THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1886.

A FORGOTTEN CONFLICT.

THE PURISHMENT ADMINISTERED TO PIRATES BY UNULE BAMS BAILURS.

How the Seisure of an American Vessel the Coast of Sumstra, and the Murder of Her Crew Was Frompily Avenged. The Battle of Quallah Battoo.

For the INTELLIGENCES. The battle of Quallab Battoo, like the Algeine war, did much to make our flag known and respected throughout the world, and yet our histories have given it scant notice. The following account is based or the official reports of Commodore Downs, and the private journal of a participant :

In February of 1831, the good ship Friend-ship of Boston anchored off the town of Quallah Battoo, on the coast of Sumatra, for the purpose of buying a cargo of pepper. The captain was well acquainted with the treacherous character of the Malays and took care that none were allowed to come on board bearing arms, but in spite of all his vigilance he was outwitted. While he was on shore weighing and loading pepper eleven well armed and daring pirates successed in charging places with the crew of a Malay pepper beat on its way to the ship. These men taking the crew of the ship by surprise succeeded in massacreing nearly all of them, and then made a prearranged signal for the killing of the white men on shore, but the officers had noticed suspicious movements on board of the vessel, although the distance from shore was considerable, and managed by assuming a bold front to regain their boat. As they were pushing off a native chief named Po sprang into the boat and gave them a Adam friendly warning that his people intended to murder them, but this soon become self-evi dent for a large cance load of armed Malay attempted to intercept the n.

They managed to escape and rowing all night they reached another trading town where three American vessels were loading spices. The news of the outrage aroused the wrath of Jack Tarr, and in a few hours from the arrival of the Friendship's boat the little fleet was under full sail for the pirate town, with every man hard at work preparing for a desperate battle. The town was protected by several strong forts on shore and they found the Friendship manned by a horde of heavily armed pirates. The battle was opened by a musketry and howitzer fire from the merchantmen, but the Malays re-plied with such spirit and accuracy of fire that the Americans determined to cut the that the American's determined to cat the matter short by boarding and at the approach of a ferecions body of sallors in three boats the Malays fled from the vessel. So the Friendship was recaptured by American tars, as manly and brave a race of men as ever trod a deck, but the punishment of the rescals who committed this outrage devolved upon a man of war, the Potomac, sent by the president for this especial pur-pose.

THE AVENGER.

The Potomac was a stately frigate of fine model and unusual height of mast and spread of sail. She was considered one of the best vessels of our navy in the days when our vessels were the admiration of the nautical world, and our commerce carried the flag that they so ably protected into every port that

commerce cared to know. The Potomac was carefully disguised as a The Potomac was carefully disguised as a merchantman, the gons run in and the sides so painted as to show but ten ports, so that when she came before the port of Qualiah Battoo she passed for an East India trader, and couple of Malays who came off in a boat to sell fruit, mounted the side of the vessel before they suspected that she was a messen-ger of vengeaucs. They were seized and held as prisoners in order that they might not alarm their triends on shore, and Como-dore Downs tried to orsen negotiations with dore Downs tried to open negotiations with the Malays, hoping to avoid the necessity of sacrificing many lives by inducing them to submit to an investigation of the outrage on the Friendship. He found that the natives had assembled in great numbers heavily armed, and that negotiations were impos-sible.

THE LANDING BY STABLIGHT.

At midnight 250 sailors and marines were mustered on the deck of the vessel and silently martialed into the boats ; then, with hushed commands and mufiled oars they made for the shore, guiding their course by the north star which with all the other constellations shone with unusual brilliancy. A meteor that shot across the sky right over the town was taken by the men as an omen of its destruction and all merveiled at the great size and beauty of the morning star as it rise four times larger than in the northern

were captured included a valuable ancient copy of the Koran, written in letters of gold. Two other forts were taken with equal diffi-culty, in fact every point of defense was warmly contested.

VICTORY.

After the firing on the large fort had ceased Lieutenant Godon mounted the wall with two midshipmen, none of the men dar-ing to follow them, and smid the cheers of the victorious Americans boisted the American flag over the conquered citadel of Quallah Baton. At this moment the Malays rallied in the jungle and opened a hot fire from all sides and from another fort across the river.

the river. After spiking cannon and injuring the de-fenses as much as possible the Americans were ordered to retreat. This was accom-plished with great skill and coolness, the marines forming the rear guard. They were closely presend by the Malays, and their re-turn to the ship was made through a hot fire though at long range from the fort beyond the river.

the river. Said an eye witness: "They fought like savages and died like pirates and not one male was taken prisoner. Their town was in ashes, their forts disabled, and six or eight magazines destroyed which made the most elegant explosions, and yet they fired upon us from the opposite fort !" So ended a little but desperate battle, and one of great importance to our commars. Owing

Bo onded a little but desperate battle, and one for great importance to our commerce. Owing to the had aim of the enemy our forces did not suffer so severely as might have been ex-pected, but when we consider the numbers engaged the record of two killed and ten severely wounded, is tad enough. The chastisement had the desired effect and American vessels in the East Indies were no longer the prey of the pirates of Sums tra.

WHO SETS THE FASHIORS ?

A Racy Letter on a Subject Concerning Which Women Love to Read. Lucy Hooper's Paris Letter.

There is no longer a court at which new

ball dresses can be inaugurated, no fair and elegant empress to show off the latest creations of the great dress-makers. The repub lic, ignoring one of the greatest elemen the prosperity of France, does nothing to make Paris brilliant and attractive from a social point of view. At the balls at the Elyse one will seek in vain for a display of novelties or of elegance in dress. Under the empire there was a group of great ladies, renowned for the originality and eccentricity of their tolicties, who dressed spiendidly, and who were continually endeavoring to and who were continually endeavoring to discover or to invent something new. The Princess de Metternich, the Duchess de Morny, the Countess de Hon, and some eight or ten others, were the cynosure of all eves whenever they appeared in public. Their dresses were criticized, admired and copied. It was for them, and to carry out their ideas, that the great dress makers of the day strained every nerve in their competition with each other. Some few of the group still hold their ancient places, and others have come later to claim a share in the leadership of fashien. The Princess de Sagan is one of the most influential of these last. It was she, for instance, who introduced for watering-place wear the red to lettes and script par-sols that have flushed, like a crop of popples, for two summers must the action to the second to be the summers of the source of the popples. sols that have flushed, like a crop of poppies, for two summers past the sea beaches of Eu-rope and of America. The Princess de Met-ternich in like manner invented several years ago the peculiar and vivid shade of yellow-green, at first called by her name, and afterwards revived and rechristened linden or willow-green. Foreign royalty, too, in the absence of a French court, does not fail to absence of a French crurt, does not fail to exercise a marked influence over French fashions. The delicate blonde beauty of Queen Margherita of Italy and her taste for subdued yet effective colors, brought the dif-ferent shade of heliotrope into fashion. The Grand Duchees Vladimir of Russia, a dark and regal-looking beauty, is responsible for the creation of the brilliant shade of orange known as Vesuvins, which was the rage last winter and spring for evening drass was. It winter and spring for evening dress wear. It was with velvet of that hue that Worth lined the magnificent court train of Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, of New York, which was worn by that lady at the latest of the two drawing rooms which were held in London last June. rooms which were held in London last June. The train itself was in while velvet, stamped with a pattern in silver of terms and lities of the valley, and the velvet lining was pro-longed over the white velvet exterior of the train so as to form a narrow border, finished with a passementerie of silver and cut crystal beads. The short skirt and corsage were in havy white faille embroidered with silver. To the Princess of Wales heavy white faille embroidered with silver To the Princess of Wales is due the introduc

tion of the cloth tailor-made suits for walk-ing or traveling dress. And the Empress of Russia inaugurated iast season the style of trimming the skirts of tuile or lace ball dresses with great long-stemmed bouquets of roses. One of the prevalent impressions regarding the fashions is, that they are created and started by a syndicate of the great dressmak-ers of Paris acting in concert ; but this imwhich, nevertheless, is strikingly true, Whenever George Ellot fails to give indi-

DRIFT.

FROM the time when I first began to read and appreciate George Ellot's novels, I have felt, with my deep admiration, also a certain undefined, disturbing, sometimes almost undefined, disturbing, sometimes almost painful, sense of disappointment and dissat-isfaction. It decidedly marred my enjoy-ment of even her greatest works. I never stopped to think just what the special and particular cause of it might is; but never failed to feel the vague but positive unpleas-antness of the general effect whenever I laid aside one of her novels. I am sure I was not along in this experiment. I know that are alone in this experience. I know that sev-eral very intelligent lady acquaintances com-plained to me of having the same feeling, only much intensified. It had so depressing an effect on them that one of them, at least declared that she hated George Eliot, and rowed she would never read another page of

or writings ! To ALL, who have felt this harrassing unpleasantness, this dissatisfaction in the midst of their admiration and enjoyment of the productions of this wonderful literary artist, I would recommend a little book just issued by Harper & Brothers, New York. It is not long ; it is quite unassuming and modest in its pretensions ; but it is decidedly the best critique of George Eliot that has ten, and that is saying a good deal, for the number of books about her and her works is legion. The title of the neat little volume is "George Ellot and Her Heroines," and it is from the pen of a woman, Mrs. Abba Goold Woolson.

Mas. Woolson has as ardent an admira-tion for George Eliot, the literary artist, as even her most enthusiastic adorers could de-mand. She says, for example, and truly "Whatever rich gifts the future may have in store for its readers, it is doubtful if ever again upon the novelists' page will be found such nice observation of character and life, such searching analysis of motive, such richness of humor, such universality of learning and depth of thought. These rare qualities have won from her contemporaries the imme-diate and earnest attention of not merely the Gate and earnest attention of not merely the ordinary novel-reader, but of philosophers, scientists and observant men of affairs; and such recognition, we must believe, they will continue to demand." Certainly no one will question the intellectual power and ability of a woman who, in her hours of recreation, diverted her mind by reading Herbert Spen-cer's Principles of Psychology, perhaps the most intricate and difficult of any of that pro-found thinker's volumes.

In some important respects George Elliot was the English forerunner of the American James-Howells school of fiction. First of all is her subtle analytic skill, to which Mrs. Woolson refers when she says : "She reproduces for us, also, the inner life of her produces for us, also, the inner life of her characters ; we see the workings of thought and conscience, detect the hopes that impel, the fears that restrain, and thus become spec-tators of two related contests. Beyond the vis-ible drama, in which her heroes play their part before men, we witness the warfare within the soul, of which outward acts are but the results." Just in this, too, it seems to me, like her American successors, though in less degree, she sometimes becomes wearin less degree, she sometimes becomes wear isome and tedious. She tells us too ofte and minutely what is the state of mind o her characters, instead of letting their action reveal it.

SHE certainly does also share with James and Howeils another conspicuous fault. Her fully equipped and finely drawn characters don't do anything commensurate with their abilities. This is probably one element, if not the chief one, of our sense of disappointment after reading her novels. By bringing before us her fine characters, and showing forth all their points, she raises our expectaforth all their points, she raises our expecta-tions to the highest pitch. We eagerly wait for some great, important, heroic action on the part of such beings. But the action never takes place. Their deeds are commonplace. Not for lack of ability, but usually for want of opportunity. The novelist fails to put them into circumstances which shall call forth their powers, their spiendid gifts, and lead them on to great and noble carsers. This I cannot but think is a defect, an imper-fection and blemish in the novelist's art. It is a lack of balance between the characters and the action that spoils the symmetry, the and the action that spoils the symmetry, the perfect harmony, of the story.

MRS. WOOLSON points out an interesting

fact of a different character which probably has not been noticed by everyone, but

secred trust, losse respect and love for her husband, and, after his shameful death, ends her foriorn days atmong strangers, in noble self-immolation, as a kind of fister of Charity. Dorothes contracts two unsuitable marriages, and, by the last sinks into commonplace ob-scurity, with all her rare endowments un-recognized and unused. The opportunity for that enlightened philanthropic labor which she was fitted to achieve, and for which she so strenuously and pathetically south, was never found. Poor Gwendolen's lot is the saddest of all, since she has not, like the others, an untroubled conscience to sus-tain hor in the wreek of all her hopes." All this is surely anything but uplifting and en-nobling. It is discouraging and depressing to the last degree.

THE third article of George Ellot's cree was a necessary consequence of the other two, which "required her to consider only man's relations upon earth with fellow-men; and, accordingly, she defines duty to be that course of action which tends to make those

course of action which tends to make those around us the happlest possible, or rather the least miscrable. Hight and wrong resolve themselves, then, into a more question of re-suits. An act must indicate its near and uitimate sequences before its place can be assigned in the category of moral acts. "Such a thing as absolute right can have no existence in her moral world. To at-tempt to do one's duty, regardless of conse-quences, would be simply an absurdity ; since consequences are the chief factor in de-termining what duty is." It is the utilitar-ian positivist's idea of duty, that denies the authority of conscience, and calls the moral sense a more irrational sentimentality or prejudice.

It is the unconscious application of this terly inadequate and narrow utilitarian principle that leads to some of the most unsatisfactory and unpleasant situations and re-sults in her novels. First of all, in all questions of grave ethical import, of choice be tween good and evil, right and wrong, it pre-sents the choice as a matter of calculation, not of intuitive obedience to principle for the principle's sake. This in itself and at once has a weekening. I might say, degrading effect. It robs virtue of its garb of celestial beauty, and brings it down to a mere matter of earthly profit and loss. "Her heroines," says our critic on this point, "brought to con-front such a problem, and standing irreso-lute before it, show no instant recognition of the nature of the two courses before them, and make no appeal to God or to time-honored principles of right as their stay and defence against temptation. Instead of this they are represented as undergoing a strangely protracted exercise of mind, with the purpose of determining which is the tween good and evil, right and wrong, it prestrangely protracted exercise of mind, with the purpose of determining which is the right and which the wrong of the two oppo-site paths." Although the choice of her characters in most cases ultimately results correctly; yet the very fact that they hesita-ted, calculated, and weighed the reasons pro and con as they did, before making it, divests it of most of its good influence on the reader, takes away the charm of spontaneity from the virtue, casts a shadow of solt con-

reader, takes away the charm of spontaneity from the virtue, casts a shadow of self con-sideration and self-interest over the transac-tion, in short takes all its infectionsness and enthusiasm out of the goodness. Besides all which it is unreal and untrue. MOREOVER, as might be expected, if virtue

and vice are mere matters of calculation and opinion, it sometimes happens that the opinion of the writer does not accord with that of the reader ; that the former calls cer-tain actions right which the rest of the world always did and ever will call wrong. How in this wise George Eliot's theory of ethics did violence to that of the whole Christian world by her living as she did with Mr. Lewes is known to all. It is evidenced just as clearly in the case of several of her heroines. As Mrs. Woolson says, "Her heroines shock us occasionally, when they do not shock her. Their most important acts sometimes appear at variance with attri-butes previously assigned them, and are needlessly ignoble and weak. Such mistakes include Maggie's flight with Stephen Guest -a false and impotent outcome of the ard-ent self denial and exalted aspirations of Maggie's youth, and a weak point upon which to turn the determining issues of her promising life. Hardly more satisfactory are that of the reader ; that the former calls cer which to turn the determining issues of her promising life. Hardly more satisfactory are Deronda's sequilescence in a secret corres-pondence with Gwendolen, as the best means of strengthing her good resolves: and Adam's marriage to Dinah, with their subsequent pro-sale careers. These are mistakes against which all readers protest."

IT must not be imagined from the quota tions I have given that "George Eliot and her Heroines' is throughout an adverse criticism of the great novelist, or that it does not fully appreciate all her excellences, and her nobi-bility of character, powerful intellect, warm heart, and matchless strength and skill as a thinker and writer. It does all this and more. In short it is the most thoughtful, most thorough, and the fullest and fairest study of the interesting subject 1 have yet seen, and a model of its kind in spirit and ex-secution. Mrs Woolson's evident eagerness ecution. Mrs Woolson's evident es to claim George Eliot as the great standard bearer and champion of her sex in the strug gle for woman's rights and for emancipati from the fetters of a conventional age, make her criticisms all the more weighty and worthy of earnest consideration and respect We are all the more certain that it is not preudice or the desire to belittle this champ but only the weight of unquestionable evi dence, the force of truth upon an honest and sincere mind, that causes her to express this minently just verdict, with which all wh

HARTMAN AND MENTZER.

TO BR THE BIVAL CANDIDATES FOR PROTHONOTARY NEXT SPRING.

The Reason Sam Matt Fridy Dropped Out O The Fight-The Candidates For Some of

The Remaining Offices in the Big Year And Their Prospects.

Although the Republican primary election will not be held until next A pril or May can-didates for the several big offices are already stirring about and endeavoring to fix their friends in the several townships. The contest for prothonolary will be one of the most exciting in the history of the Republican party. It looked for a while as if Lew Hartnan and Sam Matt Fridy would be the rival candidates for the office. Each had it one term and it was Fridy's declaration that he would be a candidate that induced Lew Hartman to ounce himself also as a candidate. Fridy may have been honest in his intentions to run again for the office, but he is not now in the field. He was forced out through the defection of some of his strongest friends, who are for Hartman, because Hartman was for Stehman, first, last and all the time in the last campaign. Without Hartman, Stehman could not have pulled through. knows it. His friends know it. While Stehman's friends would like to see Matt Fridy in some position they cannot and will ot go back on Hartman.

Naturally enough the political enemies of Hartman have been looking around for a candidate to put against him. A number were approached, among them Samuel Se l-domridge, one of the solid men of the r a rm-ers' bank. Mr. Seldomridge positively re-fused to go into any content for a county office. John W. Mentzer, it appears, was the committee of one appointed to look for a can-didate, and after mature reilection, he con-cluded that as he could not got a strong can-didate, he would imitate Boss Kelly, of New York, and run himself for the office. He broached the matter to a few of his confiden-tial political friends and they seemed to think that it was just the thing. He has been sounding his friends all over the county and he says he has received encouragement enough to warrant his being a candidate, MENTZER A HARD WORKER. were approached, among them Samuel Se l-

MENTZER & HARD WORKER.

Mentzer is a hard worker and good organ Mentzer is a hard worker and good organ-izer, but if he wants to beat Hartman it will take harder work than he ever did before. Levi Nensenig hates Mentzer and he will do anything in the world to beat him. All the combinations that Levi makes will have but one object in view—the defeat of Mentzer. As to perquisites received from county offices, Mentzer and Hartman are about square.

While it is true that Hartman are about square. While it is true that Hartman was protho-notary, Mentzer was prison-keeper in the years ago, and not so many at that, when the keeper received so much per meal for con-victs and burns, and those were the days when county auditors did not interfere with the pleasant pastime of magistrates commit-ting from 20 to 100 burns per day. When Mentzer gets fairly started in the campaign look out for some of his famous "gardunes." He will have a special artist at work to show up the rascality of Levi's friends and in return the honest voter will be told by Levi, how Quay tried to corrupt

be told by Levi, how Quay tried to corrup them by the use of thousands of dollars sen into the county on the eve of the last primary election.

election. Nothing new has developed lately in the sherift's contest. The leading candidates will be Deputy Hippey, Abe Keller and John Sides. Columbia will not ask anything but Hippey, and the vote of that borough will go to whatever combination Hippey makes, and it will go solid.

THE FIGHT FOR REGISTER.

For register the leading candidates will be leyer, of the Franklin house, formerly of Warwick, and City Treasurer Myers. Levi will be put in a box if both these candidates remain in the field. He is a personal friend of Geyer, and was for him the last time, but many of Myers' political friends are also Levi's friends, and it will be hard for him to make scholce between the two. Efforts will be made to switch Myers to the quarter ses sions office. Between the two offices there is comparatively little difference, as to emolu

ments, at the end of the term. Candidates for the winning offices are nu merous but as to several of them, the other andidates have not yet been announced.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, Commissioner Myers may or may not be

no difference.

flice.

candidate for re-election. He is ready to re sign to-morrow if his administration of the office of commissioner has not been satisfac tory, and he might be induced to take only one more term-just to finish the jail-pro-viding the erection is begun in his present

JUDGE EBERLY.

Adam Eberly and his friends are ready to

nake terms with and of the candidates who

not be competent to discharge the the offices to which they aspire.

cent. in the population :

Minerals Fisherics....

Prosperity of the South.

The material prosperity which the South

has been enjoying of late years is indicated

in a table published in the N. O. Times.Dem

ocrat; in connection with an exhaustive article upon the general subject, these figures showing an increase of \$352,211,787 or 36.6 per cent, against an increase of only 17.5 per

A Black Debutante.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

1885-86. Value of

32,750,000

503 892,000 17,825,000 13,191,400

Value of Value of Products, Products \$743,000,656 \$612,278,310

1879-80.

HARNARAS HUGHES DESCREDANTS.

Kept the Biack Bear Tavora, Elizabeta town, From 1751 Until the Begin-ning of the Revolution. A YER'S HAIR VIGOR.

special Correspondence of INTELLIGENCES, COLUMBIA, Sept. 18 .- Your readers have no doubt taken some interest in Barnabas Hughes, the second landlord and third proprietor of the Bear tavern, and wondered what became of the family. My history of this old tayern fell under the notice of John Sivers Hughes, esq., (no relative of B, H.) an active member of the Historical society of Harford county, Md., and of the Maryland Historical society, who has furnished me with valuable data concerning Barnabas Hughes, who came to Lancaster borough in the year 1747 or 1748. He came from the county of Donegal, Ireland, and was mar-ried and had several children when he came to this country. In 1751 he rented the Bear lavern from Lazarus Lowry, and moved there, and in 1753 he purchased the property. About the time he purchased the Bear tavern he married Miss Elizabeth Waters, who was his second wife. (Col. Alex. Lowry's first

wife was Mary Waters, whom he married in 1753, and was probably a sister of Mrs. Hughes,) Daniel Hughes, his oldest son, was born In 1730. He married Miss Rebecca Lux, a daughter of a prominent merchant in Batti-mores. By this wife he had (1) Robert, (2) William, (3) Ann, (4) Samuel, (5) James, and (6) Robert. Mrs. Hughes and her son James died about the year 1778. Col. Hughes then married Susanna, daughter of the cele-brated minister Rev. Michael Schlatter, of the German Reformed church, and had a daughter Susanna by this, his second wife, who died in 1825, and also (2) Mary Ann, who married Joseph J. Merrick, a prominent lawyer of Hagerstown, and had twochildren, (3) Esther, who married Amass Sprague, of Rochester, New York, (4) Daniel died un-married. (5) John Henry, who married Ann Lyon, and had one son, William Schlat-ter, who now resides in California. (6) William S., who married Mary Ashburry. MARRIED IN HIS SEVENTIETH YEAR. in 1730. He married Miss Rebecca Lux, a

MARRIED IN HIS SEVENTIETH YEAR. Col. Hughes married a third time, then in is seventieth year, to Mrs. Ann Elliott, of Carlisle, and the mother of Com. Jesse P Elliott, of the United States navy, and made famous in the war of 1812. By this last

union, to them was born one daughter. Col. Daniel Hughes was a prominent officer in the Revolutionary war, was a member of the Maryland convention of 1774-5-6, also a mem-ber of the convention of 1774-5-6, also a mem-Maryland convention of 174-5-6, also a mem-ber of the committee of safety. He owned furnaces and foundries and cast cannon for the army during the Revolutionary war. He served his country faithfully and left an un-usually large family, all of whom became

usually large family, all of whom became prominent people. Samuel Hughes (Barnabas) the second son was born in 1741. The Elizabethtown property became vested in this son. He married Saily —, and moved to Harford county, Md., about the beginning of the Revolutionary war, and purchased large Grace stands. He erected a furnace in that vicinity and also owned the whole or a part of another furnace in Caell county. Md. He

A FRIEND OF MAJOR ANDRE. (3) John (Barnabas) was probably the first child by his second wife, nec Waters. He was a captain in the Revolutionary army and became acquainted with Major Andre the British spy, when that officer was prisoner at Carlisie or Lancaster. He was r warm friend of that unfortunate officer. (4) Elizabeth (Barnabas) died unmarried. (5) Barnabas (Barnabas) (a posthumous child) married Miss Beltzhoover, of Hagerstown, and died a young man. Old Barnabas Hughes, also owned one or

The sons owned "Blue Rock" at South mountain, "Mt. Etns," one mile lower down the creek. Another one near Hagerstown, and "Mt. Alto" furnace in Franklin

and "ML Alto" furnace county, Pa. Old Barnabas Hughes died in Baltimore in 1765. He was probably a member of Rev. Patrick Allison's church in Baltimore, who was one of the most noted Presbyterian divines of his time in that city. His sons were members of the Episcopal church. SAMUEL EVANS.

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Pa. On account of counterfeits, we have adopte the Yellow Wrapper; the only remuins. THE FAY SDICAL CO. ap28-lydaw Sumalo, W. Y. CATARRH-HAY-FEVER.

CATARRH. ELY'S CREAM BAL

vicinity and also owned the whole or a part of another furnace in Cecil county, Md. He also owned Spesuita Island. He was a pro-minent officer in the Revolutionary army, and was a member of the convention of 1774-5-6, and also of the committee of safety. He also cast cannon for the army, some of which are said to be in the navy yard at Boston. When the British burnt Havre de-Grace they also burnt his furnace and much other property. Although his mansion, a stone building, is still standing and in good pre-servation. servation. Samuel became bankrupt, and it is not known whether he leftany children.

nemisphere The landing was accomplished with great

difficulty through the heavy surf, and just a dawn the little force was drawn up in battle rray on the sloping beach. A band of hardy ankee sailors with muskets and cutias were about to attack a foe ton times the number, protected by strong fortifications and with a high reputation for desperate bravery. They were concealed from the town by a promentary, and so were not dis a half a mile of until within covered principal fort

achment of sixty men were ordered to charge on the fort while the main body made straight for the larger and stronger de-fences on the other side of the town.

CHARGE!

Lieutenant Hoff with his sixty men ad vanced unopposed to within a short distance of the silent fort. Not a defender was to be seen ; but suddenly there came a sheet of flame, a terrible roar of musketry and cannon from all along its parapets.

The aim was too high and the swell of the beach pretected the assaulting party, who pressed on without firing until they had mounted the walls of the fort, when a volley at close quarters and a charge with the baye cleared the enclosure.

But the Malays retired to other intrench ments beyond and kept up a spirited resist

Meanwhile the main body passed through the village without any reply to the hot fire of the enemy, but moving at double quick, formed in line of battle and rushed to the as-

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X

sault of the two strong forts beyond. The principal fort commanded the beach and river, and was already hotly engaged with the boats, which had anchored off the shore and were plying their howitzers with great effect. It was surrounded by an im-penetrable cheveaux de frieze of bush and thorns, and a second line of tail pickets. The wall was fifteen feet high and mounted wall was fifteen feet high and mounted several cannon, while the defenders swarm-ed all over it like ants. A canonade that was dragged by the assaulting party was swung into position, and sent a mass of grape and slug shot crashing through the main gate. Then the blue jackets dashed in with a cheer but were met with a tremen-dous fire. The poor marksmanship of the pirates again saved the Americans, the storm of iron passing over them with a small dam. of iron passing over them with small dam age, and a small body had already begun to force an entrance, when the enemy gave them when a strain out of the state of the strain of the state of the strain of the strai such a shower of innces, darts and javelins, that they could make no progress and were ordered to retreat. Then a drawbridge lead-ing to the upper basilon was assaulted and carried, but when only eight men had passed over it was raised and they were cut of within the fort. This little band fought desporately to cut the tackling of the bridge, but two of them were killed and three wounded before they succeeded. The assaulting party were again ordered off and the buildings in the first enclosure fired. This fire spread with great rapidity and soon reached the royal magazine which exploded with tremendous such a shower of lances, darts and javelins great rapidity and soon reached the magazine which exploded with tremer force. An active fire was then begun upon the fort and continued for two hours without

DESPERATE RESISTANCE.

The Malays gave no quarter and would take none, but all fought desperately until every man was killed.

There were several prowas and other native vessels in the river but the Malays cut them out and took them up stream. Several charges of grape and cannister were sent ng their crows but they stood beroleally to their posts, in spite of the death of their mates and the terrible scene of carnage all them.

The first speedily extended to the southern part of the town, and destroyed a large num-ber of the houses, besides several fine vessels on the stocks

ber of the houses, besides several fine vessels on the stocks. Meanwhile the first party under Lieuten-ant Hoff had driven the Malays to a citidel surrounded by a ditch filled with water. These were commanded by the Rajah, and offered equally desperate resistance. A bridge of limbs was hastily constructed and the citade carried with a rush, but not a Malay would run or surronder. They all died fighting like tigers. The Rajah was also the high priest and his valuables which

some five or six leading drossmakers who some nive or six learning that they pos-sens to produce novelties, most of them twice a year, and Worth continuously throughout the season. For Worth still remains without a rival as the great artistic dressmaker of the world. It was he, for instance, that invented world. It was be, for instance, that invented the exquisite little wraps compounded of colored velvet and black lace and colored bead embroideries and frages. He brought them out two years ago, and they have just male their appearance in the cloak depart-ments of the Bon Marche and the Louvre. It was he that introduced black lace dresses and that devised the long plush paletot as a ball wrap. His influence is generally exball wrap. His influence is generali-tended over the world of evening dress of gorgeous materials and artistic blending

Sometimes a single unforseen event will have a powerful effect on the world of fash-ion. Thus the deaths of the king of Spain and of the Baroness de Rothschild induced the creation of new and beauteous tints of purple for the half mourning that then be-came the fashion. Long years ago the over-throw of the empire of Maximilian in Mexico brought about the suppression of a new and splendid shade of yellow, which had just been created and had been christened " Mex-ico." The failure of the effort to seat the Count de Chambord on the throne in like and very rich dark blue, which had been propared and named " royal blue" in antici-

ation of that event. oation of that event. One great drawback against which the iltra-fashionables and the great dressmakers are forced to contend, is the rapid popular:tion nowadays of the fashions. As soon a a siyle, a material or a color is selzed upon by the public at large, the *elegantes* refuse to continue to wear it. This popularization is due in a great measure, it not wholly, to the vast dry goods shops of Paris.

What to Teach Our Daughters.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Dispatch. At a social gathering some one propos-this question : "What shall I teach m ch my daughter ?" The following replies were handed in :

Teach her that 100 cents make a dollar. Teach her how to arrange the parlor and

he library. Teach her to say "No" and mean it, or

Yes " and stick to it. Teach her how to wear a callco dress, and o wear it like a queen.

to wear it like a queen. Teach her how to sew on buttons, darn stockings and mend gloves. Teach her to dress for health and comfort as well as for appearance. Teach her to cultivate flowers and keep the

kitchen garden

her to make the neatest room in the

Teach her to have nothing to do with in temperate or dissolute young men. Teach her that tight iscing is uncomely as well as injurious to health.

ch her to regard the morals and hab its, and not money, in selecting her associ

Teach her to observe the old rule : " A place for everything, and everything in its

Teach her that music, drawing and paint-

Teach her that music, drawing and paint-ing are real accomplishments in the home, and are not to be neglected if there be time and money for their use. Teach her the important truism : That the more she lives within her income the more she will save, and the farther she will get

away from the poorhouse. Teach her that a good, steady, church-going mechanic, farmer, clork or teacher without a cent is worth more than forty loafers or non-

Teach her to embrace every opportunity for reading, and to select such books as will give her the most useful and practical information in order to make the best progress in earlier as well as later home and school life,

Northern and Southern Prohibilionists.

From the Savannah News. The difference between the Northern and

Southern Prohibitionists appears to be this : In the North they are after political power, with whisky as an issue, while in the South they are only anxious to suppress the whisky traffic by the force of public sontiment.

nd substance to her characters. is to those for whose existence she most cares Her favorite heroes are the very men whoar ot always attractive, or even alive. Derond whom she petted, remains to us a shadow and Mirah scarcely treads the solid earth The Jews who surround them are little bet-ter than a cloud of witnesses. But then we must admit that throughout that pertion of her writing which deals with the Jewish problem her genius well-nigh forsakes her "Perhaps her most conspicuous failure ap pears in the presentation of Savonarola With all her effort he seems to shrink ner yously from our gave, rather than to star forth sharply outlined against the shiftin turmoil of Florentine life, like a might moral agent dominating the scene. It is hi bold, aggressive prime which she seeks t depict ; yet a something weak and negative converts the grand, awe inspiring denounce of his country's crimes and follies into i petty, inconspicuous, intermeddling monk Wo stand expectant amid the multitudes a

his feet is but he fails to sway us with his im passioned tones. It is merely a prooccupied, vanishing figure that confronts formola upor the highway, and bids her return to her des olated home; not the stern personification of awakened conscience and inexorable duty The appeal of a commanding, earnest soul the ring of an imperious voice, the defian challenge of a nobler, purer patriotism that her own—these marks of the inspired prophe and patriot are not there."

WHILE all that has been said no doubt en

ters into the general impression of unsatisfac toriness and even worse which her nove eave on many readers, 1 believe the rea cause of it lies deeper. It is a feeling in which the ethical element is a chief factor The intellect may be satisfied ; the asthet feelings may even, partly at least, be grati-fied ; but still there ever is something essen tial wanting, and that is the approval of ou

moral sense. It took me a while to realize this. Fo George Eliot is what one commonly calls preeminently a "moral writer." She makes specialty, I may say, of enforcing, often

renchantly and always beautifully, the common, every-day duties, the ordinary virtue and moralities, of human intercourse and his.' Indeed it is the stress she lays on these minor, superficial applications of her ethical principles, which fully agree with those uni-versally held, that makes one not only care-less of everything the stress of the stress of the stress term of the stress of the stress of the stress of the stress stress of everything the stress of the stress of the stress stress of everything the stress of the stress of the stress stress of everything the stress of the stress of the stress stress of everything the stress of the stress of the stress stress of the stress of the stress of the stress of the stress stress of the stress of t versariy nend, that makes one not only care-less of examining those principles them-selves, but almost unwilling to trace to them those profounder, more universal and repre-sentative actions and situations, habits and

sentative actions and situations, habits and traits of character, which are the very ones that affect us so unpleasantly. I believe, in other words, that the real cause of her unsat-isfactoriness lies in her radically wrong phil-osophy of life and the unintentional and un-conscious influence of this upon her general representation of human life and character, upon the whole tone of her novels, rather than upon any express teachings or words. Now George Ellot's philosophy of life re-

ognized no conceivable, lovable God, and denied the immortality of the soul. She was a Comtean positivist. The necessary result was a gloomy and despondent view of the

was a gloomy and despondent view of the world and of everything in it. What is the use of lofty ideals ? Why cherish noble ambitions ? They can at best be put pleasant dreams from which we soon must be rudely awakened by the relentless reality around us. Such is, in fact, the plain teaching of all her novels. As Mrs. Woolson well says, "In all cases her heroines fail utterly of attaining what they seek. There is not one whose aims and ambitions are not brought to nought. We behold each cager young aspirant bailled after all her endeavors, and hopeleosity des-pairing of realizing her ideals. At length she abandons her dreams and her intellec-tual life, succumbs to the conventional world and, having married her inferior, ends her days, if not in gloom, in what is little better "the resigned acceptance of some petty good."

-the resigned scorpents good." "Maggie becomes an outcast from home, is distrusted by her townspeople, and discound by the brother whom she passionately loves. Only in the presence of a sudden and terrible death do the two become reconciled at last. Romola is compelled to abandon her father's

study the subject must, 1 think, agree : "It is evident that the theory of life and morals which George Eliot espoused tend to rob the soul of its upplest attributesto rob the soil of its notiest attributes—of faith, hope, courage and joy, of deep rever-ence, fervent gratitude and serene content. In the light of its teaching, human existence contracts its boundless scope and lofty aims, and sinks belitted to a mere succession of pettradeals.¹¹ petty deeds." UNCAS.

" MA'S IN THE FORWARD CAR."

I was a hot day and a sultry one, Far out on the western plain, As a train of cars was ploughing its way To'ard the far off mountain chain. and those in the coaches were tired and we For the sun beat down in its might, While the sweltering load of human treight Prayed for the cool of the night,

There were sturdy old merchants, gray headed On whose brow sat a world of caves-Cute drummers just out of Chicago, Too worn but to praise up their wares-Parsons, gangers, old maids and cowboys, All ready to die of the heat, And a little girl, 'bont five years old, 'Way up in the forward seat.

A young parson sat down beside her, And she talked the man near to death-Asked him all sorts of things 'boat the Bible And never once stopped to take breath, When a change came over his demeanor, For she'd taxed his patience too far, And he said to her: "Child, where's mother ?

"Oh, ma's up in the forward car ! Twas the merchant's turn next to suffer,

For she had fixed herself by his side, And then asked him about the prairies, And if he enjoyed the long ride, fill, crazing him so with her queries. He cried in a voice " above par : Great heavens, child ! where is your mothe " Oh, ma's up in the forward car !

Next she pounced on the old maid, aspping, And woke that tart girl with a start : Asked the granger, " if she came visiting, Would be let her ride in his cart ?" Got the cowboy to show her his pistols, And asked if they'd shoot very far ? When the chorus cried out : " Where's yo mother ?"

" Oh, ma's in the forward car !"

In the forward car ?" cried the chorus ; She'd better be with you back here

Than sitting and flirting up forward-As the train drew into a town, And the child, with basket and satchel, Made for the door to get down.

Then the morchant, parson, and others Thought they, too'd get out of the train, And take a good look at this-mother (*)-They'd not have a fair chance again : they all streamed out in the aisleway. As though fling straight for a bar, And followed the child up the platform -'Way up to'ard the forward car.

But she passed beyond the passenger coaches And stood where the baggage came out : The porters just then ceased their laughing-They were idling the time, no doubt ; But next they were handling a collin, And the child called her friends (7) to see, Saying : "That's mai 3 he died in Kansas," And nobody with her but me."

The passengers looked at each other, And stared for a moment about, And their hands went down in their pockets-They were chuck full of gold counting out ; And they piled the cash on the coffin, Softly, without clink or a jur, And thought, if trains were running to heaven, The chuck is the second second second And thought, if frains were running to heaven. That child's place should be the first car, - Geo. Hory, in N. Y. Chipper,

"Vode for Stahmy on my aggound" Ginrich wants a second term, and if hard work will get it be will turn up all right. He has at this time the support of the aldermen and wantable become be here been been and

Rings for Beauty's Fingers.

The marquise ring is in favor. New ex amples seen recently were made with slende shanks and in medium sizes. One ring had

constables, because he has been ready at al an opal for a centre stone, the remainder of Al. Worth, of Colerain, will be a strong candidate, but if he does not get in one o the combinations he will be short. Chris the setting being filled in with rose dia monds. Very pretty effects are gained in marquise rings set with small gems of uni would like to be a commissioner, and he could fill one of the easy chairs in that office very comfortably. He will make a fight to get in one of the rings. Either will suit him. Whether hog or bull ring, will make no difference. form size and color, small as diamonds or rubles. There is, perhaps, no more effective way of utilizing small gems than this, Oc

casionally the gems are made to go partly around the shank, so that no gold shows, and the ring appears to be made entirely of CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS. A new ring is that in which the ends of the John D. Clinton will come up smilling for

John D. Clinton will come up smiling for the quarter sessions clerkship, as he has for the past 20 years. He has a strong personal following, but he has never been able to get in a combination. If either one of the fac-tions would take him he would be made easily. The only strong candidate thus far named is Potts, of Strasburg. John Sollen-berger, of Leacock, who ran for register three years ago, and who disgusted many of his friends by withdrawing on the eve of the primary, without consulting them, may be a candidate for this office. He would prefer to run for register, but he will hurt Geyer, and if he can be induced to run for quarter ses-sions he will be a strong candidate for that office. shank pass without closing. These ends turn in opposite ways and are set with different

in opposite ways and are set with different stones. One seen contained a sapphire and a diamond. Not only is the result pleasing, but, as the ring is not closed, it will fit any finger without being cut or soldered. Another charming fancey in rings is the one that employs three very light, slender and separate gold shanks set with single stones. These are worn on one finger so that the stones slip past each other and appear like a single ring set with three gems. The fancy for fine gems set in a silver or platinum ring, especially among gentlemen who possess a great yearning after English styles, continues to a limited extent. A usual arrangement is that of a hoop with one or

arrangement is that of a hoop with one of three gems imbedded in it. Occasionally

one sees a gem set high in these rings. The puzzle ring in platinum and gold continues fashionable, while the ram's head leads the styles just now in rings for gentle

make terms with and of the candidates who will be for Adam J. Eberty for judge of the orphans' court in 1890. There are a number of other attorneys who would also like to be judge, but they are alraid of Adam's great political strength and the Shoeneck states-man may have the field to himself. This is the last whack for the big offices, under the fee system. With 1890 the county will be one of the second class, and the offi-cers will be salaried, and that is the reason why so many will be candidates this year. The large ball rings now worn in Paris will also be ready here for the fall trade, Samples seen were decidedly stylish and at-tractive in effect. In gem earrings the soli-taire rings continue to take the lead, being at once the most effective and costly. But there are also earrings where the come are there are also carrings where the gems : set in clusters, after the fashion of the fin why so many will be candidates this year. Under the salary bill requiring the personal attention of the elected officer (providing the law is strictly enforced) a number of those who will be candidates this year, would not be competent to discharge the duties of the offices to which they amore

set in clusters, after the fashion of the finger rings described elsewhere. The finest pair of rubies seen in a long time were set in ear-rings and surrounded by small diamonds, although the rubies were quite large enough to have been worn as solitaires. Finger rings are again worn in large num-bers by ladies. Many of the newer gem rings are set in clusters. The approved mode is a fine colored gem in the centre, sur-rounded by smaller diamonds. Another favorite arrangement is that of setting several medium-sized diamonds around the finger and filling in the interstices either with tiny and filling in the interstices either with tin and hinng in the interstices either with tiny diamonds of equal brilliancy or with small colored stones. The effect is a band of gems with no gold showing. Another favorite ring is a gold wire, one with over-lapping ends set with stones. Three diamonds of uniform size, but differing in color, are set with good effect in the same ring.

The Gambling Girl.

 $\substack{18,300,600\\315,924,794\\5,645,878\\10,148,821}$ From the Philadelphia Ledger. There are so many ways in which girls can be amusing, entertaining and useful to them-selves and others that it seems a great pity that any of them should resort to the com-mon vices of coarse men. That they do so in the evening entertainments of private and elegant homes and at the most fashionable summer resorts, appears to be beyond ques-tion. And that the results will appear in un-located for demonstration in the lutture of An illustration of how easily the sublime An influstration of how easily the sublime may be turned into the ridiculous occurred Wednesday evening at the Chestnut street theatre. During the third act of "Mary Stuart," at a time when a number of the audience were endeavoring to hide unbidden tears of sympathy with the misfortunes of the unfortunate queen, a small black kitten, evidently the property of one of the attaches of the theatre, suddenly daried from the wings and gazed with an appearance of the attaches of the theatre, suddenly daried from the wings and gazed with an appearance of attention at *Moritimer* and the *Eart of Leicester*, who were maintaining an animated conversation regarding the rescue of the South Sovereign. The appearance of the feline materially changed the aspect of the play, and tears were succeeded by a ripple of laughter. Twices after its successful dobut the venturesome kitten reappeared upon the stage and mani-fasted a desire to join in the performance. At last the owner managed to coax her back into the wings, but not until the spectators were convulsed with laughter, especially at the unsuspicious perseverance of the actors, who, until their exit, did not learn what was the key to the sudden change of sentiment. may be turned into the ridiculous occurred look d-for demonstration in the future of what is called good society may be set down as among the certainties of natural law. Young ladies may not be expressly suscepti-ble to such prosy moral arguments, but they should not forget that the young men who gamble with them, and who appear to enjoy the fun, lose their respect for young ladies in the exact measure that the latter cease to be governed by fine womanly feelings and standards of character. Men may laugh at the shewdness of a girl in a game of cards for stakes, but she is not the girl they will trust or honor or that they care to marry. That is an argument to the quick, and may find its way home. The man who marries a gambling girl is already an incipient suitor in a divorce court." future o looked-for demoralization in the

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