The Weekly Intelligencer

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING NO A COPY PARE TO PERSONS SETTING UP

AND COUNTRY. ALL ANONTHOUS LETTEM DE CONCIONED TO THE WARTE BARENT. THE INTELLIGENCER, oor Building.

The Cancaster Intelligences.

LANCASTER, OCTOBER 30, 1886.

A Stur Upon Labor. The New Era says that Henry Drachbar oes not come up to the ideal of the me-banics and workingmen of Lancaster as oir candidate for assembly.

By what authority does the editor of the Vere Era make this statement? It says If the labor element is to be represented in the legislative councils of the state, its interest lies in having it intelligently, if ot ably, represented." Does this mean hat the man who lives by the sweat of his row has not the requisite intelligence to represent this city in the legislative halls of the state? Does it mean that the lang man is again to be made the hewer wood and drawer of water for politi-B? Does it mean that the workingan is to have no part in moulding the elation of the state ?

If this is what the New Era means, let us have the issue plainly defined. It its tor is unwilling to trust labor to care for its own interests, it is proper that the kingman should understand it. Those who have known Henry Drachbar all heir lives will take the word of no editor. who carries two railroad passes in his ket, that the workingman's candidate or sasembly is not intelligent. The laborng man this year can be trusted to know his friend, and on Tuesday he is going to vote for Henry Drachbar.

The Irony of Fate.

Should the irony of fate decree that it shall fall to the labor organization to beme the real leader of the practical rems demanded by the constitutional convention of 1873; should the ing of all the labor societies, those first motive is the protection of elves and their members, be turned to the general promotion of political reforms, it will not be the first time great strides have been made in such a manner in the progress of the world. Organization is the first principle of any strong popular movement. The ancient philosophic prothat the voice of the people is the voice of God is the strongest saying ever uttered as a generalization of the history of human

The first essential of all great human efforts is complete, compact and systematic organization; and in this particular the world has never known the equal of the American labor societies. They stand today with a greater capacity for good or ill n any force in the economy of human affairs extant. Temporal combinations made of money and devoted to the mere acquisition of selfish gain, have time and again fallen and perished through the absence of any vital principle to energize their existence and prolong their lives. while the increase of population and the multiplication of its wants continue without abstement.

It would be the crowning glory of our dern world, and, especially, the world of American politics, if the spectacle should some time flash upon the vision of mankind that a moral upheaval of the dormant force of honest government should proceed from organized labor.

Ill fares the land, to hast'ning ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates and men decay. And yet precisely this kind of thing and this only-the resisting force of the undercurrents, the dynamic strength of human wants has ruled the world finally in every long contest they have had with the weaker numbers and meaner aims of those who care nothing for the general well-being of mankind. From the sons of toil the force has always come which has preserved the sanctity of human laws and promoted the ancipation of human rights. Where else shall it be found? One abuse of selfish power after another has fallen before the living principle of the greatest good to the greatest number; and that principle must at all times in the end prevail or the world is going back to its yesterdays, and the whole scheme of human progress is a failure. To such a consummation all history gives the lie.

Well Done, Mr. Powderly. At Frankford, Philadelphia, 70,000 workingmen had been given notice that they would be discharged on November 3d, if a smaller number of them who had a quarrel with Troth & Co. did not come to terms. The employes of Troth & Co. were resolute in their refusal to return to work unless their demands were complied with.

The Manufacturers' association was equally dute and wealthy enough to stand a lockout for almost any length of time. From the attitude of the contending parties the crisis seemed inevitable, and this vast army of workers had to look brward to a winter of bitter poverty, their ers to the loss of interest and profit on the vast aggregate of capital. So bitter

was the feeling that negotiation was im-Powderly and his aids appear, he orders the employes of Troth & Co. to return to k pending investigation and arbitration, nd at once peace is assured. The dignity of both parties has been saved, for the strikers yield to the orders of their superior officer and not to their opponents, while he manufacturers have secured the one exsion which they had made the con-Altion of arbitration.

It was not in accordance with the eternal

ness of things that so many thousand hands should be idle because of the stubbornness of a few and of one small firm, ro that whatever action the men of Troth & Co. may take, they will find that public opinion sustains Powderly, and demands their obedience to his order. So by the intelligent direction of the leader of labor has this great evil been averted; for there can be little doubt that the outcome of arbitration will be adjustment, as each party will be aware of the ability of the other to resist imposition. Count one for the labor organization.

No Vacancy.

The Philadelphia Democracy listened last night to Governor Hill, of New York, as an antidote to Mr. Blaine, of Maine. The governor gave his special attention to the speech that Mr. Blaine left behind him in Philadelphia, and showed as he had little trouble to do, that there was no force in any of its various allegations that the Democratic party was responsible for everything that was bad in the country, and the Republican party the author of all that was good. When Mr. Blaine had to talk of the bloody shirt and bad times to fill up his list of charges against the Democracy, be was evidently hard up for material, hard times and negro wrongs having some time since vanished from our knowledge.

Gov. Hill is sometimes spoken of as a presidential candidate, and was so hailed at the meeting in which he introduced himself to a Pennsylvania audience. It does not injure a man to be a presidential candidate. It is almost as pleasantreally pleasanter-to be a candidate than to be president. Gov. Hill would doubtless make a good president, as he makes a good governor, and he occupies a very prominent vaulting place for the presidential saddle. We do not see, however that there is likely to be any vacancy in the candidature of the Democratic party for the next term. At present President Cleveland fills the whole card. There is no telling what may happen to change the situation in the coming year but now certainly there is no vacancy. Notwithstanding the heavy growling from some Democratic sources because of the president's support of civil service methods, is clear that he has the support generally of the country and the party in sustaining the law; and that upon this issue alone he will command renomination, always provided that he is as wise in the future as in the past.

Next Week's Election.

The election of next week has excited more than usual interest even in a gubernatorial contest. It is the first election for governor since the success of the Democratic party in electing a president, and the party has been given the influence in this contest which the control of the nation carries with it; an influence which springs not wholly, or chiefly, from the disposition of federal patronage, but is a current, not so perceptible on the surface as to be measurable, which tends to carry voters to a dominant party. The Democratic party in Pennsylvania has doubtless gained under and lost many votes by the direct influence of the federal patronage, which has not been a wholly favorable influence for it. But there are abundant indications of a tendency Democratic-ward, due to the general appreciation of the honest effort that had been made by the Democratic national administration, and by that of the state as well, in favor of an honest conduct of the government. The Democratic party holds the the author scolds us quite as much for for phip-hand day, and has been entrenched in them by the sincere conduct of the country's administrators that it has put in office.

It is a good thing for a party when it has an opportunity to show its quality by its acts, and its acts are good. It is a natural expectation that the Democratic party has been so strengthened by its proper administration and by the soundness of its proclaimed policy, that it will overcome at the coming election in Pennsylvania its former Republican majority.

ALL that is needful to win now is to get out the full vote,

THE report of Second Assistant Postmaster General Knott shows that during the period beginning April 1, 1885, and ending June 30, 1886, the total savings in annual rate of cost effected by orders and by new contracts for transportation and mail equipments were \$1.940,786. The report also shows increased efficiency in the various departments of the service and much greater frequency of mail service. By a proposed change in the method of compensating railway mail service it is estimated that about \$800,000 a year will be saved. So much for Democratic administra-

VOTE to give the workingman a chance to

make his own legislation. THAT statue of Liberty, as it appears in the beautiful cut we have printed of it, is a very graceful figure with all its immense proportions; but it is not more graceful or beautiful than the statute which crowns the monument in the square in front of our window, which it would be hard to excel. It is a delightful creation of the sculptor's art.

THOSE who say that Drachbar is not intelligent enough to represent Lancaster in the legislature show their distrust of the candi

GOVERNOR HILL'S reception in Philadelphia shows that the Quaker city Democracy will be heard from on Tuesday.

DANIEL M. LOCKWOOD, the president's nominator to the office to which he has been elected, having been made United States attorney for the Western district of New York, says that there is "going to be no civil service nonsense about his office," and that he is going to fill the appointments in his gift as soon as he can select the men. But he has only two to make, and the civil service law does not reach him. Mr. Lock wood spurns only the nonsense of the civil service gobble, of which there is a good deal; and ccepts the sound sense, of which, too, there

is a good deal. Vote on Tuesday for the elevation of labor.

Vote for Black and the whole Democratic ticket on Tuesday next.

THE New Era, having been cornered by Chairman Hensel in his speech on Thursday night, now proposes to wriggle out of its ur comfortable, position. We do not propose that it shall. It charged that the times were duli and that the Democratic administration duli and that the Democratic administration was making them dulier, and this in the face of an editorial the day before calling attention to "a large and healthy movement of all the day before the day before the day before the day of the day kinds of merchandise and manufactured producta." Here is a file that will make fine

gnawing for our contemporary. Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not who would

PROF. KERSHNER RETURNS TO THE ATTACK ON THE RUSH AS

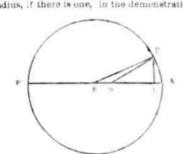
TRUNOMICAL THEORY.

The Latest Contribution to This Highly Divert ing Mathematical Discussion-Hurling Since and Versed Since at Each Other With Liter Recklessness

To the Editors of the INTELLIGENCES. The new theorem published in the INTEL LIGENCER several weeks ago seems to have developed some new traits. The chie characteristics are that it sometimes gets very cross and also objects to our use of numbers. Passing by the personal remarks, we beg to say that the author also displays a characteristic always found regular to the man with a new theory. He imagines that the " offense of inventing a new theorem aubjects him to persecution because others would like to share his good fortune. Indeed we never had any thought about the matter, except to feel sorry for the author, when he deceives himself with the notion that he thinks he has either invented a new theorem or discovered a mistake in Sir Isaac Newton's corresponding proposition.

The claim to have high regards for the law of the iverse square; but it must be used in a proper way and for proper purposes. To show that another orbit would have the same law of attraction does not displace the conic sections : since the adoption of them as orbits followed because Kepler, and every practical astronomer since, showed that they represented the places correctly. Kepler did this not by any theoretical demonstra tion but by the sheer force of numbers. He simply made a compilation of deservations at his command and then found what figure best represents the places, where the centre of attraction must be situated, the law of of attraction must be situated, the law of areas and the relations between the mean distances and the periods. This kind of work will verify the correctness of any assumption in regard to the forms of orbit. The law of attraction will then take care of itself since it is a theoretical conclusion after the form has been discovered. A new form of orbit we repeat will only find its way into astronomy if it represents the player of the beavening. if it represents the places of the heavenly bodies better than the conic sections and not before. And why not put the circular orbit to this test? Let the places of a planet or comet he predicted by means of the circular orbit, and if the computed right ascension and declination agrees more closely with the observed than by using the conic sections, there will be no difficulty in having it adopted as a correct form of erbit. Indeed we should be much pleased to see an ephemeris for a comet or a planet produced on the hypothesis of a circular orbit. It would then only be a matter of a comparatively short time to have it tested by obser

Now for the numerical test on the fundamental propositions about which there is so much complaint. The tests applied are per much complaint. The tests applied are per-fectly in harmony with the manner in which the work of the demonstration is carried for-ward and the absurd results produced are en-tirely due to the incorrect use of the trigo-nometric functions and the fundamental



Suppose the figure drawn and the demon stration repeated to
2R—versin; sin PBA; sin PBA; versin. Here
follows a tirade against our use of numbers
which we suppose is intended to mean that
we should take sin PBA to radius R as the fundamental radius. Here we let the author have his own way, only let it be remembered that for this demonstration the fundamental radius now is not anything but R, for it cer-tainly cannot be proper to change in the same demonstration. Another value of sin PBA is developed later on, and is placed equal to

this. It is sin PBA = There, however,

getting that sin PBA should have to to 10 or the value we assume for r. and R are in general different, sin PBA, ever if the formulas were currect, would be differ-ent quantities in the two formulas, and can-not be substituted one for the other since the radii to them are different. In a word, there is no evidence in the work anywhere, and in-deed much evidence to the contrary, that R is to be regarded as a fundamental ratius. The method of preserving the R in such an investigation is at best very uncommon and

is not practised by good writers

Passing this by for the moment let us go
on to the last formula H=j_r rare_j_r rsin

PSA, and follow up the complaint a little more closely in this connection. Here we supposed he meant sin PSA, but in the re-ply the author claims to mean sin PBA. Take it so, for he has the right to define his quantities and choose his own place for making his mistakes. Therefore, sector PSA=He-1/2 ranc=1/2 ran PBA. In applying the test of numbers to verify the formula it is test of numbers to verify the formula it is very evident that the factor required by $\frac{1}{2}$ r sin PBA is always equal to r the radius vector. This it is claimed we should have supplied. If so, when $r = 10, 11, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$ and so on, we should supply an additional io, $11, \frac{12}{2}$ is, if and so on. That is, he wants us to supply r, a variable, every time we use $\frac{1}{2}$ r sin PBA. That is, we should have corrected the formulas first and then applied the test of numbers and tried to verify them. This sin

PBA ⇒ 2H to radius r is now carried back

and substituted for sin PBA to radius R. This is inconsistent and shows precisely what we claim that no attention is paid to R, as the fundamental radius; and if we go and do

likewise we get the scolding.

But apart from this the formula sector PSA = H = 1; r arc = 1; r sin PBA is wrong in at least three particulars. The expression 1; r sin PBA needs at least three changes to make it a correct expression consistent with the assumption we are required to make for the assaumption we are required to make for the first proportion. It ought to be 35 r² sin PSA by Loomis' treatise on astronomy, page 65, section 114. If the fundamental radius of sin PBA is R, consistent with the claims of

the first proportion, it ought to be $\frac{1}{2R}$ sin PSA.

This brings us back to that marvelous nut which the school boy critic was too dull of comprehension to see. Here we evidently gave the theorem credit for at least a partly correct formula when in reality the reply in correct formula when in reality the reply insists upon a different interpretation and a wrong formula. The area of sector PSA=\(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{ quired to radius R then it is 1/2 re Sin PSA.

For this last expression we can give no reference since as we stated before; to preserve R in the way the theorem claims to do, but really only does in one instance, is not practised in such investigations even if they are in elementary trigonometries, although even here it is generally discarded by good writers. The difficulty with the reply is that not suffi-The difficulty with the reply is that not suffi-cient care is exercised in cracking that nut, the passing to the limit of PC. It gots the sine of the wrong angle when it is yet in the meshes of infinitesimal arcs and angles. In fact the mistake that we claimed to exist in our first criticism is certainly made, and the value of sin PSA is really substituted for sin PBA, or if the form H=½ r sin PBA be in-sisted on then the formula does not correctly represent the area of sector PSA or H, as is clearly shown by the reference to a similar

clearly shown by the reference to a similar case in Loomis. The numbers in our first review will evithe numbers in our first review will evidently apply to formula H=½ r are (are to radius r)=½ r² sin PSA, and will produce correct and consistent results to the degree of approximation that may be expected from angle PSA=1° and r=10 or any number. The same kind of computation will also make it evident, that if ½ r² sin PBA is used it is not correct; for PBA is smaller than PSA nearly in the ratio of PS to PB. Much less is ¼ r sin PBA correct either to ror k. less is ½ r sin PBA correct either to r or R
as fundamental radius. This difference
would increase as s is taken nearer to A.
Also it is be insisted on that sin PBA must
be taken to radius R like the first proportion, then the formula is H=1/2 r2 Sin PSA

PSA being taken to radius R. That is, in addition to the errors which we pointed out before, there is one of inagnitude R which would not appear here if the functions in the first proportion were taken to radius unity, as we took them. All the evidence of the whole work is against the idea that R as there used is applied as a fundamental radius to the function. For that proportion by itself it will do, but not in its connection with the remainder. It will work in better after the first proportion if the functions are taken, as they commonly are, to radius unity. In other words we were more liberal in our interpretation of the work than the author is other words we were more liberal in our interpretation of the work than the author is himself when he compells us to use R as fundamental radius and angle PBA for PSA. Our last objection to H not being a constant and is not at all met by the reference to Loomis' treatise on astronomy. We did not deny that the radius vector describes constant areas in equal times. We claim, however, now as then that the sector H as computed even with the correct formulas is not the true area that is constant. We have in our first area that is constant. We have in our first review of the theorem clearly pointed out what area is constant and also by what amount it differs from H as produced by the formulas. This is not met by the reference since the reference is nothing to the point at

Now let us also look briefly at the correc Now let us also look briefly at the correction to Newton's corresponding proposition. Here we beg to say the objection to the theorem is certainly not valid and more than this very unreasonable. The reader will observe that there is no objection made to the theorem except in the interpretation of the final result. That is, Newton regards a quantity variable which the author of the new theorem claims is constant. This quantity is the chord PV. In the objection it is stated that in the course of the demonstration ity is the chord PV. In the objection it is stated that in the course of the demonstration Newton says, let PV be the chord drawn through Sfrom P." This Newton certainty says, and he says also more, viz: "The position of the body at any time." How then does it follow that P is a fixed point. S is fixed but P is a point the position of which is variable since it represents the position of the body at any time. There is a very strange and unnatural distinction between P as a court in PS and P as a point in PV. The as a point in PS and P as a point in PV. The chord is no more an entirely other chord when it changes its position than the radius vector PS is an entirely other radius vector when it changes its position. The point P certainly is inevable. The corresponding triangles can be drawn in any position both or chord and radius vector ; and consequent for chord and radius vector; and consequently the same relation between the quantities considered will hold in all positions, and the law is precisely as stated in Newton's continuous. Any reader can easily satisfy himself that the proposition is true for all positions of P by drawing different figures in which P is taken at intervals from A along the circumference. It is evident that an intite number of positions for P could be seen finite number of positions for P could be se-lected and hence the vector and chord are

oth variable. We entirely dislike to make any reference to any personal remark, but as we are charged with insincerity we will have to explain a few points. We said in our last contribution we were not supposed to know what the objections were. We claim this was entirely proper leaving any one fairly open to the interence that we did know in general terms at least what the objections were. But since they were not published we certainly since they were not published we certainly

could not reply to them in public.

Neither does the author of the new theorem represent us correctly at the time of our meeting. He came out to the college and in about five minutes wanted to convince us that Newton was wrong. He pulled out his book in exact new theory man style and just wanted to ask us a very simple question as he states. We do not remember everything that was said, although we are quite sure we told him that the point P could be taken any-where in the circumference of the circle. He evidently was very anxious to get us to make some admissions before he told us what his objections were to the theorem. This again is thoroughly characteristic of the new theory man. When he stated the question about the fixed points P and S we could not see where fixed points P and S we could not see where Newton said fixed points; and we will let any person try to find where Newton says snything about fixed points; and then also we are perfectly willing that the same person shall judge of the propriety of asking the question about a chord passing through fixed points. Also we beg to say that we certainly did not expect to see our opinion to appear in the paper with the first announce-ment. We thought the reporter simply wanted our opinion for his own use. We beg to add yet for the sake of our friend, the reporter, that we do not pretend even to be reporter, that we do not pretend even to be offended, only we did not care to appear in public with any demonstration that proves that Sir Isaac Newton is wrong; before we know what that demonstration is and where t comes from very definitely. SCHOLL OBSERVATORY.

PERSONAL. this state, in place of Mrs. Hutter, removed. Cardinal Newman is in reasonably good health this autumn. He still rises daily at four o'clock in the morning, adjusts his room, makes his bed and goes to his usual devotional exercises.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA has suggested to Theo-dore Rossevelt, Republican candidate for mayor of New York, that he will give him the support of United Ireland on condition of receiving a small check for Ireland and a large one for himself.

PRESIDENT ELIOT, of Harvard college, a distinguished Mugwump, says he will vote the Democratic ticket, because he is not afraid that the Democrats will ruin the state government—any more than they have ruin-ed the national government since March 4,

MRS. MARY EABLE, widow of Thomas Earle, esq, died at her residence in Phila-delphia, on Wednesday, in the 89th year of her age. She was a writer of some note in her early life and an active abolitionist. Mrs. Earle was the mother of George H. Earle, esq., a well-known Philadelphia lawyer, and of Phebe Earle Gibbons, widow of the late Dr. Joseph Gibbons, of Bird-in-Hand, this county.

THE burning of men, women and children, imprisoned in a wrecked railway car, adds an unusual horor to the story of the railway collision on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, at Rio, Wis. Like collisions and nearly all railway disasters this danger of fire is one that might be averted by the use of the proper safeguards and the most perfect system. It should be an easy matter to provide some means of heating railway cars that would remove the danger of fire in case of accident, and it may be safely wagered that many excellent devices of this kind might be found in the patent office at Washington. Railway companies are criminally careless in matters of this kind, and unless compelled by law there is small prospect of their heeding the terrible lessons so often repeated.

THE resident physicians of Blockley hospital, Philadelphia, have protested against the injustice of certain charges against them, and through Dr. Diller, of Lancaster, have demanded an investigation. Dr. Diller said that the doctors had only perpetrated a harmless joke that had been customary for several years—the sending of a bogus notice to a newcomer that his services were wanted in one of the wards. The hospital committee thought that the joke was not harmless as a physician might mistake a real notice for a false one and fail to respond; so that such jokes might be the cause of death. The jokes of college students may be excused, but the mingling of joking with business will never do, especially when the business is of so serious a nature as to involve life and death.

Chemists say that the purest preparation for ung troubles is Red Star Cough Cure.

He was selecting presents for his girl before Christmas. He bought an amber comb, a box of caramels, and a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and showed himself thereby a right sen-sible dude.

"Enterprise of great pith and moment" are so engrossing the mind of men, that they neglect their own affairs, and grow old with pain, for-getting that a bottle of salvation Oil will cure all.

Dissolution of Partnership. DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership between Daniel A. Altick, Sammel W. Allick and William B. Altick, late trading as D. A.
Altick & Sons, was dissolved this (lith) day of
OUTOBER, so far as relates to the said Daniel A.
Altick, who has retired from business. All debts
due to the said partnership are to be paid, and
those due from the same, discharged at Nos. 42
and 41 West Orange street, Lancaster, Pa., and
corner of West Broad and Broughton streets,
savannah, 42, where the business will be continued by Samuel W. Altick, William B. Altick
and Henry R. Altick, under the firm name of D.
A. Altick's Sons.

D. A. ALTICK,
WM. B. ALTICK,
LANCASTER, PA., October 11, 1886.

pol2-2wdTu&S

pola-swdTu&5



Vor may have observed how in time the effectiveness of paint-I ings seems to fade, and the colors lose their brilliancy and tone It is mainly the gradual accumulation of dust, so it is a very simple matter to restore them, with Ivory Soar, clear water, just as it runs from the faucet, and a soft brush; scrub carefully, rub off first with a wet flannel and then with a dry one, and the colors will show up in all their original beauty. Never experiment with ordinary soap on a painting of value; you may destroy it . Ivony Soxi may be used with safety, for, as Prof. Cornwall, of Princeton says, "The IVORY SOAF is very well made, no greasy fats being left in at while the alkali is thoroughly combined, so that it will not injure the most delicate article.

A WORD OF WARNING

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Lory's" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities or the generic. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and inget upon getting it. Copyright 1986, by Proctor & Gamble

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