pomession of Samuel Hughes, one of the sons of Barma-bes Hughes, —his brothers, Daniel, John and Barnabas, having conveyed their interest to him June 20, 1785, and October 8, 1799, Sam-uel Hughes and Sarah, his wife, sold the "Bear tavern " and two hundred and thirty-eight arese and the ground remits of Eliza-bethtown to Alexander Boggs (18), who had been keeping tavern on the road leading from Maytown to Galbraith's Forry (Baim bridge) since 1782, and which he sold to Bomlar, (and in 1817 kept by John Red-ascker, who moved to Elizabethtown and widge) since 1782, and which he sold to Bomlar, (and in 1817 kept by John Red-scher, who moved to Elizabethtown and kept the "Black Bear" in 1818.)

family also became connected with promi nent families in Pittsburg and the Juniata valley. Mathias Harris, son of Thomas, mar-ried Mary McKinney. (2.) Lazarus Lowry came to Donegal and

ecame an Indian trader in 1729. He resided and had his trading house upon the farm now owned by Hon. J. D. Cameron, and purchased by him from the Clarks a few years ago. He was the father of James, John, years ago. He was the father of James, John, Daniel, and Alexander Lowry, who became prominent Indian traders. He became very rich, but lost very heavily at the commence-ment of the French and Indian war in 1754. He owned several hundred acres at and around the present village of Maytown. John Kennedy, who married one of the Sterretts at Chickles creek, was one of his traders. Mr. Lowry sold him one hundred and fifty acres of land now occurstat by nd fifty acres of land now occurited by Kennedy borrowed the money o pay for it from Thomas Harris and Joseph Simon, another Indian trader, who lived in Laucaster.

### AN INDIAN ATTACK.

In 1754 when Capt. Kennedy was advance ng to or returning from the Ohio, in charge of Lowry's merchandize and peltries and pack train, he stopped at Gists, a few miles west from the present town of Uniontown, Fay-ette county, a band of Indians headed by a Mingo chief, and on the way to intercept Col. Washington and his little army, surrounded Gists' house and made a fierce attack upon "Lowry's traders," Kennedy and his men (and Mrs. Williams, who beionged to his party) fought bravely, but were finally overpowered. Several of the party were wounded Captain Kennedy among the number. H was taken to Pittsburg, and his wound bein very serious, he could not be removed to Detroit, where the rest were taken to h H ransomed, Kennedy was ruined finan-cially. Harris and Simon sold his farm and purchased it and sold it to Jacob Downer, who laid out Maytown in 1755.

Lazarus Lowry married a second time to a Mrs. Edwards, widow of Thomas Edwards a Mis. Folwards, whow of rhomas Edwards, by whom he had several children. He re-moved from Donegal in 1754 to Arch street, Philadelphia, where he died in 1755. Capt. Kennedy raised a company and fought all through the Indian wars.

through the Indian wars. (3) Barnabas Hughes resided in Lancaster early as 1745. He resided on Lime street, be-tween East King and Orange streets. He sold this property to Dr. Neff, and he also owned several lots in other parts of the town which he sold to different parties. He was at the battle of Loyal Hannon, with Burd, Patterson, Hambright, Shippen and others, and was the first berson who carried the clad

Patterson, Hambright, Shippen and others, and was the first person who carried the glad tidings of that victory over the French and Indians, to Lancaster and Philadelphia. He was commissary at Fort Swettere and Fort Hunter. His son, Samuel Hughes, moved to Deer Creek, Maryland, and bocame a very wealthy iron master and largely interested in the Maryland canal. It is probable that the Huches were in some way connected In the Maghes were in some way connected with Thomas Harris, as both families moved to the same locality in Maryland. I do not know what became of the other soms of Barnabas Hughes. There are no descendant of the name living in Harford or Cecil coun-ties, Md., where Samuel had so large a lauded interest.

### AN OLD TIME CHAPLAIN.

(4 ) Bey. Charles C. Beatty was chosen chaplain to the army moving to the western part of the province. He was the oldest son of The second secon

o the Swatara about 1750. He took a very active part in protecting the settlers along the frontiers from the savages. He raised a company of volunters and ranged along the mountains. His son Bartram was lieutenant at Fort Hunter. He formished supplies for Fort Augusta, and took them up to the fort in batteaus in command of Capt. Daniel Lowry. He was in the saddle day and Lowry. He was in the saddle day night in the service and refused to afety with others in their flight down the river. He was appointed commissioner by the governor and council to perform some very important duties with the Indians, and the erection of forts. He moved from the the erection of forts. He moved from the Swatara to the river where Harrisburg stands, from thence he moved to Pennsborg. Cum-berland county, Pa. Although a very old man when the revolutionary war took place. be acted as lieutenant of Cumberland count for a short time, and sent several sons to the army, all of whom attained distinction or rmy, all of w

battle-field. The late Judge Gibson, the Hon. Wm. A Galbraith, of Erie, and the Carpenter (doctor) of Lancaster, are descendants of James Galbraith.

PRE-REVOLUTIONARY TIMES. (12) Col. Wilkins arrived in Philadelphia with the Royal Irish regiment in 1766 or 1777 and marched rom thence to Pittsburg and thence by water down the Ohio, and up the Mississippi to Kaskaskia, where he took possession of the French fort there and Fort Chartres and Fort Edward. He acted as governor of the litinois country just captured from the French, ite established courts and the full machinery of a civil government. The famous Dr. John Connelly the half brother of Capt. James Fatterson, who was also born in the Manor this county, was one of a large number of adventurous spirits who accom panied Col. Wilkins in this campaign.

number of Indian traders from this count also went with him. Benj. Gratz, was com-misary to furnish fresh beef. The famous Col. Morgan was there. When the Revolution came on the Americans were compelled

tion came on the Americans were compelled to capture this county from the British. (13) Alexander Baggs was born near the present village of Bainbridge. He com-manded a company in the flying horse in its march through New Jorsey. He had im-mediate command of some light horse which guarded Gen. Geo. Washington's quarters in his Jersey campaign. He married Ann, daughter of Hermannus and Ann Alricks (the latter became the second wife of Cot. Alex. Lowry.) Mrs. Boggs was the aunt of the late Hermannus and Hamilton Alricks, of Harrisburg. After Mr. Recens widt the lear tayare at Elizabethtown

Boggs sold the Bear tavern at Elizabethtown he moved to his farm above Marietta, now owned by the Engles, and from thence he moved to Marietta and built the house now occupied by the Register. He was a magis-trate for many years. He died in Marietta about 1539. He left a large family surviving him source of the second se him, seven of whom were sous. A numbe of their descendants reside in Baltimore. SAMUEL EVANS.

Clergymen Put to Shame

"A Single Clergyman" writes to the Pittsburg Commercial Gazette to commend Sam Jones' declaration against the customs of preachers taking things at reduced prices, He says he has frequently been put to shame when buying goods by the salesman asking him if he wants the usual discount allowed

to clergymen. TWO LIVES. Mine the sowing seed in sorrow, Thine the reaping golden grain Mine the auguish on the morrow,

Thine the freedom from all path Mine the lonely heart in sadness,

And the weeping in the night, Thine the life of joy and gladness, Singlag ever " All is bright !" But our Father watching o'er us

Sees His children here below Plans each step of life before us, Knows 'tis right it should be se

Heavenly Father guard and guide us. Give us grace to live or die, Walk Thou ever close beside us, None not diear when Thou art nigh.

-Rachel E. Laurence

IF we in this country are not wise enough very soon to learn the practical lesson taugh us by Europe, such experiences as the above and worse ones, more expensive ones, will be ours too. Indeed we are already having them ; and they are bound to get more and more severe. Nature's laws are inexorable. To transgress them is to doom ourselves and our descendants inevitably to suffer the penalty. If there is one thing certain, absolutely demonstrated, it is this : It doesn't pay is denuele a country or a country of its trees Every tree cut down is so much money taken out of the pocket, if not of ourselves yet of our children and children's children And that is the least of it F very tree cu down is just so much taken from the essen-tial conditions of public comfort and health to say nothing of enjoyment, and the refine ment that comes from the indulgence and culture of the sense of beauty, to which the trees, individually and as part of the land scape, so materially minister.

AT the same time it is just as incontro been overcast, But here was the moon stood still, and the world vertibly true that Nature is lavishiy generous and bounteous in rewarding every obedience to her beneficent laws. If she And there grew such a sense of space, like r punishes us for needlessly cutting down her prisoner suddenly freed, In that slumberous rest of motion, safe borne on the wings of speed ; trees, she also rewards us for every tree we plant and preserve. Whoever has tried it has received the proof. In parts of Germany to-day there are districts that are sought out by tourists from all over the world first and foremost for the healthfulness and beauty And the silvery greys of midnight, the shadowy land, the stream, Grew part with the phantom pictures 'twixt conferred upon them by the magnificent trees a wise foresight has planted there. What is the real charm of beautiful Berlin ? Not her palaces, university, museums and architectural gems alone. But the deepso the night went by and a wave of light gained over us while we sped. The stars went down in the rosy wave and the architectural gems alone. But the deep-green frame and exquisite setting of grand old trees in which these are placed. The same palaces and buildings set out on a tree-less plain would attract no traveler. Take A wide opalescent water lay blanched in the away its famous Unter-den-Linden street and you would pluck out its very heart. Cut away its grand park and trees lining every away its grand park and trees lining every street, and Berlin itself would languish and die. Its trees are an essential element in its wealth and prosperity. Who will deny it?

I THOUGHT of this the other day while walking through some of the streets of Lancaster. Have you over noticed how many whole squares we have where there is not single tree growing to shade us from the sun's heat, to absorb the noxious gases, thick, impure air that arises from our tanneries, gro-ceries, cellars and from the breaths of our thirty thousand people—not a tree for squares to breathe out its pure and fragrant econe. give us our needed oxygen to disinfect and purify for us the air we have to live on 7 The next time you walk from one of our well-shaded streets to one that has no trees at all, just notice the difference in the atmosp You can easily smell it.

With bleaching lines, the white and brown that THEN again I noticed how unwisely much of our tree-planting and culture had been done. I was struck, even in the well-shaded portions of the city, with the evident hapwas easy to see it was market day, the folk hazard manner in which nearly everyone proceeded. Crippled, unhealthy, ugly trees, once planted, were allowed to stand. There was plainly very little consideration for vawere in market blouse; There were booths and stalls and clatter of life

This charm the fairy lost a n could open and shut them. But it would take a good deal of a grown person's time to open that door by force. It is fitted, like a safe door, with bolts that shoot out in all di-And SOZODONT 'tis called on earthly gr

## There is Nothing Surprising

There is Nothing Surprising in the fact that Benson's Capcine Plasters are widely imitated; that cheap and worthless, plasters with names of similar sound, and simi-lar appearance in type, are freely offered for sale. Articles of great and original merit always have to compare with trashy imitations. But us they tecome known they die out through de-served neglect. Meanwhile we warn the public against the so-called "Capsicine" plasters, whether "Benton's," "Burion's," or otherwise. They have no medical or curative virtues whatever, and are made to sell ou the reputation of Ben-son's. When purchasing ask for Benson's, deal with respectable druggists only, and you cap-not be deceived. The genuine has the "Three Scale" trademark on the cloth and the word "Capcine" cut in the centre. Weak Backs, Pain, Weakness and inflamma-tion of the Kidneys, Shooting Pains through the Loins, Hip and Side Pains, Lack of Strength and Activity reiteved in one minute and speed-ily cured by the CUTICUEA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, a new, original, elegant and infail-ble antidote to pain and inflammation. At drug-gists, The ; five for \$1.00; or postage free of For-The Drive AND Climbicat Co., Borrow, Mass. augl-ImW,S&w

CURE OF A SPRAIN.

MACEBON CENTRE, WAYNE Co., N. Y., February 28, 1885. Some years ago I badly strained my stomach picking cherries, and have suffered greatly ever since. Nothing has been so beneficial as Alleau which had been prepared for her mar riage with Earl Cairos for every day. She cock's Plasters. They entirely cured me of tha trouble. I have been afflicted with a lame ankle, but these Plasters soon enabled me to walk. I commend them whenever I have an op-portunity, as I have found them very useful for nust use the clothes before they become oldfashioned. The family will romain abroad indefinitely. Though Miss Grant is greatly mortified by her late affair, she is being par-tially appeased by the attentions of a Mr. Van Loon, who is enormously rich and has a over ten years. Allcock's Plasters have always done me the greatest service, and I an ever day more and more convinced that no househol should be without them. Mas. Suste A. Bills.

Be On Your Guard.

Benson's Capcine Plasters are widely imitated. That is the fact. Now, why are they im tated ? Because they are the only porous plas-ter in existence that is really trustworthy and valuable. Benson's Plasters are highly and sci-entifically medicated, and cure in a few hours illuenta upon which no others have had any effect whatever. The public are therefore cau-tioned against plasters bearing the names of "Capsicin," "Capsicum," "Capsicine," or "Ca-pucin," which are meant to pass for "Capeine" (please note the difference) and also against plasters bearing the names "Benton's," "Bur-ton's," etc. When buying ask for Benson's Plas-ter and protect yourself by a personal examina-tion. The genuine has the word "Capetine" eut or poronsed in the body of the plaster and the "Three Seals" trademark on the lace cloth. (3) tated ? Because they are the only porous pla SPECIAL NOTIORS.

### Why Be Downcast ?

# Why Be Downcast? True, you are in a miserable condition—you are weak, palid, and nervous. You cannot sheep at night, nor enjoy your waking hours: yot, why lose heart? Get at the druggist's a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters. They will restore you to health and peace of mind. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, 157 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Speaks Right Up.

Office : No, 20 CENTRE SQUARE. Both y

A Clergyman's Testimony. W. E. Gifford, pastor M. E. church, Bothwell, Onl, was for two years a sufferer with dyspep-sin in its worst form, untilfas he states "life be-came an actual burden." Three bottles of Bur-dock Biood Bitters curred him, and he tells us in a recent lotter that he considers it the beat family modicine now before the country for dyspepsis and liver complaint. For sale by H. E. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 129 North Queen street, Lancaster. 200

Very lowest against and on two more terms. T call special attention to a few of my stens, one of which is the RDG Baller, PSTSICIAN COUPS, which is description carriage in the country. Persons wishing to buy a good, he mbatantial article, should bear in they take no risk in buying my was carriage turned out is eighten for the public all work fully warmanies in public. All work fully warmanies one class call. "REPAINTING PROMPTLY ATTENT "Suffered from rheumatism so badiy had to use crutches, but threw them away after apply-ing Thomses" Eclectric Oil to my ilmus. I now feel better than I have for years." F. L. Gibbs, Ste Eiks stroet, Buffalo, N.Y. For snio by H. B. cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen

BAUMGARDNERS & JEFFERIES. COAL DEALERS. OFFICE : No. 120 North Queen street, and No. 64 North Prince street. Yakus : North Prince street, near Monding Depot. LANCASTER, PA. AugiStia 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

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## CARRIAGE BUILDER

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STANDARD CARRIAGE WORK.

My stock comprises a large varie atent Style Buggies, Photons, Carriet at and Masiness Wagons, which I ca sry lowest figures and on the most y

# "Have tried Thomas' Electric Oil for croup and colds and find it the best remedy I have ever used in my family." Wm. Kay, 500 Ply-month Ave., Buffaio, N. Y. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 157 and 159 North Queen street, Laucaster.

Mrs. Langtry And other famous women have won a reputa-tion for facial beauty. A fine complexion makes one handsome, even though the face is not of perfect mould. Burdock Blood Bitters act dictly upon the circulation, and so give the skin clearness and smoothness otherwise unattain ble. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, 13 nd 120 North Queen street, Lancaster.

A Clergyman's Testimony

Threw Away His Crutches

Do It With Pleasure Do It With Pleasure. Wangler Bros., druggists, of Waterloo, Iowa, write "We can with pleasure say that Thomas Eclectric Oil gives the best satisfaction of any jiniment we soil. 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, Lancaster.

## Market Street,