AN ARTICLE TRAT EFRET WORKING MAN SHUULD READ.

How Gleantic Cornerations Have thecome M. Powerful Than the People-The Question of Stock Watering and Freight Discrimination by Railroad Companies.

In the July number of the Catholic Over tarly Review there is a timely article on the subject of "Railroad and Kindred Monopo tios," which will arrest attention for its mas terly array of facts and convincing logic. It is from the pen of George D. Wolff, well known in this section as a controversialist The article deals with the modern tendency of monopoly to increase its hold on the publ wealth, thus making the rich richer and the poor poorer. Premising his statements with the recent accurate industria! estimate that there are 2,000,000 of the working classes unable to get anything to do, this writer goe on in philosophical style to demonstrate the reasons for this alarming condition of affairs Mr. Wolff boidfy launches into this subject with the remark that "we directly charge, and it is the purpose of our article to prove, that nonopolies are a productive cause of these and other evils; and chief among these monopolies, and the most pernicious of them

"STOCK WATERING." And first he addresses himself to "stock watering," or the unnecessarily increasing the capital stock of a corporation.

"The New York, West Shore & Buffalo railroad is an instance in point. It was capi talized at an aggregate of \$119,000,000 of stock and bonds. The protectors made a contract with a construction company composed of themselves. According to the terms of this contract they were to receive \$200,000 for each mile of double track and \$100,000 for each mile of single track, in stock and bends. They did not succeed, owing to the state of They did not succeed, owing to the state of the money market and the powerful opposition of the Vanderbilts and their allies, in working off as much of these stocks and bonds as their scheme contemplated, nor at as lavorable rates. But they did succeed in deluding the outside public into taking a sufficient quantity to enable them to construct the road without expending a dollar of their own money. Hundreds of deluded purchasers of their stock and bonds incurred severe losses. The projectors lost nothing. severe losses. The projectors lost nothing.
The proportion of honest capital to that of fictitious may be interred from the fact that the actual cost of the work done in constructing the road was \$34,160,000. The amount of ds and stock issued was \$119,000,000.

The uncompleted South Penna, railroad is another instance. It is a road which has long been greatly needed by the entire southern tier of countles in Pennsylvania, west of Harrisburg. It would have been built thirty years ago but for the persistent and overpow-ering opposition of the Pennsylvania railroad company. Its construction would have given the whole region of country mentioned a di-rect communication with Harrisburg and thence with Philadelphia, New York, Balti-more and Washington, whereas now their communication is indirect, dilatory and at communication is indirect, dilatory and at exorbitant rates over the various branches of the Pennsylvania railroad. Its construction would have developed natural resources of immense aggregate value, of "the soli, the forest and the mine:" would have increased the population of those counties and added greatly to the valuation of their taxable prop-erty and thus increase the state revenue. erty and thus increase the state revenue.

A late phase in the rathroad war furnished

an apportunity to construct the road in de-fiance of the opposition of the Pennsylvania railroad, by enlisting Vanderbilt in the project. He was approached and consent invest several million dollars in the project The remainder of the amount required was subscribed by a small number of wealthy capitalists. But then another element was introduced.

The original projectors had an offer from reliable and experienced parties to build and equip the road for \$10,000,000. On that cost i would have been able to carry freight and passengers from Pittsburg to Harrisburg and intermediate points, and thence to Philad phia, New York and Baltimore at lower rates than the Pernsylvania railroad, and yet carr much larger dividends. But the projectors were not satisfied with that. Their scheme was to issue bonds enough to build and equip the road, without encroaching at all on the stock capital, which then would represen their profits. In other words, they would make the general public pay the whole cost of building and equipping the road, while they would reap large dividends from stoc

which cost them nothing.

But even this did not satisfy Mr. Vanderbilt. Like poor Oliver Twist, he "wanted more." Accordingly, the stocks and bonds of the road which could be built for \$10,000, 000, were placed at \$40,000,000, that is, \$20,000, 000 of stock and an equal amount of bonds. Then, still further, to satisfy Mr. Vanderbilt. work, which responsible contractors agreed to do for \$6,500,000, was awarded to a construction company, said to consist of his son in-law, his cierks and brokers, for £15,000,000. Yet even on this fictitions basis—making the public pay four dollars for one that th

projectors advanced, and giving Vanderbilt a profit of eight and a half million dollars after repaying a temperary expenditure of six and a half initions, the construction of the road ould have been beneficial to Pittsburg and would have been beneficial to have enhanced the value of property in Southern Pennsylvania a hundred millions of dollars, would have converted into productive farms and prospe ous villages and towns districts of country which are now sparsely settled or virtual wastes, and at lower rates for transportation, than could the Pennsylvania railroad, with its enormously expanded capitalization and its many unprofitable extensions. The construction of the road, however, has

been discontinued through illegal action of the Pennsylvania railroad, and the betrayal the Pennsylvania railroad, and the betrayal by Vanderbilt of other capitalists who had put their money into the road in good faith. The formal consummation of the "deal" was prevented by the action of the attorney-general of Pennsylvania. But each of the two real parties to it have the dark of the substantal advantages they barkained for. Vanderbilt has gotten the New York, West Shore & Buttle railroad and the Pennsylvania and Buffalo railroad, and the Pennsylvania rai road has entirely stopped, for the time being, the construction of the South Pennsylvania

Taking the entire railroad system of the United States, the aggregate of fictitious capi-talization, according to Poor's Railway Man-nal, amounted to the enormous sum of three thousand seven hundred and eighty-sever

millions of dollars.

A gigantic wrong is thus inflicted upon the public, upon hone fide individual investor in railway securities, and upon the system itself. The practice is demoralizing in the highest degree. It leads rallway directors and officers, and the bankers through whom they conduct their financial transactions, t make delusive and misleading statements and to resort to other culpable expedients deceive the public, which, when practiced a smaller scale by other persons, would justly cause them to be regarded as common cheats and swindlers.

The newspaper press, too, is brought under these same demoralizing influences. Directly or indirectly, it is subsidized to conceal or or indirectly, it is subsidized to conceal or varnish over and palliate, or boldly to defend the falsifications, the deceptions and corrupt practices of railroad magnates and their chief officials. They are lauded for their foresight and energy, their skill and enterprise, their sterling, integrity, their zeal to promote pub-lic interests; they are held up to admiration as public benefactors and model citizens, when it is an open secret that their bands are he interests; they are held up to admiration us public benefactors and model citizens, when it is an open secret that their hands are polluted with bribes, and they have used the immense influence and power connected with official positions and official intimate knowledge of the actual condition and present and future policy of the rail ways whose management is entrusted to them, for their own personal emotionent and the enriching of their favorites. By these means men who were poor and without financial credit, and whose official salaries were insufficient to make them quickly weaithy, have been enabled, in a few

years, to become millionaires.

Not many years ago a president of one of the great railways of Pennsylvania died, distinguished alike for his engineering ability, his haughty reticence, and his autocratical directorabity. The columns of the daily newsstirectorably. The columns of the daily newspapers were crowded with sickening laudations of his pure and spottess integrity. \*
Yet, it was notorious that he had given the
aid of his name and influence to numerous
corporations, and had consented to be placed
on their boards of direction in return for gifts
of stocks and bonds in which he had not inyested even a dollar. \*

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES.

the general holders of railway stock. It ex tends much further. It imposes an unnecessary tax and one of enormous aggregate amount upon the whole business done over railways which the public must pay in the shape of higher charges for freight and pay railways which the public must pay in shape of higher charges for freight and p senger transportation. For, according Poor's Railway Manual, the amounts of tual and fletitious capital in the railway the United States are almost exactly equives and of them amounting in 1885 to up are of \$3,700,000,000, and probably now approximating \$4,000,000,000.

mating \$4,000,000,000.

This enormous amount of fletition capital having been created and worked off upon the public, it becomes necessary, it order to sustain their credit and the marks, value of their securities, for the railroads p make corresponding efforts to increase that revenues. To maintain public confidence they must pay annually or semi annually dividends or interest on twice the amount of their actual capital, that is, on \$4,000,000,000 of actual capital and also on an equal amount of fictilious capital.

capital.

The enormous tax thus needlessly imposes The enormous tax thus needlessly imposed on the public may be seen from a lew simple figures. Taking the actual investment in railroads throughout the United States a \$4,000,000,000 and the fictitious capital as equal in amount (and these figures are approximately accurate), it is necessary that the net earnings of our railways (after meet locally accurate). ing all expenses) in order to pay 5 per cent, on both their actual and meir fictitious capi-tal should amount to four bundred millions of dollars. Yet without the fictitious element ne-half of that amount of net earning

would be sufficient.

Thus the traffic over our railways has to pay, in the shape of higher rates than would otherwise be necessary, an annual tax of two hundred millions of dollars because of the fictitious stock and bonds that have been folisted on the public by our railway corpora-

And to bring the bearing of this branch o our subject more closely home to the citizens of Pennsylvania : Investigation has proved that the aggregate amount of fictitious capita of the five great anthracite coal railroads and mining corporations is at least two hundred and fifty millious of dollars, while the actua in ested capital does not exceed, if it equals, this sum. Thus the anthracite coal business of Pennsylvania is burdened with an unnec-essary annual tax, which at 5 per cent, per annum amounts to twelve and a-half mil-

lons of dollars.

Who pay this needless tax it is unnece Who pay this needless tax it is unnecessary to investigate. A part, and a large part in the aggregate of it, is imposed on the miners and laborers in and about our anthracite coal mines, in the form of wages systematically kept down to the lowest possible rate. Another large part is paid by every family in Pennsylvania that uses anthracite coal and by every manufacturer who employs it in his furnaces, mills and factories.

The remaining and smaller part of this The remaining and smaller part of this

enormous tax is paid by the consumers of anthracite coal in other states. For, owing to the cut-throat policy adopted by these comto the cut-throat policy adopted by these com-peting and yet illegally conspiring and com-bining incorporated anthracite coal monopo-lies, towns and cities in Pennsylvania in close proximity to the anthracite coal mines (distant not more than sixty miles, and from that to one hundred miles) are compelled to any bloker than in the cities of Baltimore pay higher than in the cities of Baltimore and New York, and the manufacturing towns of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Mas-

We need not pause, or diverge from our line of thought, to point out the bearing of this upon the industrial interests of l'ennayi-vania. For it is obvious that it practically places all of them at a disadvantage; and hat it practically subsidizes and pr hose of New York and of the New England

states.

Suffice it to say, and with this remark we dismiss the subject of fictitious capitalization of anthracite coal monopolies, that the public (however and upon whomsoever the tax be imposed) have to pay an unnecessary annual tax of twelve and a half millions of deliars, or else suffer the loss which would be it volved in a depreciation of five hundred millions of dollars of stocks and bonds which they have been induced by delusive representations to purchase,

RAILWAY DISCRIMINATION. Another crying abuse of power by our railway and other mammoth corporations, is their systematic discrimination in favor o certain individuals and certain localities and seainst others. In this way a few favored individuals are enabled to monopolize certain lines of business to the loss and fre-quently the ruin of hundreds of others. As showing the extent to which this discrimination is carried, we mention that, in the course of an investigation ordered by the leg islature of New York, it was proved that five irms at Binghamton and the same number at Elmira, obtained special rates from the Erie railway, varying from five-eighths to one York Central railway it was proved that spe cial rates of 9 cents were given to three dry goods firms in Utica against 33, 26 and 22 ents charged to other merchants in that city engaged in the same business. The same ate of 9 cents was granted to five grocery irms in Syracuse, while the other gracer nrms in Syracuse, while the other grocers were charged 37, 28, 25 and 18 cents on the same character of freight. Four Rochester grocery firms got 13 cents, while all others had to pay tariff rates of 40, 30, 25 and 20 cents. Special rates were thus made to a few favored individuals at twenty-two points be tween Albany and Buffalo. The special rates at some of the points were but little more than one-third the regular rates; and

at one point it was only one inth. On cotton cloth the special rate to one manufacturer was 20 cents, while the schedule rate was 3 nd 40 cents. and 40 cents.

As regards the element of distance the same unfair discriminations were proved. The rate to Little Falls, 217 miles from New York, was 20 cents, which was exactly the same as that to Black Rock, 455 miles, while the rate to Syracuse, 201 miles, was 10 cents. Like investigations have been attempted in Pennsylvania. But the overpowering in-fluence exercised by the Pennsylvania railroad over the legislature and municipal and other corporations throughout the whole state (aided in this matter by the combined influence of other important railways) has Iways prevented searching and thorough in vestigation. Yet, still, sufficient facts have been brought to light, from time to time, t

prove that favoritism towards certain individ

uals and against others, and towards certain localities and against others, is constantly

practised.
Through this system vast fortunes have Through this system vast fortunes have been accumulated in the course of a few years by certain individuals or firms, while hundreds of others have been driven out of business. The vast coke producing business of Western Peansylvania has been made as close or even a closer monopoly than the production of anthracite coal—the control of the entire coke trade having become concentrated, through this favoritism, into the hands of five or six individuals or firms. As regards coal used for making was: By a As regards coal used for making gas: By a system of favoritism practised by the Penn-sylvania rathroad, two corporations (whose chief stockholders are officials of that company of their especial friends) have had for years a complete monopoly of supplying, and at exorbitant prices, the Philadelphia gas works. And through searet rebates granted to these two companies that have had great advantages over all other shippers and miners of the same kind of coal in all our seaboard markets, from the Delaware bay and river as far north as Roston. The exand river as far north as Boston. The ex tent to which discrimination has been carried tent to which discrimination has been carried may be inferred from the fact that the charge for carrying a ton of coal from the Pittsburg vein, if it be used for steam-producing purposes, is \$2.40; but, if used for gas-production, the rate is, or was, twice as much.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY. We pass on to another instance of discrimination and its effects. It is notable slike for the vast scale upon which it was and still is carried on, its success in building up a huge monopoly and its ruinous effects upon an important Pennsylvania industry. We refer to the Standard Oil company. The production of petroleum is confined almost exclusively to Pennsylvania, the quantities produced by other states forming but a small fraction of the aggregate amount. Yet, through the action of this monopoly, fostered and built up by the direct, but secret, action of four railroad monopolies, prominent among which is the so-called "Pennsylvania" railroad, the state of Pennsylvania and its citizens have been robbed of tens, yes, of hundreds of millions of dollars, that rightfully should have accrued to them by reason of the stores of petroleum beneath the surface of Pennsylvania oil-producing regions.

Some fifteen years ago, under a charter from the state of Ohio, the Standard Oil company was incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. Whether or not John D. Rockaletter was its first originator, he quickly became its ruling spirit and master. Its chief idea was to so bind the great trunk line railways to it that it could crush out all rivals and monopolize the entire business, both of ship-Important Pennsylvania industry. But to return to our present topic, the fictitious element in our railway policy. The
evil is not confined to its being used by railroad magnates as means to build up enormous fortunes for themselves and their isyorites, at the expense of the public and of

Tue of the Standard Oil company's wealth fas increased, in the period of fifteen years, from three hundred thousand dollars to one hundred millions of dollars, and it is currently believed that the dividends it has periodically declared upon its stock have equalled, if not exceeded, the last-named sum. Who and how many railroad officials have been made personally "interested" in promoting this monopoly, is a secret buried in their breasts and in the breasts of a few of the chiefs of this mammoth monopoly. Every attempt at investigation has been successfully evaded or defiantly resisted. \* \*

EFFECTS OF DISCRIMINATION. The effect of this policy of discrimination upon the interests and prosperity of Pennsyl vania may be inferred from facts which we state before bringing our remarks to a close In the decade between 1870 and 1880, ac cording to the United States census returns, the aggregate increase in the valuation of farming lands was a thousand millions of dollars, or about ten per cent. Yet, during the same period, owing to discrimination against Pennsylvania products, there was a depreciation in the value of farm lands in Pennsylvania of sixty-eight millions of dollars, not withstanding there was an increase in the extent of cultivated land of nineteen hundred thousand acres. And these figures are confirmed by statistical statements recently published in the Philadelphia Record showing that the value per acre of agricultural products in Pennsylvania has decreased. cording to the United States census returns,

creased.

There is but one intelligible explanation of this. It is that the products of the farms, as well as of the forests and the mines of Penn-sylvania are systematically hindered in their sylvania are systematically hindered in their natural increase by discriminations against them. The farmers and cattle producers of Pennsylvania are prevented from sending with profit, to markets beyond the state, what they have to sell, by virtually prohibitory rates of transportation. Then, too, their home markets are stunted in growth by the discriminations made against Pennsylvania manufacturers. The manufacturers north and east and west of Pennsylvania are favored by raitroad discriminations in are favored by railroad discriminations in the prices at which they obtain their coal and other raw materials, and favored again by discrimination in the rates of delivering their manufactured products. Then, to crown the injustice and outrage, even the home markets of Pennsylvania are in a great degree supplied, through discrimination in favor of the Western states and against the people of Pennsylvania, as regards almost every article of consumption. Grain, flour, feed, butter, cheese, swine, cattle, horses, lumber and almost everything the farm or forest can produce, are delivered at lower rates from far distant points than Pennsylva nia land owners can have them transported for. Is it any wonder that Pennsylvania is not prospering to the extent that might reasonably be expected from its natural advan-tages? Any wonder that population in-creases slowly and business of very kind. whether agricultural, manufacturing of nercantile, moves sluggishly ?

Breathing Through the Mouth. From St. Nicholas. Tight dressing, though the most serious hindrance to the habit of good breathing, is not the only obstacle. There are careles ways of sitting and standing that draw the boulders forward and cramp the chest; and it is as hard for the lungs to do good work when the chest is narrow and constricted as it is for a closely bandaged hand to set a copy of clear and graceiul penmanship. Then there are lazy ways of breathing, and one-sided ways of breathing, and the particularly bad habit of breathing through the mouth. ow the nose was meant to brea and it is marvelously arranged for flitering the impurities out of the air and for changing it to a suitable temperature for entering the lungs. The mouth has no such apparatus, and when the air is swallowed through th nouth instead of breathed through the nos it has an injurious effect upon the lun story is told of an Indian who had a pe meaunter with a white man much his encounter with a write man much his superior in size and strength, and who was asked afterward if he was not afraid. "Me never afraid of man who keeps mouth open," was the immediate reply. Indeed, breathing through the mouth gives a foolish and weak expression to the face, as you may see by watching any asleep with the mouth open. It may be noted that an aniemic, or low con-dition of the blood is seidom found where there is an established habit of full, deep breathing with the mouth closed

Backing Actor Milo With Money

hicago Dispatch to the Pittsburg Chronicle. A number of wealthy Chicagoans who have faith in dramatic abilities of the ex-Rev George C. Miln, and who think that were he free from financial care and the constant which he has been subject since he left th stage, he could make a better showing of his talent and energy, have decided to raise a fund of \$20,000, which is to be placed to his credit for the purpose of putting upon the road a well chosen company with proper surroundings. About one-half the sum is said to have been already subscribed, and it is believed that the full amount will be forth coming before the end of October.

LINES WRITTEN ON SEPT. 17, 1886. [The Anniversary of the Battle of Autietam ] I was not in hate he strove the force to break That threatened rain to his country's cause. And aimed in wild delirlum to make And atmed in whild defirition to make
A shattered pile of her organic laws—
Whose fair and stately tabric rose above
Foundations bedded in fraternal love—

And, laid in public order's deep design, For shelter 'neath a nation's spreading vine. He braved the shafts of malice and untruth. Sharper than sharpest point of foeman's steel; For he had learned, since all his earliest youth To know the secret of the general weal, And, like true knight bred in the olden time, He kept that early faith to manhood's stronger

He rode and guided by his clear command. Amid the storms of ball and bursting shell, That o'er the whole expanse of this wide had The reign of rightful law might later tell of victry gained that this dear realm might liv ce to weary souls might rest and com

He loved the fallen foeman whom he smote, As well as those who halled him as their own; And nightly to his other self he wrote How his heart bled to hear their fearful groun, Where seven days and seven nights he marched And, marching, fought to lead to James' bank His mained battalions, weary sore and parched And keep both strong in heart and firm in rank The men whose lives and dearer martial fame— To them Columbia gave her fav'rite river's

were left in needless peril from the foe ; The nation's cause, in reckless shame laid low That glory's wreath on his beloved brow Might not alight from his well meditated blow Next he did save the frighted nation's home. When all but he had lost the hope to save : And from the summit of you lofty dome, Where Freedom's statue views Potomac's way she saw him marshall in their old array The broken squadrons of one fatal day— When once again they knew 'twas he who came,' 'Mid loud huzzas poured to his magic name,' To bid them do and dare and life to yield On fair Antietam's brown and rugged field.

Twas there he hoped in after years to lay Him down among the brave who, 'neath th sod, Awatt the last reveille on that great day, When all shall start, roused by the trump of

For there he thought his place would be most meet, To go with them up to the mercy seat But now his grave is on th' historic shore, Where the broad Delaware securely bore The basque of Washington, in that dark hour When all seemed lost but that unfalling power

The great Commander held from Heav'ns ow

To raise the fainting hopes of a despairing land Oh. dear McClellan ! friend of my later years. For thee I pour these unavailing tears. Oh, more than soldier and not less than sage! Thou did'st the duty of each perilons day, Not to enroll thy name on history's flatt'ring

page, Or in ambitious hope to hear men say ero, aye, his waving flag shall call ar banded hosts, to let their ballots fall, Our banded hosts, to let their bands.

And win for us triumphant party's race,

And reap again for us the fruits of public

Ah no! he tolled and fought and wears the ter crown Of sweet unbought applause and honor's true renown. To thee, dear soul, I bring this tribute of a heart That long has known bow pure and sole thy

This one one small garland, destitute of art, I lay upon thy tomb, to mark thy fame: And though the chaplet fade, thy deathless name is linked with plaudits that men freely give To those who atrove and wrought that law and

peace might live.
—George Nickner Curtis in Boston Post.

INDIANS AND THE ARMY.

BAVAGE WARFARE AND ITS INFLU BRORS UPON OUR SOLDIERS.

The Pierce Anache Pronunced who Most Day gerous Foe Within Human Knowledge"-A War With the Odds Fifty to One-Modern Warfare and the Training of Our Large Standing Army For It.

General Crook has published an essay on the Apache, and in view of the prominence of the most notorious leader of those savages it is a timely and interesting document from the hand of the one man best able to judge of their true character, fitted by long dealing with them as foe and friend, to determin how far the bad outweighs the good in the make-up of these mountaineers.

The Chiricabua Apaches are mountaineers of the most enduring type that a desolate and barren, wild and rough, mountain region ever produced. Deep gorges and high peaks flanked by hard dry sandy plains, where the genius of evil eternally presides, and every thing that should be clothed in green is burnt to a hard dry crust by the fierce heat of the sun, the sand whirls and eddles when the hot wind blows like the breath of hell, the few strange forms of vegetable life are dry and strong, as stern in their way as the stern nature about them. Vultures and wolves are the ghouls that lurk and sulk through this land "haunted by dim horrors only," and, as though to furnish men with a fair sample on earth of the hades beyond, we find that even the demons have been provided, the Apaches. General Crook says of this terrible land "it is the roughest part of the continent, and it is impossible for persons not acquainted with it from personal inspection, to form any correct idea of its rugged mountains and The character of these indians is such as might be expected under such surroundings. The constant struggly with adverse conditions, with hunger, with exposure to extremes of heat and cold, and to danger of every kind, kills in infancy the weak and sickly children, and only the strong and perfectly developed child survives. Consequently the adult A pache is the embodiment of physical endurance—lean, well proportioned, medium-sized ance—lean, well proportioned, medium-sized with sinews like steel, insensible to hunger fatigue or physical pains, the Apache warrior resembles as little well fed Indian of the Eastern reservations as does the hungry wol INCARNATE WAR.

"Each individual represents, in his own personality, the effect of generations of war and bloodshed. His own nature differ little from the wolf, and from infancy he has been accustomed to defend himself against enemie s cruel and revengeful as his own nature They have no property that they cannot carry on their backs in their most rapid marches and when on the warpath they choose their temporary resung places with the instinct resulting from generations of experience. Wild roots, rats and rabbits, they have the skill to find, and they need but little of such food to support them in marches that no white men would dare to rival; for these pressed to kill horses to quench their thirst, for they usually travel with a drove of stolen animals when on retreat from a raid. They ride one horse until it drops exhausted, then ed to kill horses to quench their thirst. abandon it for another. The cavalry in pur-suit of these bandits, who have left murdered women and children by the score behind them, and have the scalps of men swinging at their belts, have only one horse to each man and must travel with a train of pack mules. Geronimo's band secured many a remount at ranches on their route, and at the end of a hundred miles may have had fresher and better animals than when they

RAPID MARCHES. "They push over the valleys by night and emain hidden by day in rocky places and high points on the mountains, they form an ambush, or they plot at leisure for the evasion and discomfiture of their slowly advancing foe. The country contains many places where a dozen men, armed as the Chiricahuas are with the best of breach-loading guns, could hold a brigade in check. In approach ing these the commander has to choose be-tween taking the precautions necessary to guard against surprise and probable destruc-tion, which will so delay him as to give the hostiles time to outstrip him, or he must assume the risk with all its consequences. As the pursuers follow a trail made as faint cossible, and only to be traced by Indian scouts enlis ed in our cavairy, they

Indian scouts enlisted in our cavairy, they must travel by daylight.

On Geronimo's last raid he avoided the numerous bodies of troops ambushed to watch for him, and in spite of the telegraphed news of his coming, his band swept across the settled country with marvelous rapidity, murdering Indians and whites, carrying hocky with them but horses and rassing lack booty with them but horses, and passing back across the border with the loss of but one man, who was killed by the friendly Apaches. The general takes occasion to commend the faithfulness and efficiency of the friendly Apaches who were employed as scouts, and says that in his extended experience with them they have always proved themselves energetic, reliable, truthful and honest. "The Apaches fight or not, as they please,

but when they fight it is always on ground of their own choosing. A dozen Ind the rocks can withstand the onset of a batallion of solutions, and though they can be driven from their position at the cost of many lives in the attacking party, it only results in their staining another equally as strong, or in their scattering like quall in the rocks to all points of the compass, to reassemble at some point that may be miles in the rear or advance of "Man is all times the creature of his sur-

roundings" and General Crook thinks that the surroundings of the Apache are the most stern and forbidding that will permit of hu-man existence, and adds, 'We have before us the tiger of the human species.' the tiger of the human species."

"To see them as they first appeared to white men half clad, half fed, covered with vermin, with no semblance of property beyond the rude arms with which they doggedly waged war against unpitying nature, it was easy to believe that nothing could be easier than their extermination or subjection. It has taken the expenditure of countless treasure and blood to demonstrate that these paked and blood to demonstrate that these naked Indians were the most thoroughly individu-alized soldlers on the globe; that each was an army in himself, waiting for orders from no

superiors, thoroughly confident, and never at a loss to know when to attack or when to ANOTHER INDIAN FIGHTER'S OPINION. Lieutenant James S. Pettit who has written on the same subject, confirms all; that the more famous writer and fighter has said of these men, and asserts, that in addition to the natural disadvantages under which our sol diers labored, they were constantly harrassed diers labored, they were constantly narrassed and mislead by unscrupulous frontiersmen, who frequently reported Apache raids where none had taken place, in order that they might profit by the sale of supplies to the

He says that the hostiles are not very good marksman, and that to this fact alone the troops owe their escape from massacre. At the conference held in March, Geronimo and his band of followers could give no reason for taking the warpath, and their only motive appears to have been a love of bloodshed. Four thousand men, or nearly one-sixth of the army of the United States, have been in the field since the summer of '85, engage in the pursuit of fifty or one hundred despe adoes, and yet all military men who know the facts concede that the final capture of the Chiricahua Apaches reflects credit upon the officers and men who achieved it. So far this sketch has deait only with the hostile sketch has dealt only with the Lostile Apaches, but the tribe is numerous and many of them are quiet and friendly. These latter deneral Crook attempted to lead in their first steps towards civilization, by encouraging them to bring hay and other produce to the frontier forts for sale, and he claims to have been partially successful.

ROMANCE AND FACTS.

He treats the whole Indian question in very common-sense way, attributing the peaceful reception that was given by them to the first Europeans who settled on these shores, to respect for superior weapons, and not to their child-like simplicity and trustfulness; for they were professional warriors inured to scenes of fierce combat and sudder inured to scenes of fierce combat and sudden death, proverbially crafty and cunning. They treated the colonists with the respect born of the evident superiority of the rifle to the bow and arrow. Up to the time of the discovery of gold in California the Sioux and other powerful races of the West had but little intercourse with the whites, except through trappers and traders with whom they were friendly; but the tide of emigration that followed the building of the Pacific railway aroused them to realistance, and their yest numbers gave them the victory. A

great reservation was set saids for them, "extending from the Missouri to the Rocky mountains, and causing the abandonment of several military posts."

With the acquisition of breech-leading firearms and fixed ammunition the savages changed their pian of warfare, and adopted the skillful combination of oftensive and defensive operations that proved so successful in the defeat and destruction of Gen. Custer. The Indians are well provided with the The Indians are well provided with the latest and best of repeating firearms, and have no trouble in securing large stores of MODERN WARFARE.

Modern Indian warfare is very serious business, demanding a high order of ability in the officers and the possession of the rarest soldierly qualities on the part of the men. The best of military critics assert, that in the wars of the future battles will be fought by short rushes of smail squads of men to advanced positions, where they will intrench thomselves (or get behind some cover), and then advance again, a second line of squads following. These sharp shooters must follow the Indian plan of fighting from any cover they can find or make, singly or in squads, and much will depend on the corporals and individual men. The line of battle that will follow them, advancing in a similar series of spurts and intrenching, will not pass to the front until close quarters have been reached, and the time has come for the final rush on the enemy. This plan, or something like it, must take the place of the old system of attack, because the improvements of firearms have made it impossible to advance directly against them. "The attack must be driven over at least a thousand yards of deadly space before even the assaulting point is reached," says Captain James Chester, writing of "Battle Intrenchments," and in proof of the impossibility of making a successful open attack against intrenched intents. wars of the future battles will be fought by

and in proof of the impossibility of making a successful open attack against intrenched infantry, he points to the "thirty thousand dead which garnished the accilvity before St. Privat, or the glacis in front of Plevna."

Now for this system of fighting our little army on the frontier have had the very best of training. They are thoroughly trained sharp-shooters, accustomed to self-reliant action, and just the kind of men to glory in the opportunities for individual distinction, that would be afforded in the advance upon an enemy by short rushes.

Our army may be but a skeleton, but the part of it that has the thankless task of facing the savages, as they are brought to bay in the

part of it that has the thank less task of facing the savages, as they are brought to bay in the desolate mountains and plains at the heart of the continent, has at least developed the qualities of endurance and pertinacity, and has learned the military virtues of the enemy as far as it is possible for civilized men to acquire them.

THE AUTUMN AND WINTER COMBINA

Suggestions for Brides That Are Most Appropri ate in This Matrimonial Season - Varieties Cuiled From the Latest Fashion Papers—Household Recipes.

For the INTELLIGENCER. For autumn and winter, combination in ostumes will be as marked as in the pas eason. Skirts will be trimmed with bands cut from woven materials and arranged in variety of ways, except when the drapery covers them, in which case they will be plain or edged with a single band of fur or trimning, a narrow foot plaiting or a band of feather stitching. Bodices and overdresses will be as varied as the fabrics of which they are made. In many of the costumes a total abstinence of drapery is noticeable, except a he back, where it hangs in full straight folds. This back drapery is de rigneur, even if the skirt be Quaker-like in plainness else

WEDDING DRESSES.

Harper's Bazar gives many hints to pros pective brides who expect to be married in October. The richest wedding gowns are made of ivy white satin, or else repped silks with satin lustre. Uncut velvet appe heavy, and brocade will not be used except those with silver threads. When stripes are desired they are made on parts of the dress with rows of pearl or crystal galloon. A vest of lapped folds and a high standing collar of folds, the former being outlined with lace, is the new French design for making the high corsage of a church gown. India the high corsage of a church gown. India silk mull may be used for the folds, or any other net the wearer considers becoming. The V-pointed corsage is used for evening weddings, and the lace bell sleeve, which is a soft pull drooping to the elbow. The long, full train of four or five breadths hangs straight from the bouffant tournure. Silk muli drapings, either plain or slightly em-broidered, are employed instead of lace. Gloves are of undressed kid, white, of course, and the slippers may be either of kid or of the dress material. The stockings are of

TROUSSEAU DRESSES. Two dresses of wool are selected : one of heckered English cloth for a traveling costume, to be used afterwards for a morning walking suit, and the other of smooth-faced ladies' cloth for church and general afternoon wear. The check gown should be made in the simplest tailor style, and there should be an English turban or toque made of felt or cloth to be worn with it. The more dressy cloth solt work with it. The more dressy cloth suit should be of any of the leading shades, trimmed with braiding or white cloth revers, or with fur bands and fur-cov-ered buttons. A cost of the same cloth and a small bonnet of feit or velvet of the same volor complete this suit, with tan-colored un

VARIETIES. New hats will be higher than ever Black and white, as well as colored water silks, retain their prestige. Black lace dresses for autumn wear have

odices of black velvet. Yokes of velvet are a testure of silk droppe or house wear. for house wear.

Beaded capes are worn by young girls.

They reach nearly to the waist and are of tine net work.

The polonaise will remain in yogue, being

applied to tailor-made as well as other co Guimpes will be in favor for dresses with high or low bodices. They are made of talle, gauze or exceedingly fine muslin. Light fabrics will be worn until October fter that the dark sombre colors will be seen

for the winter months.
Plaids and checks made by the hair lines in white or garnet are displayed in dainty contrast to the coarse plaids and checks which have prevailed in past seasons. A solitaire diamond, of from one to two and a-half carats, remains the favorite orna-

and a nati carats, remains the lavorte or in-ment for the engagement ring, or for those who prefer colored stones, a ruby or sap-phire set with a diamond diagonally, or cross-head." as it is called. The cost basque, which may be worn with skirts of the same fabric or with a figured skirt that harmonizes, is made of fine cloth, embroidered with soutache and beads : the embroidered with soutacne and beaus; the front is pointed, while the sides are long and cut off square at the lower edge.

Small capote bonnets are of platted felt strips in tobacco shades, in imitation of the coarse straws which have been so popular and are trimmed.

coarse straws which have been so pepular during the past summer, and are trimmed with ribbon loops and wings.

The groom's wedding gift to the bride in the way of jewelry is now a diamond ornament that may be used as a pendant or as a brooch, or in the hair, and is worn at the wedding either attached to a pearl necklace or a chain, or else to fasten the veil above the forehead.

Recipes. Chicken Corn Soup-One large fowl cut

chicken corn Soup—One large low! cut into eight pieces, one dozen ears of corn. Boil the chicken in a gallon of water until tender—if tough the boiling should be slow and long. Then cut the corn from the cob and stew an hour longer, still gently. Remove the chicken with a cupful of the liquid, if you wish to make other use of the meat. Season the soup with pepper, sait and parsiev:

the chicken with a cupful of the liquid, if you wish to make other use of the meat. Season the soup with pepper, sait and parsiey; thicken with rice or wheat flower, boil up once and serve without straining.

Chicken or Veal Croquettes.—Take two sweet breads that have been boiled and cleaned, one and s-baif cups or stewed veal or boiled chicken, one cup of hot milk, with two pieces of bread soaked in the milk, a little onion julce, or one small onion boiled, butter the size of a wainut, sait, pepper and parsiey to taste. Chop all these ingredients line and put the mixture sway in a cool place or on ice to harden. Shape into oblong balls, dip into egg, then into cracker or fine bread crumbs and boil in lard.

Spanish Cream.—Soak a half box of gelatine in a cup of cold water for one hour; have a pint of milk boiling hot, into which stir the gelatine, sweeten to taste, and flavor with vanilla. Take the yolks of five eggs, well beaten, and pour the boiling milk on the eggs to prevent their curdling. Beat the whites to a stiff froth and stir into the mixture; put into moulds to harden.

ture ; put into moulds to harden.

From the Littiz Express.

It used to be; "By Telegraph to the New Era." Now it is: "Copyright. All;Rights Reserved."

A Tramp's Wit.

From the Washington Critt "Ginme a glass of soda," said a trampish-looking citizen, as he leaned up against the counter in the Ebbitt house drug store. "What syrup ?" asked the fizzician, with his hand on the throttle of the instrument.
"Strawberry and nectar cream."
The order was filled, and as he tasted i

testingly, he remarked :
"You get this water from a factory; don' "You get this water from a factory; don't you?"
"No, sir," said the clerk, indignantly, "we do not. We charge it ourselves."
The tramp poured it all down and smacked his lips critically.
"Do you mean to tell me you charge that right here in this store?" he inquired again.

Certainly I do." " Very well, just charge it. Good-evening, and he slid out.

INTERREGNUM.

For the INTELLIBENCE.

It's strange that golden rod should grow
Where that arbutus grow
Last spring, where you and I
Kach vowed we'd each be true.

But summer's heat works changes great ; And much of early love
Will droop when summer puts the test,
And but a spring bloom prove.

Arbutus crowned, I called you queen, A sceptre for you found— Old Midas must have dropped it there, Else whence this gold around? A bonnie queen you looked, I thought-

You've proved not quite a frue one ; But I've come here for golden rod ---

Most Remarkable
In its effects, and most useful in its application
the fragrant SOZODONT has become the most popular Dentifrice in existence. 'Its used an

raised by everybody. There Are a Few Druggis

who care more to make a large profit on a worth-less articles than to wait for the prosperity that ultimately results from honest dealing. These are the men who, when asked for a Benson's Capcine Plaster, will recommend some cheap and trashy substitute or imitation, saying it is "last as good." Sometimes they will do my and and trashy substitute or imitation, saying it is "just as good." Sometimes they will do up and sell the miserable imitation without remark, allowing the customer to suppose he has flenson's. If the valueless plaster is returned, Cheap John will say he made a mistake: if not he has done a good stroke of business. The public are cautioned against John and all his lik. Buy of respectable druggists only. The genuine "henson's plaster has the "Three Seals" trade mark and the word "Capcine" cut in the centre. sep27.M, W&S

SPECIAL NUTICES.

A REMEDY for Indigestion, Consumption, Dys pepsia, Weakness, Fever, Ague, etc., Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic. 810-1wdeod&w

NEVER GIVE UP. If you are troubled with nervous or sick head ache, do not give up your case as incurable until you have tried Dr. Lessie's special Prescription be the testimonials in another column. d29 1w

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yel-ow Skin 7 Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 137 North Queen street.

A Sad Misfortune, I CAN'T BREATHE.

A Sad Misfortune.

Is to raise a nice family of boys and girls and then have them carried into an early grave by that terrible disease Consumption. Heed the warning and check it in its first stages by the promptuse of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, warnanted to cure and relieve all cases. Frice 50c, and 51. For sale by H. B. Gochran, druggist, No. 137 North Queen street. Trial size free.

(3)

"HACKMETACK" a lasting and fragrant per-fume. Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale by H. E. Cochran, Druggist, No. 137 North Queen street.

KIDNEY TROUBLES.

A Case of Many Years Standing Cured With Six Bottles, in a Man 90 Years of Age. ALLENTOWE, Pa., May 8, 1885, DANDELION BITTERS CO.—Gents: I had been DANDELION RITTERS CO.—Gents: I had been troubled with my kidneys for a number of years, used almost everything without much benefit until I tried Dandelion Bitters. I used six bottles and am pleased to say I am entirely rid of the kidney trouble, besides my system being toned up so that I feel like a different person. I cheerfully recommend the same to all afficted in this way.

JACOB MUSCHLITZ.

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

The Population of Laucaster Is about 30,000, and we would say at least one all are troubled with some affection of the haif are troubed with some affection of the Throat and Lungs, as those complaints are ac-cording to statistics more numerous than others. We would advise all not to neglect the opportunity to eall on us and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. Price 5 ccents and \$1. Trial size free. Respectfully, H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 North Queen street.

For lame back, side or chest, use Shileh's Por-ous Plaster. Price 25 cents. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 139 North Queen street.

Wazn the scalp is annoyed with dandruff, Glenn's Sulphur Soap will be found infallible. Hill's Hair Dye, black or brown, fifty cents. slo-iwdeod&w A Captain's Fortunate Discovery.

Capt. Coleman, schr: Weymouth, plying between Atlantic City and N. Y., had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleepand was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but allayed the extreme soreness of his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner. Free trial bottles of this standard remedy at H. B. Cochran's Drug Store, 13' and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa. (4)

DANDELION LIVER PELLETS for sick headache

orpid liver, billousness and indigestion. Small and easy to swallow. One pill a dose. Price, 25c, By all druggists. feb8-3mdTu,Tb,S By all druggists. SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY-a positive

cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, and Canker Mouth For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 13 North Queen street. MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the lowels, and give rost to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians in the United States. Sold everywhere. Events a bottle.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 19 and 75 cents per bottle. For sale by H. B. Cochran Druggist, No. 139 North Queen street.

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

Facts Worth Knowing.

In all diseases of the nasal nucous membrane the remedy used must be non-irritating. The medical profession has been slow to learn this. Nothing satisfactory can be accomplished with douches, snuffs, powders, syringes, satringents or any similar applications, because they are all irritating, do not thoroughly reach the affected surfaces, and should be abandoned as worse than failures. A multitude of persons who had for years borne all the worry and pain that catarrh can inflict testify to radical and permanent cures wrought by Ely's Cream Baim.

sep22-2wd Facts Worth Knowing.

Mrs. Phobe Chesiey, Peterson, Clay Co., towa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the tewn: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thauks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my yeath, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle; only 50c; at Cochran's Drug Store, 157 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa. (4) Renews Her Youth.

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

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA.

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA.

Is the most surely quickon, the blood whether taken internally on applied externally, and thereby more certainly RELIEVE PAIN, whether chronic or acute, than any other pain alleviator, and it is warranted double the strength of any similar preparation.

It curse pain in the Side, Back or Rowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache and ALL ACHES, and is The Great Believer of Pain.

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA "should be in every family. A tenspoonful of the Panacea in a tumbler of act water [sweetened, If preferred,] taken as postings, will REEK UPA OOLD. Scentes bottle.

SIMMONS' LIVER REQUEATOR

PERSONAL.

"Have tested its virtues, personally and that for Dyspopsis, Billousness and the Headache, it is the best medicine the wor-saw. Have tried forty other medicine summons Liver Regulator and none of the more than temporary relief, but the head not only relieved but cured."—Tries Macon, its.

BAD BREATH.

Not hing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as Rad Breath, and in nearly every case it confrom the stomach, and can be so easily correlify on will take Simmons Liver Regulator, not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your appoint complexion and general health.

Tired and Despondent.

"For some time my Liver had been out order, and I felt generally good for nothing, was induced to try Simmons Liver Regulator is action was quick and thorough, and it imparts a brisk and vigorous feeling. It is an excellent remedy."—J. R. Hiland, Mouroe, Iowa.

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

ECZEMA

AND EVERY SPECIES OF ITCHING ARE BURNING DISEASES CURED BY BURNING DISEASES CU CUTICURA. CUTCURA.

COLLEGE A.

COLLEGE

ECZEMA.

ECZEMA,

I gratefully acknowledge a cure of Eczema, or
Sait Rhenm, on head, neck, face, arms and lags
for seventeen years; not able to walk except on
hands and knees for one year; not table to help
myself for eight years; tried hundreds of reme
dies; doctors pronounced my case hopelees;
permanently cured by the Coricora Rements,
WILL McDONALD,
No. 2542 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
ECZEMA.

Some five months ago I had the pleasure to inform you of my improvement by the use of the CUTIOURA REMERIES in my case of severe Chronic Eczema Erythematosa, and today cheerfully confirm all I then said, I consider my cure perfect and complete, and attribute is entirely to your remedies, having used no others.

FRINAN ESENCHARDO,
NC, 3506 Penna Avenue, St. Louis, 20, ECZEMA.

I have suffered from Salt Rheum for over eight years, at times so bad that I could not attend to my business for weeks at a time. Three boxes of Curicula and four bottles of Risolvium have entirely cured me of this dreadful disease. Mit. John Thiell, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

CUTICURA REMEDIES Are sold by all druggists. Price: Cuticuma, 50 cents: RESOLVENT, \$1.00; SOAP, 25 cents. Portes DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston. Send for "Row to Cure Skin Diseases." BEAUTIFY the Complexion and Skin by

Chest Pains, Numbness, Soreness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pieurisy and Inflammation re-lieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Paia Plaster, Nothing like it. At druggists, Zoents. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

Catarrh Dangers. To be freed from the dangers of suffocation while lying down; to breathe freely, sleep soundly and undisturbed; to rise refreshed, head clear, brain active and free from pain or ache; to know that no poisonous, putrid matter deflies the breath and rots away the delicate in-chinery of smell, taste and hearing; to feel that the system does not, through its veins and

arteries, suck up the poison that is sure to un-dermine and destroy, is indeed a blessing be youd all other human enjoyments. To purchase immunity from such a fate should be the object of all afflicted. But those who have tried many remedies and physicians despair of relief or SAN PORD'S RADICAL CURE meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to loathsome and destructive stages. It is and constitutional. Instant in relie

manent in curing, safe, economical and manent in curing, saie, economical and never-failing
Samvord's Radical Cure consists of one bottle
of the Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent
and an Improved Inhaler, all wrapped in one
package, with treatise and directions, and sold
by all druggists for \$1.00.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO , BOSTON, OH! MY BACK, MY BACK! Weak Back, Pain, Weakness and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Shooting Pains through the Loins, Hip and Side Pains, Lack of Strongth and Activity relieved in one minute and speedly cured by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, a new, original, elegant and inflatible antifote to pain and inflammation. At druggists, 25:: five for BLOS: or postage free, of Porran Dave AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON. OCTI-IMW.SAW

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I call special attention to a few of my own designs, one of which is the EDGKELEY CLOSED PHYSICIAN COUPE, which is decidedly the neatest, lightest and most complete Physician's Carriage in the country.

Persons wishing to buy a good, honest and substantial article, should bear in mind that they take no risk in buying my work. Every Carriage turned out in eighteen years a good—that is the kind of guarantee I have to other the public. All work inling warranted. Planting type me a call.

give me a call.

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One set of workmen especially employed for
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AT KRECKEL'S. Over Three hundred different sizes and styles to choose from at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$30.00. BRIDAL TRUNKS-CHEAP,

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