## FURNACES IN THE LOWER END.

WHERE THEY WERE LOCATED AND WHO BUILT AND OPERATED THEM.

An Interesting Account of Several Porges That stave Long Ago Had Their Fires Killed The Conowingo, Black Rock and Mount Eden-Where the Ore Was Mined.

On the Conowingo creek in Drumore township about three miles southwest of Quarry ville, where Hopkins' mill now stands, is the site of Conowingo furnace which was built in 1809 by the same firm who built Mt. Eden the year before, Michael, John and George Withers, who operated it until 1825, when it was leased to Good & Jenkins for three years. During this lease it was bought by James Hopkins, esq., a leading lawyer of that time. He and Orrick, under the firm of Hopkins & Orrick, ran it until 1833, at which time they dissolved partnership and Mr. Hopkins operated it himself until his death, which oc-curred to 1835, when James M. Hopkins, his son, leased it, and he, with Charles Brooks, ran it until 1837 when they dissolved and Mr. Hopkins leased if from their heirs under which lease be ran on until 1842, when he bought the entire property. After he bought if herms right along until 1866, and it was the last furnace to go down in the lower end of the county. Until 1843 the casting of stoves was largely

carried on ; after that time it was discontin-ued, all the iron being run into pig.

The iron was all made from Conowingo ore, The from was all made from conowings ore, and the well known quality of conowings from made it good property. The ore being strictly neutral the iron was very tough. We have heard Mr. Hopkins say that from a shipment of 5,000 store plates to Baltimore not a single one was even cracked.

In later years this iron was largely used for making ritle cannon.

car wheels and for making ritle cannon. We saw a letter written to Mr. Hopkins by Admiral Dalgrehn, who was an inventor of an improved gun, in which he said that of all the irons he had tested none stood the test with Conowingo iron. There was such a dewith Conowingo iron. There was such a demand for the products of this furnace that it was impossible to fill all the orders. At the time J. M. Hopkins bought the property it contained 3,300 series. It had a store and quite a little town around it. They kept some six fearos on the read all the time, and Conowingo was a brisk place up to 1840. It had rather a rough crowd about it who were great drinkers and were a terror to the surrounding community, but Mr. Hopkins, who was a good manager, concluded to and did put a stop to it, and it got to be very much improved in its morals. In 1856 the furnace was finally blown out, and where the old stack stood was erected one of the finest mills in the county and which does a large business. The county and which does a large business. The remains of the charcoal house and the big piles of cinder still plainly mark its former phes of cinder still plainly mark its former sits. The water power is one of the best in that section, and here you will find something unusual—two large dams, one on the east and one on the west side of a hill, so that if one falls to run the machinery they can both be

Mr. Hopkins, who is still a well preserved old gentieman of fine education and fine talents, still lives in the grand old mansion house and superintends his farms of which house and superintends his farms of which he still has some 2,000 acres as productive land as can be found. His company is much sought after and nothing gives him more pleasure than to talk over old times. In and around his property are many fine farms that were part of Conowingo's broad acres, and many of the most presperous people of that acction owe their start in life to its present owner. Mr. Hopkins had the reputation of being a liberal-hearted employer. being a liberal-hearted employer.

BLACK BOCK FURNACE. In 1816, two years after Mt. Eden and Con-

owingo furnaces were built, Thomas Clark, owingo furnaces were built, Thomas Clark, esq., of Chester county, and who afterwards was one of the associate judges of this county, selected a site on the Octoraro, in Colerain towiship, about three and one-half miles contheast of Quarryville, where he built a lorge and called it Black Rock, which he ran for several years with little success. It then passed into the hands of his brother, Abijah lark, who we believe falled. It then went into the hands of James Sproule by whom it was sold to Major John Caldwell, who had been a successful merchant and had made a good deal of money. He was ambitious and put up the same forge and made anchoveys which were rolled into bar iron. Afterwards he built a furnace but using a poor quality of ore he lost his money and finally fatied. The quality of the iron made was so poor that it could only be used for sash and clock weights. After Caldwell's failure the furnace was bought by a Presbyterian minister named babbit, who also failed. It was run by one or two others with poor success until 1837. In 1839 it passed into the hands of Clem Brooks & Borkley, and was managed by Charles Brooks, ir, son of Clem, and who finally became a partner, the tirm being Charles Brooks, jr, & Co. They tore down the old Jurnace on the west side of the stream and built on the east side.

and built on the east side.

This firm opened the Mobiler ore bank in Providence township, also the Shenk mine, and made a good quality of iron. They also made stoves. They carried it on a year, when Wm. R. White was taken into partpership, and Robert B. Cabeen was also taken in in 1839, when the firm was changed to Brooks, Cabeen & Co., but Cabeen only staid in for two years when the remaining part-pers carried it on, making money, until 1858, when the business was closed and the con-cern wound up. The land was sold to differ-ent parties and stil that now remains of Black Rock is a small portion of the stack and the mansion house on the hill which is now owned by John M. Witmer, esq., who also owns one of the larms. owns one of the farms. Black Rock employed a large force of men

under Brooks, and did much to improve that section. Chas. Brooks was a genial and jovial man, very popular with his employes.

They had quite a little town around the

They had quite a intile town around furnage; had their own store, kept a large number of teams, and made money for a good many outside people. A good deal of their iron was hauled to Baltimore, but the greater portion to Philadelphia and Wilmington.

THE MT. EDEN PLANT. In Eden township on the road from White Oak hotel to May postoffice you will find large piles of cluder and part of the stack of what was once Mt. Eden furnace. There also remains traces of the old dam and races which furnished the power for driving the which furnished the power in the furnace. This furnace was built in the year 1808 by Michael, John and George Withers. The former was the uncle of the two latter and was during the Revolutionary war engaged in the manufacture of firearms of all kinds. He had a shop in Lampeter and his rifles and muskets were celebrated and largely used during that period both by the

iargely used during that period both by the army and farmers, as well as frontiersmen. The Withers family had very large landed interests lying along the Pequen which was then as it is now, the most valuable land in this county. They had grown rich from their business and products of their farms, and in 1800 they went into their first iron business by building Sadsbury forges, which they ran for a number of years. The iron which they used at the forge all came from the Cornwall furnaces. In 1807 08, for some reason, they were unable to get as much iron as they wanted, and in the meantime the Conowingo ore banks were opened by them and the Withers' concluded to make their own iron, and built both Mt. Eden and Conowingo furnaces. Mt. Eden went into blast in 1804. There was also a number of houses built, a store and a chopping mill. The books in 1803. There was also a number of houses ball, a store and a chopping mill. The books of the firm show that the entire cost of the property was \$24,000. They owned some 3,000 acres of land, most of which was timber and which they coaled. Of all the buildings which they built none are left but the mansion house and one or two of the tenant houses. All have gone down, and the land around the old furnace ruins is now some of the less farms of that set farms of that set farms of that set farms of that each income.

the best farms of that section. When they started they had about 100 people around them, consisting of furnace hands, colliers, etc. They also kept six good teams, besides giving employment to a num teams, besides giving employment farmer then ber of farmer's teams, and every farmer then

kept a big team.

The Withers family carried on the furnaces uccessfully and made money.
In 1828 the furnace—was entirely repaired

In 1828 the furnace was entirely repaired and went into blast again with John Withers and James Hopkins, esq., father of James M. Hopkins, of Conowingo. They rau on until 1834 when they dissolved partnership and the furnace was blown out.

From Bit. Eden John Withers went to Maryland and built flarford furnace at Bushtown. It was run by Withers, Kirk & Irvio.

John Withers also built the La Grange forges on Deer Croek. From 1834 to 1837 Mt. Eden stood still, but in 1837 it was again repaired and blown in by A. and J. Withers, sons of John Withers, but in 1840 it ceased to pay and was stopped, since which time it has gone down and is now a ruin.

During all the time it ran the quality of the iron made was very good and had a wide reputation, it being made from the celebrated Conowingo ore. If was largely used in Ballimore for bar iron, and was sought for by

parties who wanted a strong and durable iron.

In the earlier days of this century the

In the earlier days of this contury the Withers family seem to have been the pioneers in the iron business and leading citizens. There is none of them now living in this section except W. W. Withers, esq. who still lives in the mansion house of the Mt. Eden property and who still has a farm of several hundred acres around it. He is a transchar having received a collegiate ed-Mt. Eden property and who shit has a faine scholar, having received a collegiate education, but of late years he has been much afflicted with a partial loss of eyesight. His brother, Thomas, died about six months ago in Virginia, where he was managing large iron works for the Pancoasta. The only other living member of the family is John, who also is an active iron man in Virginia. During the time these three furnaces ran the output of none of them was over from six to eight tons of from a day. That, taken into consideration with what is now made at some of the furnaces of the present day, looks small, but yet these gave employment to more people than the present ones do.

You can still find an occasional old stove that bears the Hopkins name or C. Brooks & Co. on it. The best preserved we know of is still used by Mr. Hopkins himself. It is over 40 years old. The stoves then made

over 40 years old. The stoves then made were nine and ten plates and would weigh five times as much as the present stoves, The castleg in them were all fully an inch

Of the folks who did the work around these furnaces most all of them are gone to their rest. Of them yet living is Charles Forney, now with the Colemans of Lebanon, and who is a much respected citreen of that place. He was a clerk for both Conowingo and Black Rock. James McCullough, who was at Black Rock as bookkeeper, is still living on his

farm in Colerain.

John Benson, who was general manager at Black Rock and who afterwards managed the Colebrook estates, is living in retirement

In Lancaster.

James McMichael, manager of Conowingo ore mines, lives on his farm in Drumore.

The Waitmans, who helped their father as keeper at Conowingo, are now keepers at

furnaces in Berks county.

The Kiscadens, who were brought up at Conowinge, are with the Grubbs and at Cornwall.

Much has been written about Conowingo ore mines near Camargo, in this county, and which have yielded an immense amount of

ore.
They were opened about 1808 by the They were opened about 1805 by the Withers family, and have been mined by different parties until within the last ten years. They are now owned by the Colemans of Lebanon, but they are deep and expensive to mine, and though it is of extra quality and there is a branch of the Quarryville railroad running to it and a new lot of mechinery built, it is not worked. It has been sold at high prices. We think

Cabeen & Co. had \$75,000 in at one time. And in 1812 Withers was offered for it and Conowingo furnace \$150,000 by Brinn, who was one of Cornwall's from kings of that day. Baltzer Eckman, who drove one of the big teams at Black Rock and who hauled the lives on his farm below Quarryville.

Dennis Carr, who was at Conowingo for lorty years, is living at Mechanic's Grove and

is 33 years old.

Harry Roulisky, one of the old colliers who helped to make sill the coal of Conowingo, is fiving on his farm near the old furnace, and happy in his old days because he has all

#### BRIBERY OF ANCIENT TIMES. The Offense, as to Generally Supposed, is Not

of Recent Introduction From the Beston Advartiser, Bribery is an antique heiricom, though just now so flourishing. Bribery dates from

B. C. 159, as a law punishing bride givers by exile was enacted that year in Rome. A law passed in B. C. 67 imposed a heavy fine on the caudidate who should attempt to bribe an elector, whether, his attempt was successful or not, and deprived him forever of the right or not, and deprived him forever of the right of holding office or sitting in the Senate, Three years latter the Senate decreed that the provisions of this law were applicable to any candidate who should keep atout him hired followers or entertain the people with gadiatorial shows or retreshments of any kind. "This," says a writer in the Quarterly Remen, "is the earliest law against treating of which we find mention."

The next year the Lex Tulla confirmed these provisions and punished corrupt candidates with ten years exile. These laws were, however, ineffectual. Pompey, Caesar, Curio, Milo and a host of lesser men, violated them

Mile and a host of lesser men violated them

with impunity.
In the east, particularly in India, bribery was long regarded as the only straightfor-ward method of doing business, and incorrupt Englishmen were looked upon by the natives as unaccountable freaks of nature. By bribery, no tess than by plunder, the for tunes of many great servants of the East tunes of many great servants of the East India company were rolled up, and one can scarcely smile at the famous rejoinder of Warren Hastings to one of his friends who ventured upon some mild censure: "Sir, when I think of my opportunities, I wonder at my moderation." Donotiess, the evil has greatly abated, but it is a significant sign of the times to note the following sentences in a memoir of Hon. Occocol Chunder Mockerjee, a superior court judge who died in 1871: "Such was the integrity of this died in 1871: "Such was the integrity of this remarkable man that, having taken a brief from one party in a case and read it, he invariably refused to fee from the other side." It must be remembered, however, that this lofty eulogium was written by the nephew of the dead judge and that, if this assertion be true, Judge Mookerjee must have been a lonely bulwars of the native bar. Treachery to-wards clients, as the Quarterly Review states, was an offense which an Indian lawyer com-mitted, and still commits, without scruple. Turning to our mother country we find Turning to our mother country we find many items in the record of bribery. Tampering with judges and juries was once common. In a letter from the bishop of London to Cardinal Wolsey, that venerable authority states that a London jury, for a reasonable consideration, would find Abel guilty of the murder of Cain. The weakness of Bacon is almost too familiar for recitat, and when we came down to the time of Walnels we find came down to the time of Walpole we find bribery flourishing like a green bay tree. During the reign of George III, says Sir Erskine May, 388 peers were created, nearly all for political jobbery in the manufacture

and bribery of constituencies. and bribery of constituencies.

Direct bribery of electors became an organized system under Charles II, and reached its climax, as the Quarterly Review says, under George III, who recognized and recommended it. The same competent authority states that "in sums of money spent as direct payment for votes, England has not been behind Rome at her corruptest epoch." If the struggle for the consulate in the 700 year of the Roman republic produced an other of the Roman republic produced an offer of nearly £100,000 for the vote of the prero-gatirs, in the year of grace 1807, when Wilber-force contested Yorkshire against Lord Milton and Hon. Henry Pascelies, the latter are said to have spent £100,600 each on the elec-tion, while Whiberforce's expenses, which were defrayed by the contributions of Whigs

and Dissenters far and near, amounted to nearly £60,000 The English Boverly bribery commission reported, that out of a constituency of some what more than 1,100 at the date of the repre sentation of the people act in 1867, about 800 were open to bribery and other corrupt influ-ences. And the case of Beverly was only one sample in a multitude of instances of prevasample in a multitude of instances of preva-lent bribery. The minute and stringent pro-visions of the current and illegal practices prevention act of 1883 are proving an effec-tual check to this practice, but the note-worthy improvement which has followed its enactment is, of course, due mainly to the effectiveness of the law and not to any sud-den change of heart.

den change of heart.

The use of large sums of money in our politics is already alarming. But it is no new evil. Several states have now stringent laws against bribery, and with a steady public sentiment demanding punishment for such crimes, with ccurts and juries to convict, as in Jaehne's case, we may hope to see this corrupting tendency in a measure checked.

## Mrs. Cleveland's Social Assistants.

from the Minneapolis Evening Journal. Mrs. Cieveland will have some lovely young ladies inside the cabinet circles to assist her in her receptions this winter. The Misses Bayard will appear very seldom in public, but their places will be filled by the Misses Manning, Endicott, Vitas and Lamar. Miss Vitas is hardly a debutante yet, but will be allowed to take part in the festivities in a limited degree.

poetic expression of the sunny South. She will be the belle this winter, and will pre-sent a charming contrast in blonds points to Mrs. Cleveland as they stand in line to re-ceive their fellow-citizens.

ALL ABOUT THE PARTIONS.

The Prevailing Colors and How They should

For the INTRILIGENCES.

The fashionable basques of wool dresses are elaborately trimmed in front, and are per-fectly plain in the back, sometimes being entirely without postillion pleats, or some have all the pleats in the middle seams very thickly lapped upon each other, and cut points at the end. The sides of basques are gradually being lengthened to cover the hips more deeply, and French dress-makers give the effect of shorter waists than those of English models. The vest, the plastron, th separate watstcoat, the pleated shoulders, the surplice fronts ispped to the left side, and revers of all kinds are seen on the newest Paris dresses. It is hardly possible to trim the front of basques too much or go astray in the design, as the variety is now so grea that any style becoming to the wearer is fashionable. White vests and those of very light color are considered dressy, and most generally becoming. The directive revers, broad and quite showy give the effect of breadth and are seen on the richest and simplest dresses alike. Collars remain very high and close, and are often of two materials, that in front matching the vest or plastron, and that on the sides and back of the dress fabric is of the third material used for trimming. An outside cost, a short visite or a sleeve cape, especially the cape with midwinter, and is usually finished off with fur, even though no fur is used on the New Polonaises. - Most graceful and sim-

ply shaped polonaises are seen made of cloth over plaid or blocked velvet or plush skirts of contrasting color. The cloth polo-naise is lapped to the left hip, and has a tri-cornered revers or panier on the left side only white the front drops in a low apron, the right side is pleated and the back forms fall in straight full pleats, and are open up the middle and sides to half conceal, half disclose the skirt beneath. The neck is finished with a plastron of the material of the skirt.
Visiting Gowns — For afternoon visits and
receptions gowns are combinations of two or
three latrice, such as cloth, Bengaline and
veives, or else of velvet with Bengaline and beaded panels or fallies may be the principal part of the dress with velvet as its accessory and far with gold beaded passementeric as trimmines and the French confureres in protest against giving up satin combine it with velvet in especially elegant tollettes. Many of these rich costumes are without drapery in the front and on the sides, though exceedingly full in the back; others have

front panel of velvet or of beaded passemen-terie with the faille or satin seeming to open over this, caught up thence on each hip and a short curved back drapery of three breadths that in the middle of the faille or satin and the other two of velvet like that in front. the other two of velvet like that in front. A great many dark-red shades are used for velvet tollettes, and for these are the passementeries that has red stones in them; they

teries that has red stones in them; they are also further lightened by rose pink plasticose of silk muslin gathered or pink crape folia for rest collars and cuffs.

Prevailing colors.—Hellotrope, green, Suede, and other brown shades prevail among French costumes with also a decided use of brighter blue and gayer red shades than have yet been employed for entire toilettes. One of Worth's fancies is that of using Suede, tan, and even dark orange with also Suede, tan, and even dark orange with al-most any of the new colors, but especially with the moss green which is now in such great lavor. The newest fancy in red dresses is for bright wool that is almost scariet, and this color will be greatly used by very young latter who are rebelling against the dull shades so long used, but there is also a very styllsh duli brown-red, or reddish-brown imilar to the terra-cotta shade worn two years ago, which comes in the richest new labrics, and is especially commended both by the French and Anglo-maniacs for outside wraps-either coats or visites-to be worn with dresses of contrasting color or of a similar shade, or to orighten black tollettes. It is useless to deery black dresses, as has been the custom of late, since many of the most elegant imported suits are black throughout, or else in combination with white with Suede, with green, or the revived bright or duli red shades.

A PEW PANCIES. Short basques are going out of favor. Very few dresses are made of one fabric. Collars of dresses grow higher and higher. The newest corsages are longer all around. Very few short draperies are seen on win-

vet will be much used as a combination for all dresses.

Paris costumers use soft twilled wools for winter gowns instead of the heavy English

Att dress draperies are to be simple and almost straight, especially the back draperies, which are quite full.

The more elaborately basques are trimmed this winter the more stylish they are consid-

ered, but this trimming is only in front. Poloralses are again revived, and are to be form in all faorics and considered very styl-th for new wood dresses. Morning tollettes are becoming more and

nore masculine, and now borrow a host of small details from gentlemen's dress.

Among the many elegant and costly trim nings for visiting and dinner dresses much admiration is bestowed upon shaded feather

Outside of the morning toilette, which is in reality a traveling dress, and is still tailor-made, not one dress is made of a single fal-Turbans will be worn in great numbers

this winter, in velvet or plush, trimmed with far, or else made entirely of tur. The capote has succeeded in shrinking into still smaller proportions and straining an even greater height than hitherto by means of erect ribbons in loops, feathers, etc. Collars are becoming higher and higher, and this winter will reach their limit at the catio, recalling the collar formerly worn by retired military subordinates. Sometimes this collar is trimmed to resemble a necklace, with embroidery and drops of let or old

RECIPES. Charlotte Russe-Make a sponge cake of three eggs, one and a half cups of sugar, two cups of flour, half cup of cold water, one tea spoonful of cream of tartar, half teaspoonful of soda. Best the sugar and eggs together, when light add the water, then the flour, in which the cream of fartar and soda are thoroughly mixed. Flavor with lemon. Bake in the sheets in a quick oven. Line the Charlotte Russe mould with strips of the cake, leaving narrow spaces between each piece. Filling: Yolks of five eggs, half cup of sugar, one tempoonful of vanilla, half box of gelatine, third of a cup of milk, one pint of cream. Soak the gelatine in a little cold water one or two hours; heat the yelks of eggs and sugar together, have the cream whipped to a still froth and set the dish into a pan of chopped ice and stir until the mix ture begins to thicken, then add the whipped

ture begins to thicken, then add the whipped cream. Stir from the bottom until it has be-come cold and then turn into the mould. Potato Putt.—Two cupfuls of mashed pota-toes, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Stir these with a seasoning of salt to a light, tine, creamy consistency. Beat two eggs separately and add with six tablespoonfuls of cream. Beat all logether lightly and well separately and add with six tablespoonfuls of cream. Beat all together lightly and well. Pile into an irregular, jagged form, in a dish. Bake in a quick oven until nicely colored. Ice Cream Candy.—Two cups of granulated sugar, one half cup of cold water, add one-fourth teaspoonful of cream of tartar, dissolved in water, as soon as it begins to boll. Boll about ten minutes, don't stir. When done for the control of the control of the color of th boll. Boll about ten minutes, don't stir. When done it will be brittle if dropped in cold water; add butter half the size of an egg just before taking off the stove, pour into buttered tin to cool, and pull it as hot as por stole. Flavor while pulling with vanilla or

any other extract.

Peppermints.—Two cups of sugar, one tail cup of water; boil five minutes. Stir until thick and flavor with peppermint extract to taste. Drop on white paper well buttered.

## Where's the thatit ?

From the Pirt-burg Chronicle. "If pigs were to grow on trees, what would be a good name for thom, Snooper?"
"For what, Joggins, the pigs?"
"No; the trees,"
"Don't know; what would?"
"Porky pines,"

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FIGURES TAKEN FROM THE OFFICIAL POUCHERS ON FILE.

They Show the Great Saving to the County two Quarter Sessions Courts Were Run Instead of the System of Regular and Adjourned Courts.

On previous occasions the INTELLIGENCE has commented on the increased dispatch of business and saving of cost if two courts of quarter sessions were run at the same time, as has been done for years in the common pleas The following figures taken from the officia records in the commissioners' office will show the saving to the county in dollars and cents. Under the standing rules and special order of court there are now held every year : Regular common pleas court 7 Adjourced 5 Regular quarter sessions 4 Adjourced 5 There were paid in cash from the county treasury for jurors' fees, mileage, &c. : In 1881, Jurova bills \$13,480 fc 1885, 10,556 84 1884, 11,963 85 1885, 12,333 54

> 4) \$59,338 65 verage jurots' pay per year..... .21)\$12,581 1 There were paid in cash from the county treasury for crier and tipstaves for the san In 1883, orier and tipstaves bills ....

Average cost of crier and upstaves per week As the crier and tipelayes attend during the four weeks of argument court when the four weeks of argument court when there are no jurors, we have divided by 25 to get the average. They of course attend on special occasions, but this is counter-balanced by the extra number at quarter sessions. There were paid in cash from the county treasury for witness fees, mileage, &c., for cases in the quarter sessions court alone:

41814,634 00

In 1982, witness fees and mileage .... 65,596 44

Average witness foos and mileage in quarter sessions per year ...

one there can be no doubt, but that with good business management the work that now consumes nine weeks can be condensed into five. Four weeks expenses will then be saved, which by the above tables will

61,515 (0

Total saving per annum to the county . \$8,072 00 The panel of jurors would probably have to be increased from 48 to 60 jurors. This in-crease would at the four courts amount to exactly one of the present panels and their pay or \$500.24, being an extra item of expense would have to be deducted from the \$6,072, which would leave a net saving to the treas-try of \$5.472.78 per annum.

ury of \$5,472.75 per annum.

There would also be some other minor savings, such as sherif's tees for summoning jurors in the abandoned courts and for conveying prisoners from the jail at \$8 per day, etc. There would probably also be some day, etc. There would product also be some alight additional expenses. In the foregoing we have considered only the saving to the county, but it is equally, in-deed more important, that the private purse that the private purse. deed more important, that the private purse of the individual taxpayer be projected. The county pays only the commonwealth's costs, and in many instances, for example, not prossed cases pays none whatever. It never pays the defendants costs. Defendants are usually poor and unable to pay. If there are any persons who are entitled to sympathy they are farmers and business men who are sub-represent by descripting and compelled to leave

pernaed by defendants and compelled to lose their time and pay their own expenses, are kept here all week, and when sent home to return at an adjourned court when the same thing may be repeated. If the number of defendant witnesses equals the common-wealths, and we think they do, then the people lose \$772.42 at each adjourned court that they would not have lost had their cases been tried when they attended the first time This amounts to \$3.080.08 per annum, which added to the \$5,472.76 proposed to be saved to the county, makes a total of \$8,562.44 per

Why not give it a trial " SECTS OF THE UNITED STATES. Menno Simon the Founder of the Mennonites.

annum, which we are confident can be saved.

They Settle In This County in 1709. A Spit Occurs in 1811. The Mennonites derive their name from Menno Simon, who was born in Friesland in 1495. He began a tour of Germany when thirty-five years of age, and the explanation of his new doctrine brought him many adherents. He labored assiduously for thirty years, until his death in 1561. These converts came principally from the Munsterites

and Anabaptists.

The followers of Simon settled in this state as early as 1683. Hundreds of this sect, upon the invitation of William Penn, landed at Germantown and several years after their arrival erected a school and meeting house there. Those who came from the Palatinate in 1700 stopped when the beautiful Peques in 1769 stopped when the beautiful Feques valley was reached. Among these latter emigrants were the Herrs, Meylins, Kendigs, Millers, Oberholtzs, Funks and Bowmans, Here they were in the midst of the Mingo or Conestogs, Peques and Shawanese Indians, but not hindered by the red man they at once began improving the land. The pioneers were augmented by the arrival of hundreds were augmented by the arrival of hundreds from the old world in 111 111 and 1767 and from the old world in 1711, 1717 and 1727, and before 1735 probably 500 families were sub-sisting from the fruits of the rich soil of Lar-

aster county.
In 1811 quite a number of this denomination here in the county did not think they carried into effect the strict precepts of the founder. They met, discussed the reforma-tion of the dectrine and decided to adopt new beliefs. John Herr was chosen the

minister, and the society was named the Re-formed Mennonite.

There are 50,000 "Old" and "New" Mennonites in the United States 500 churches and and 350 ministers according to the last cen-

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TT IS A That the purpose of business colleges is only to fit Young Men and Ladies to fill situations as cierks and book keepers.

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H. C. WEIDLEB, Principal. SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH. SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

1, G. W. Tominson, High Sheriff of Lancaster county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvanta, do hereby make known and give notice to the ELECTORS of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Lancaster, on

TUESDAY, the 2d Day of NOVEMBER. 1880. for the purpose of electing the several persons hereinafter named, viz:

ONE PERSON duly qualified for the office of Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON duly qualified for the office of Lieuwnant Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.

Lieutenant Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON duly qualified for the office of
Auditor General of the state of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON duly qualified for the office of
Secretary of Internal affairs of the State of
Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON duly qualified for the office of
Congressman at Large of the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON duly qualified for the office of
Congressman for the Ninth District of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON duly qualified for the office of
District Attorney.

District Attorney.
TWO PERSONS duly qualified for the office of Directors of the Poor.
TWO PERSONS duly qualified for the office of Prison Inspectors, ONE PERSON duly qualified for the office of

Only Person any qualified for the office of State Senator of the Fourteenth district.

THREE PERSONS duly qualified as Representatives for the Northern district.

TWO PERSONS duly qualified as Representatives of the Southern district.

ONE PERSON duly qualified as Representatives of the City district.

tives of the Southern district.

ONE PERSON duly qualified as Representative for the City district.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the piaces of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs districts and townships within the county of Lancaster, are as follows, to wit:

Ist District—Composed of the nine wards of Lancaster city. The qualified voters of the First ward will hold their elevation at the public house of Emil Beck, in West Orange sirvest; Second ward, at the public house of Abram Set ley, in East King street; Third ward, at the public house of Engene Rauer, in East King street; Fourth ward, at the public house of George Hastings, in South Queen street; Fifth ward, at the public house of George Hastings, in South Queen street; Seventh ward, at the public house of John West King street; Sixth ward, at the public house of John Gunzenhauser, in Rockland street; Eighth ward, at the public house of John B. Kepperling, in North Queen street; 2d District—Borough of Einsbethown, at the public house of house, in the village of Chesthut Level. 3d District—Enrough of Einsbethown, at the public house now occupied by Daniel Miller, in said borough.

4th District—Einzabeth township, at the public house formerly occupied by Frank Ruth, in Brickey ville, in said township, at the public house formerly occupied by Frank Ruth, in Brickey ville, in said township, at the public house of H. O. Myers; 2d Ward, at the public house of H. O. Myers; 2d Ward, at the public house of H. O. Myers; 2d Ward, at the public house of H. O. Myers; 2d Ward, at the public house, in said township, at the public house, of Manheim, at the Washington House, in said township, at the public house of work, White Horse tavern, in said township, at the public house of work, White Horse t

sa d borongh.

Sth District—Salisbury township, at the public house now occupied by J. Dille, worst, White Horse tavern, in said township.

9th District—East Cocalito township, at the public house now or lately occupied by E. R. Showers, in the village of Reamstown, in said township.

10th District—Being part of the township of East Donegal, at the public school house in the village of Maytown, in said township.

11th District—Eernaryon township, at the public house now occupied by John Cox, in the village of Churchtown, in said township.

12th District—Martic township, at the house now occupied by J. M. Roop, in said township.

14th District—Sart township, at the public house now occupied by J. M. Roop, in said township.

14th District—Colerain township, at the public house now occupied by Joseph Roop, in said township.

15th District—Fulton township, at the public house now occupied by Andrew Charles, in said township.

16th District—Warwick township, at the public house now occupied by Julius F. sturgle, in the village of Littix, in said township.

17th District—Warwick township, at the public house now occupied by Julius F. sturgle, in the village of Littix, in said township.

17th District—The borough of Marietta, at the

township.

18th District—Warwick township, at the public house now occupied by Julius F sturgis, in the village of Littir, in said township.

18th District—The borough of Marietta, at the public school house in the borough: 1st Ward, at the public school house of John W. Brubaker; village of Marietta, in said borough.

18th District—Columbia borough: 1st Ward, at the public house of Mary C. Wagner; 3d Ward, at the restaurant of Florian Houk.

18th District—Sadshury township, at the public house now occupied by Isaac Albright, in said township.

2stn District—Brecknock township, at the public house now occupied by Geo. F. Diller, in said township.

Itst District—Brecknock township, at the public house now occupied by A. W. Horaberger, in said township.

2sd District—Being part of East Hempfield township, at the public house now occupied by M. M. Horaberger, in said township, at the public house now occupied by M. M. Horaberger, in said township, at the public house now occupied by M. M. Hortenstein, in the village of Petersburg, in said township.

asid township.

24th District—West Lampeter township, at the public house now occupied by B. F. Rowe, in be village of Lampeter Square, in said township, at the village of Lampeter Square, in said township, and the village of the said township and the village of the said township and t ship,
with District—Conestons township, at the publie house new occupied by Edzabeth Kendig, in
said township.
Bith Platrict—Washington borough, at the apper school house in the borough of Washington.
Tith District - Ephrata township, at the public house now occupied by Audrew Baker, in said township.
Esth District—Coney township, at the public school house in the village of Bainbridge, in

school house in the village of Bambridge, in said township.

29th District—Manhetm township, at the public house now occurred by Goo. R. Stribe, in the village of Neilsville, in said township.

20th District—Being part of Manor township, at the public house now occupied by Benjamin Daily, in Millersville, in said township, at the public house now occupied by L. t. Zask, in Earlylle, in said township, at the public house now occupied by L. t. Zask, in Earlylle, in said township, 22d District—Being part of West Hempfield township, known as Silver Spring district, at the public house of Edwin Hopton, in said township.

ship.

3dd District—Strasburg township, at the public house now occupied by H. G. Myers, in the borough of Strasburg.

3dh District—Being part of Manor township, commonly called Indiantown district, at the public house of Jones S. Stoner, in said township.

ship. 35th District-West Cocalico township, at the asth District-West Cocalice township, at the public house now occupied by Levi Gundy, in the village of Schoneck, in said township.

30th District-East Earl township, at the public house now occupied by Philip Forman, at Blue Ball, in said township.

31th District-Paradise township, at the public house now occupied by John Weaver, in said township.

38th District-Being a part of East Hempfield.

is the District—Being a part of Laws transparent township, at the public school house in the vil-lage of Hempfield, in said township, Sith District—Lancaster township, at the pub-tic house now occupied by Isaac Simmons, in said township. 40th District—East Lampeter township, at the public house now occupied by Mrs. Elias J. Buckwaiter, in said township.
48th District—Little Britain township, at the house of F. W. Hickman, in said township, at the public house of M. Dissinger, in said township, 42d District—Upper Leaseack township, at the public house of M. Dissinger, in said township, 43d District—Penn township, at the public house of John S. I andts, in said township, 44th District—Borough of Adamstown, at the public house of Samuel Miller, in said borough, 45th District—Clay township, at the public house of Martins, it series, in said township, 4ch District—Pequea township, at the public house of John Martin, in said township, at the public house of John Martin, in said township, at the public source of John Martin, in said township, at the John Martin

house lately occupied by it. Heisler, in said township.
48th District-Eden township, at the public
house of Frank Kreider, in said township.
48th District-Being that part of Mount Joy
township heretofore included in the 34 district,
at Lehman's school house, in said township,
56th District-West Dongail township, heretotore included in the 3d election district, at
Root's school house, in said township,
bist District-That part of Moint Joy township, heretofore included in the 2d district, at
Renjamin Brinchman's school house, in said
township.

Benjamin Benchman's school house, in said township.
52d District—That part of Rapho township, heretofore included in the 22d sistrict, at Strick-ier's school house, in said township.
52d District—That part of East Donegal township heretofore included in the 22d district, at the New Washington school house, in the village of Springville, in said township.
54th District—That part of Rapho township heretofore included in the 52d district, at the public school house in the village of Newtown, in said township.

Sith District—That part of Earlie township heretofore included in the fild isstrict, at the public school house in the village of Newtown, in said township.

Sith District—That part of Manor township heretofore included in the filh district, at the public house of Caroline areneman.

Sith District—Mountville district, being part of West Hempfield township herefore included in the 32d district, at the Mountville graded school house in said town-hip for the filh district. The mount of the filh district of West Hempfield township herefore included in the 32d district, at the Norwood graded school house in said township.

Sith District—Northwestern district, being part of West Hempfield township heretofore included in the 32d district, at the Sand Hole school house, in said township heretofore included in the 32d district, at the Sand Hole school house, in said township heretofore included in the 32d district, at the Sand Hole school house, in said township, at the public house of C. Taylor, at sporting Hill, in said township, at the public house of Keuben Shelty, at Union Square, in said township, at the public house of Keuben Shelty, at Union Square, in said township, at the bable house of Reuben Shelty, at Union Square, in said township, at the bable house of House, in said township, e2d District—Heing part of East Bonegal township, heretofore included in the 17th district, at Lincola School House, in said township, e2d District—Bring part of East Hempfield township, at the house of John M. Slater, in the village of Terre Hill.

Ship District—Being part of Sallabury township, at the house of John M. Slater, in the village of Terre Hill.

Ship District—Being part of Sallabury township, at the coper shop of William Landers.

eith District—Being part of Sallabury township, at the coper shop of William Landers.

eith District—Being part of Sallabury township, at the public house of John M. Slater, in the village of Terre Hill.

MAD I, THE SAID SHERIFF, do further give notice to all election officers, citizens, and others, of the following provisions of the constitution and laws of this commonwealth, relating to elec-

OF THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS,

CONSTITUTION OF PENERVLVANIA-ART, VIII. SECTION 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualificaSHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

tions, shall be entitled to vote at all elections.

First—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second—He shall have resided in the State one year, (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native been distored in the State and shall have removed from and returned, then six months; immediately preceding the election.

Third—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer his vote at least two ments immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—if twenty-two years or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

Section a—Electors shall in all cases except for treasen, fellony and breach of surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

Section 6.—When ever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth, such elections may exercise the right of suffrige in all elections by the citizens, under regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of elections.

Section 7.—All laws regulating the holding of electors shall be uniform throughout the state, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege by reason of his name not being registered.

privilege by reason of his name not being registered.

SECTION 13.—For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, oither civil or military, of this state, or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this state or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student in any institutes of learning nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in a public prison.

Election officers will take notice that the act entitled "A Further Supplement to the Election Laws of the Commonwealth," disqualitying deserters from the army of the United States from voling has recently leen declared unconsituational by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania is now null and vold, and that all persons formerly disqualified thereander are now lawful voters, if otherwise qualities.

OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA—ART. VIII.

SECTION 14.—District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk, election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election and while engaged in mairing up and transmitting returns, except upon warrain of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. No person shall requalified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office, appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city, or county, or of any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace, and aidermen, notaries public and persons in militia service of the State; nor shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices as shall be designated by general law.

Act 30 January, 1874. CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA-ART. VIII. ACT 30 JANUARY, 1874.

Secretor 7.—Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election it shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

ACT 2 JULY 1839.

SECTION 16—In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall set as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the town-hip, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall select one of their number to fill such vacancy. nch vacancy.

ACT TO JANUARY, 1874. ACT 30 JANUARY, 1874.

\*\*SECTION 9.—In addition to the cath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by election officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, everyears of any election held under this not, shall before entering upon their duties, be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judge shall be sworn by the minority inspector, and in case there he no minority inspector, and in case there he no minority inspector, the by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspectors, overseers and clorks shall be sworn by the judge, certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officers so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath.

the officer who administered the oath.

SECTION S—A! the opening of the poils at the elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registry of voters, and to make the entries therein required by law, and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballors presented at said election.

MODE OF CONDUCTING ELECTIONS. Sucress 5.-At all elections bereafter held hall be opened at 7 o'clock s. m , and closed at

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA-ART, VIII. SECTION 1.—All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it was received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district.

Act 30th, March 1863.

Section 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvanta, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the qualified voters of the several countries of this commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections are hereby hereinsiter authorized and required vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: llows: eticket shall contain the names of all per

sons voted for for the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and shall be labelled on the outside with the word." Elecbe labelled on the outside with the word "Electors,"
One ticket shall contain the names of all persons voted for for Member of Congress of the United States, all persons voted for for Member of the State Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, all persons voted for for Member of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and all persons voted for for county offices of said county of Lancaster, and to be labelled on the outside with the word "County."

One ticket shall centuin the names of all persons voted for for Judge of any of the courts of said ciunty or of this Commonwealth, and be labelled on the outside with the word "Judic-tary."

sons voted for for offices of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, other than Judges of the Supreme Court of said Commonwealth, and he labelled on the outside with the word "State."

The several classes of tickets, labelled as aforesaid, shall when voted by the qualified electors aforesaid, be by the election officers of the several classes of the several classes.

OF THE ELECTION RETURNS.

ACT 30 JASUARY, 1874.

SECTION 15.—As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of the circulon shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by cach candidate shall be given after his hame, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all the said officers and by overseers, if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reason for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as cers and by overseers, if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reason for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the cilizens present and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the votes are counted, and the same shall be immediately posted upon the door of the election house for information of the public. The tripleate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in the presence of the officers, and one envelope, with the unscaled return sheet given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally papers, and oath of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the another of said envelopes shall be given to the another of said envelopes shall be given to the another of said envelopes shall contain one list of voters, tally papers, and oath of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four mises, if their residence on in a town, city or village upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall before two o'clock past meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return, together with return sheet of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county, which said return shall be flied, and the day and the hour of fliing marked hereon, and shall be preserved by the Prothonotary for public inspection. At twelve o'clock or the second day following any clock of the second shall present to Common Pleas shall present the said returns to the said court. In counties where there is no resident president judge, the associate judge shall perform the fluid of the proth

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMAPION.

Court, be corrected by the court and so cartified but all altegations of palpable traud or wistake shall be decided by the said court. The services of said court shall be open court within three days after the day the returns are brought take court for computation; and the said legality shall be directed only in palpable frame or mintake, and shall not be deemed a judicial adjudication to concil de any contest now or bereafter to be provided by how and the other of said traplicate returns shall be placed in the box and scaled as ballots. If any of the said judges shall himself be a candidate for any office ab any election, he shall not sit with the court, or see in south cases the judges, if any, shall act.

Given under my hand at Lancaster, this let day of October, 1886, and in the 19th year of the Independence of the Uniter States.

Shernip's Office, Lancaster, Oct. 1, 1886, octo-tiew

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS JOHN P. SCHAUM & SON.

Stoves, Heaters and Ranges AT LOW PRICES,

Call and see the Schaum Improved Wrought-Iron Cold Case Hadiating

Portable Furnace,

The Best Furnace in the Market. Manufactured Exclusively by

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ar Just received a lot of New 15c, Globes.

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Took the FIRST PREMIUM at the Fair, and is decidedly the best HOT Alk FURNACE in the market. Calland see them get our TESTING-NIALS, and examine carefully before purchas-ing elsewhere.

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ol-imdaw LANCTSTER, PA.

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ers to visit our store and examine our large stock of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges; we have the finest line of goods ever shown in this city, and our prices are the lowest on fine goods. Our New Square Stove " The Laurel," is having a great sale and giving good satisfaction; we will not be able to fill all our orders. The "Therms" Parlor Heater is equally popular; handsome, durable and low priced. Our "New Flinn" Range is winning friends wherever it goes. Our "Triumph" Cellar Heater, while! is sold at about the price of inferior goods, is without doubt the best Cellar Hester in the market. Years of experience in the Heating Business gives us great advantage over any other house in this city. Our new style of Steam Heating saves one-third the fuel. All work guaranteed.

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As the Best, when all points are considered, to Only the second of the second The "Splendid" Heater.

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STEAM HEATING Latest and Most Improved

ENGINES--- Traction, Portable or Stationary. New or Second-Hand Boilers, Water Tanks, Separators.

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