

## The Weekly Intelligencer

WILLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

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## The Cancaster Intelligencer

LANCASTER, JANUARY 18, 18-7.

The Governors.

Governor Pattison to-day goes out and Governor Beaver goes in. The two men. as they are understood, are wholly unlike, and so will be their administrations. Governor Pattison has been noted for his selfwill; Governor Beaver will be known for his yielding to the will of others. If Governor Pattison had been an older man when he became governor he would have been a re successful officer. He lacked greatly wisdom which years bring, and the recognition which comes with them of the fact that there are other men in the world beside oneself, whom it is needful to be in harmony with, if things are to be accomplished. Governor Pattison became governor by reason of the repute for sturdy integrity, independence and executive ability which he achieved in the controller's office of Philadelphia; the duties of which bore no relation to those of governor and furnished no school for the coming place. A Democratic governor with a legislature Republican in both branches. had no easy ground to plough. He needed qualities which Governor Pattison did not have, and which he could hardly have been expected to have at his age. He would have been a very remarkable young man indeed if he had fallen naturally into the conduct that his position called for. But there is no doubt that the game was in his hands to win if he had known how. It was possible for him either to lead the legis ature or to show the people that it should

have followed him. He had his party, which had just shown that it had a majority of the voters of the state. That party was to be preserved in its strength and to be cultivated to greater strength. The elements were all ready. Nothing better could have been wished in the situation. A Democratic governor, with his band upon a Republican legislature, ought to have either secured the legislation that he demanded or have caused the condemnation of the legislature that

Governor Pattison set bravely to work. and fought the light out on the line upon which he started, through cold winters and bot summers, and lost the battle straight along. There was no lack of courage or persistence. He manifested these virtues in profusion. If he had been fighting with muskets be might have been successful. If he had been leading an army bound to him in the bonds of military discipline, he might

But that is not the kind of army the Democratic army is. It takes genius to lead it. It wanders in the wilderness because that genius is not. It has not for many years appeared in Pennsylvania, with opportunity to aid its efforts. Governor Pattison had the opportunity but lacked the gentus. He was doubtless too deeply impressed with the belief that be had been the party's Moses; and he was too intent upon laying down the law to its people. He wholly failed to bind the party to him. He was too arbitrary with its leaders and too uncompromising and unfacile in all his works. He lacked the suavity of method needed essentially in the execution of political purposes; or perhaps, it was not suavity so much as the hard sense that contrives to make the mailed hand feel soft. You may call it. generally, tact; but, whatever its name, it something that those who seek to lead men in politics must have as a substitute for the force of military discipline in an army of soldiers.

Governor Pattison goes out of office with the high respect of the people, who know that he has been thoroughly honest and independent, and that he has evidently desired to introduce reforms in the state, though he has been unable to overcome the obstacles in his ways. He has done much, however, to give to himself and to the party which he represened, a standing before the world as the advocates of good principles of government, and he has laid a strong foundation for its future success. Governor Pattison has been the earnest friend of the people as governor and has not bowed his knee to s enticements of the powerful in the land. His administration is likely to shine out in bold and bright contrast, in this, to that of Geneaal Beaver, who was created to be a tool and will faithfully fulfill his

A New-Born Reverence for Law.

me one telegraphs that the Pennsylvania cilroad company has refused a free pass to congressman on the ground that the n'er-state commerce bill, soon to be pased, forbids it. The story is decidedly countful as we would have heard hereabout a wonderful wailing among our own legislators if the Pennsylvania railroad company had concluded to be virtuous mough to obey the law of Congress even ofere it passes it. The reverence of that for soration for the law, if it had nov, ward long ago have caused it to quit og free passes, in obedience to the conaution. There is, of course, a material tence between our constitution, withpopulatatutes to enforce it, and the wor Congress which brings punishment on its violation ; and no doubt when it paselit will be treated with more reset the lour powerless constitution, and keys."

It will be a blessed thing in its assurance that railroad corporations are under the control of the law, even if it secures us less substantial benefit than we think. It is a most comfortable thing to know that it could be passed against the unanimous protest of the railroad corporations, who have known themselves so utterly powerless to impede the popular demand that they have not undertaken to do it in the ways which they are wont to find effective in legislation. Senator Stanford, president of a railroad, argued in his place against the bill, but he had only one vote he could control against it. No other railroad president had as many. The people's will, when fairly known, is shown to be yet all powerful in this democracy.

To Safely Heat Cars.

The recent railroad disasters whereby

cars were fired after a wreck and passengers were slowly roasted to death, has caused inventors to give renewed attention to the heating of passenger coaches. The Pennsylvanta railroad is now experimenting with a car in which the greater portion of the heating apparatus is placed underneath the floor in the centre of the car. It answers the purpose of a stove, and is so s curely shut in that it is difficult, if not impossible, for any of the burning coals to escape. It is heated by hard coal, which generates steam in a boiler that contains wenty gallons of water. Two steam pipes extend along each side of the car, a branch extending under each seat. The hot air is also utilized and passes through a register in the floor of the car. It is said that in case of accident there is no danger of fire as the burning coals, being on the outside of the car, could be easily dropped and exinguished.

It is a pleasure to report the initiation of his most needful reform, and it is to be hoped that it will not be without outcome BEAVER will not go far wrong if he follows in the footsteps of his predecessor.

THE Democratic nomines for the United States Senate in Massachusetts is Hon. Patrick A. Collins. The Bay state will honor itself in honoring bim.

GENERAL GOURGO, in addressing the officers of his garrison of Warsaw, said that during the present year "Russia would cease to xhaust its strongth in a bloodless struggle. it would conquer its enemy with the sword. Jourko hav the reputation of saying something whenever he speaks, and he would hardly commit himself to a prophecy of war unless he had the very best reasons for beleving his master to be bent upon it. If he s correctly reported the war cloud looks as brack on the Balkans as it ever did.

Titts is a cold day for the Democratic officesolders of Harrisburg.

A London paper has taken a vote on the prestion who is the greatest man living-Thomas A. Edison stood on the top of the the greates' woman, Mrs. Grover Cleveland's name would lead all the rest.

REV. ROTAL H. PULLMAN, of Baltimore, preached a thoughtful sermon on Sunday on the mistake of capital punishment. He sald that the idea prevalled a hundred years ago or more, that public executions exerted s good moral effect upon the community, and with great care it was arranged to furplab accommodations for a comfortable witpessing of executions; even seats were prepared for children, so they might be taught valuable leasons. But experience taught the meral damage of such spectacles, and now the more private the banging the better, Tue weight of statistical evidence is all sgainst any good moral effect of the death ensity as deterrent oferime. It is claimed s some that this judicial killing is in selfcteriso, that society must protect itself. No ore can make this claim for communities where the death penalty is executed. Many states have found other means of sait-detense and have, with the best results, abolished the death penalty. In addition to these conshierations the danger of executing an innocent party is very great. The records show that many such have been executed. "I shall ask for the abolition of the death penalty," says the great Lafayette, "until I have the inallibility of human judgment demonstrated to me.

A REALTE to ex-Governor Pattison! And ere's to you, Governor Beaver!

THE \$13 000 of incumbrances against Mra gan's Washington house have been lifted by the contributions of the Chicago friends of the dead general. And yet some people say that republics are ungrateful.

THE quarterly report of the chief of the bureau of statistics of the treasury depart-ment contains a bewildering mass of information on imports, exports, immigration and shipping, not only of the United States but reign countries. There are also tables of verage prices of various articles of export and import and a table of the consumption of iquors and wines, foreign and domestic, from

From the latter it appears that while 43,osi,551 gallons of distilled spirits were consumed in the country, in 1840 only 72,261,614 gallons were consumed in 1886, which, when he increase of population is considered, should certainly encourage the temperance people. But a further examination reveals that the onsumption of wine has increased to almost ive times what it was in 1840 and of malt quors the table shows only about twentybree millions in 1840 against 64,295,720 in 1886. The increase in consumption of malt inquors is startling when viewed alone, as it one doubled since 1878; but the consumption of distilled spirits has also increased from fitty-two millions in 1878 to 72,201,614 gallons n 1886 while the consumption of wine is

about the same as it was eight years ago. A more cheerful table is the one showing he exports of domestic merchandise from which it appears that the exports of breadstuffs, grains, flour and all preparations of hem used as food, have nearly doubled in total value in the first three months of 1886, as compared with the same period of 1880. The exports of agricultural implements and ave sioca have fatien off a little. Coal has increased a tittle, and cotton about five milions, while there is a mysterious lucrease to the value of furs exported of about one millien. The report of iron and steel is of course small, but manufactures thereof swell the figures for the three months to over four mil-

TER eleomargarine ghost will not down. A writ of error has been granted to the upreme court of the United States from the ecision of the Pennsylvania supreme court which affirmed the constitutionality of the law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of that product within the state.

The Authorship of a Poem. The authorship of the familiar war poem the first line of which runs "All quiet slong the Potomac to night," is once more a subjecof correction. In Mrs. James Brown Potter's collection of articles known as " My Recitations," it is credited to "Mrs. Howland,"
"This poem," says C. Etiot Beers, "was
written by Mrs. 'Etnet Lynn' Beers, my
mother, to September, 1561, and published in
Harper's Weekly of November 30, 1861."

When the Door Swings Open.

From the New York World,
Of a sensional deadlock it may be gen-

Tofosor Adler's Powerful Appeal for New York's Overworked Children—A Story of Drudgery That Made Its Heavers Weep,

With passionate earnestness Professor Felix Adler told another heart-melting story of child drudgery in the factories of New York to the Society for Ethical Culture on Sunday. The picture he drew was so pathetic and powerful that many of the ladies in the great audience were in tears when he

In answer to those who questioned the statement that children four years old was compelled to work in America, Professor Adler read this sentence from General Walker's book on the wages question : So late as 1870 children were employed in

the brick yards of England, under strange task masters, at three and a half years of age.
Account is given us. sickening in its details,
of a boy weighing fifty-two pounds carrying
on his head a load of clay weighing fortythree pounds seven miles a day and walking another seven miles in the place where his burden was to be assumed.

" Now, returning to our own state of New York, " he said, " I must deplore the absence of complete and official statistics on which full reliance might be placed. Through the kindness of a lady physician, who is known as a most indefatigable worker among the poor, I am enabled to give you to-day a few definite figures which are full of the saddest interest.

APPALLING PACTS. " In the course of her investigation, which extended over the eighteen months prior to February 1, 1885, she found among the people with whom she came in contact 585 children between ten and twelve years old who either worked in shops or stores, or as-stated their mothers in some kind of indus-trial occupation at home. Of these 585 chil-dren she says, 'I found only sixty healthy.' dren she says, 'I found only sixty healthy.' Do not these figures tell their own ghasily story? She tells of one child who was brought to the Mount Sinat Dispensary clinic in a state of exhaustion from nesebleed, which was directly traceable to overwork upon some sewing. This child was only ten years old, but she added twenty or thirty cents a day to the family income. Another case she speaks of is that of a child who at three Cases who states here traces was attacked with incoming a three years was attacked with infantile paralysis, a partially curable disease. But the mother neglected her little one. At five years the child began to sew buttons on trousers, and now, ten years after the attack, she is a helpiess cripple, but finishes a desen pairs of trousers a day. These are only two cases out of hundreds of children attended. "Again, she tells of a German family where

a woman and her aged father are engaged together in working on trousers. The woman does the main part of the work: the old man of eighty years and the little girl of seven years sew on the buttons. The weakness of declining life and the weakness of dawning life are yoked together in dreary companioushly, and neither is respected by the relentless industrial spirit of the There is only one case that who remem

bers in which children under five years were constantly employed. This was in a German family, to which twin glris of four and a half years sawed on buttons from six in the morning till ten at night. The pay of these people is, as a rule, pitifully small. For finishing a pair of trousers a woman receives fourteen cents, ten cents and as low as five cents. By incessant work a dozen pairs can be finished in a day. A boy's waist is made entire, including button holes, for from thirty-five to fitty centra a dozen. Not more than a dozen can one woman make in a day. this is a fair average of the wages earned by sewing women working in their homes.
"The children help. If they attend school during the fourteen weeks required by law.

they may be at work in the early morning until eight o'clock, and again after school hours from four until late in the night Exact statistics are wanting, but that a single inde-fatigable worker among the poor should ind 535 children, between the ages of ten and twelve engaged in industrial occupa-tions, not more than sixty of whom are healthy, is surely sufficient to show that here is here a maiady which requires to be

CHILDREN SUPPLANTING ADULTS. at This wast evil of child labor is not due to accident or the peculiar perversences on the part of individual employers. Everywhere steam power is taking the place of muscular power; everywhere machinery is undertaking the more difficult and arduous operations which were formerly performed by men. As the feedler strength of women and children is sufficient to feed and tend these machines, and as female and child labor is of necessity cheaper than that of men, the tendency everywhere is to substitute the labor of women and children for that of male opera-tives."

tiere Professor Adler read from the Andover Review a horrible story of little children staving in factories and learning to drink and You may say," he said, "that the majority

of children that you see around you are not exposed to such degrading influences as I have described. Woe to us, indeed, as a nation if the majority of the children of this people were already exposed to such deteri-orating influences. But we know that there are several hundred thousands of children engaged in industrial occurations. And this is the point to be noted, that the tendency to employ child labor is on the increase. Now is the time to check this tendency. Shall we wait until the bight of degeneration has railen upon the majority of the children? Shall we wait until the reckless spirit of industrialism has eaten out the core of the strength of the whole people?

THE REAL REMEDY. "In the first place the compulsory educa-tion law should be enlarged. It is not a shame and a disgrace that the Empire state of New York, as it proudly styles itself, should demand of its children under fourteen years no more than fourteen weeks of schooling in a year? Any child, even a child over eight years and upward, is excused from any further attempt at education if it can show that it has attended school for fourcan show that it has attended school for four-teen weeks in the year. The law must be so changed as to require that children under fourteen should attend school during the en-tire year for every day of the school year from its beginning to its end. We must keep ding-ing it into the public ear until it receives the attention which is its due. As the abolitionless tired out their scennes with the words of the Scripture, 'Thus saith the Lord, let my peo-ple go free,' so we must say, 'Let the little people go free.' Let the little factory slaves be emancipated from the bonds of ignorance, which is the worst kind of tyranny—s lyranny

in the soul itself. "Provision must be made to enforce the law which etcludes young children from the factories. But this is not enough. If the state undertases to prohibit oblideen from engag-ing in industrial labor and compels them to go to school it must see to it that they re-ceive the proper kind of education while they are at school.

they are at school.

"Manual training is recommended because it is an integral part of elementary education and is fitted for both rich and poor. If there were no factories at all and we were living in and is fitted for both rich and poor. If there were no factories at all and we were living in a cecaine land, all ladies and gentlemen at leisure, the training of the band would still be a great blessing as a means of training the mind. Trades ought not to be taught in the public schools. That would be a curse. I want to make a vast distinction between industrial training and a system of teaching trades, which would simply the achild down in advance to some particular occupation. Instead of asking a child to observe an object simply for the education conveyed by work. It is an excellent auxitiary to the teaching of mathematics. It is of the utmost value in the teaching of elementary physic. It is an indispensable supplement to instruction in drawing. It is of the greatest use in the moral training of children, educating them in self-help, giving them an independent, manly attitude and training them to take pride and peasure in their work.

"It, therefore, we insist that no children under fourteen years of age should be allowed to engage in labor whereby they are degraded in the factories and the workshops, we should give them that claborate training the use of tools whereby they are uplifted. we should give them that elaborate training in the use of tools whereby they are uplifted, whereby their whole class will by uplifted, whereby they shall be enabled to solve the

problems of existence on a higher plan. A REPROACH TO CIVILIZATION. "I have lately visited factories where hundreds of young girls, all above the legal age, worked. I cannot forget the impression left upon my mind by the type of faces which I saw there. It is a type that may be called saw there. It is a type that may be called the factory face. You may distinguish it by its whiteness. It seems as if the shadow of the grave or the blight of some leprosy had spread over their faces. I cannot remember of having seen one fresh and blooming face among them all. If this is the effect on children who are above the legal age, what must it be on those who are under the age?

"Oh, religion! religion! what is it worth if it does not enter into the life? Oh, gospel of the meek and lowly Jesus, art thou for

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O cotten? The Christian to the limit was the first to sanctity of human life, soul dwells in every hard a being; but how is human life dragged it. The mire, how are the fair spiritual possible Lies of human nature nipped in the bud and disgraced and dishonored on all side in these so-called Christian lands! The propert of Israel of old excitations, "I hear a voice crying from the wilderness, Rachael is weeping for her children and refuses to be conforted." So do we hear to-day a voice crying from out of the industrial night of our aga. It is the voice of our mother, humanity, who is weeping for her children. Let us try to check her streamling tears. Let us try to ave the children at all bearands from the ruin with which they are threat-

from the ruln with which they are threat-PERSONAL

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA is able without much trouble to find at a moment's notice any queer fact, bit of humor or item of information that in the course of many years he has filed away in his big array of scrap books. He pastes his clippings in books, and by his indexes and cross indexes makes all the information they contain easily available.

Gay, Layre B. See See 18

GEN. JAMES B. PRET takes strong ground against the public school system. He de-clares that morality as well as elementary oducation is falling off with the growth of the public school system. There has certainly been an increase in the variety of crime and at the same time more skill in concealment with the steady decrease in elementary edu-cation. cation." He termed the public schools a species of compulsory charity. He had that general education was not a function of the government, and added "All enterprises belonging to the individual must fail assumed by the state.

What's better for a wound thin Silvation Out tobe answers: "What's Wratiswer "Nothing" "so say we all it wo say we all?" Only 25 cents. A poor unfortunate in Mayo succeed himser to dehave succeed himself to distant, living in the light of lary and never heard of Dr. Well, this is more than Egy

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Excitement Great excitement level clinity of Paris, Tex., by the covery of Mr. J. R. Corley he covery of Mr. J. R. Corley he could not turn in bed, everybody said he was dring a verybody said he was dring a sent him. Finding rollef, be best he may be the time he had taken we the time he had taken we take the best of the Discordance of the parish ad gained in flesh thirtys in Trial Bottles of this Great Walley and 138 North Queen street, land THAT HACKING COUGH as ale by H. B. Cochran, Driggs

RAPID TEAM The latest and best form of an a person troubled with a set done of Dr. Lealle's Special Pawhat a rapid transit train to the done of the latest set of the l demoigd(i)

The Mystery solved. The Mystery seen undes-tion was incurable, but it discovered that kemp's li-and tunes is giving more set refnedy. It is quaranteed a Asthma, Bronchilis and Co-Cochran, druggist, No. 137 N and get a trial bottle free of cents and fil.

Is he who attends to the rand will not let his little or, tion of the Throat and In Queen street. BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANALEA.

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Is the most surely quicken the blood whether taken internally on applied externally, and thereby more certainly flexible paintainly, and thereby more certainly flexible PASN, whether chronic or acute, than any other pain alleviator, and it is warranted double the strongth of any similar preparation.

It cores pain in the Side, Backer Rowels, fore Throat, Eheumatism, Touthands and Allia ACHES, and is The Great indicate and Allia ACHES, and is The Great indicate and Allia aches, and is the Great indicate in Panalless in a tumbler of het water | sweetened, if preparation, laken at oscillar, will black UP A OLD, Scenta a bottle. THE STATE W. ASM

MAGICAL CURES.

ST. JACOBS OIL. FOR PAINS AND ACHES - MAGGCAL CURES.

USELESS ARM CURED.

I was taken with severe pane in my set shoulder and right arm. I used everything of no use to me. I finally trust is Jacobs Oil, and before the first bottle was need I was relieved as if by magic.

CRAZY WITH TOOTHACHE AND CURED. I was nearly crary with loothsone, and tried everything I though would one me without relief. Bought a balls of at Jacom Oil, saturated a rag with it, tied it to my face, and in two hours the pain jet me. HENRY SAMUEL, JR. NTENSE PAIN THE BACK CUBED.

Mrs A. Williams suffered internelly for three days with pains in the blook The case had assumed an starming stage and she was was delified. Many remedies were tried without relef, when a single application of St. Jacobs Oil was made. The patient slept soundly and got up well. SWOLLEN RNEES CURED.

While in Chicago, last June, my snees became very much swollen, causing megratic pain. I secured a bottle of St Jacobs oil and used it on going to bed. The next morning to my surprise, I found myselved.

A. F. BLUNCK, Fublisher Republican.

PAINSIN THE SHOULDER CURED Canalonario N. Y.

I was awakened at midnight with severe paths in my left shoulder I had left my iffice with my head turned to one side. I hought a bottle of St Jacob Ol., and it worked like magic. In three hours the pain had ceased

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"I suffered for more than a year with indiges tion, and during the last six months I was very bilion, occasionally having a Dumb Chill, followed by Fevers, which prostrated me for weeks. I took Summons Liver Regulator and for several months I have been as stout and hearty as any man could destre to be. I am theroughly satisfied it is all it to recommended. for Indigestion and Billous Complaints, for mine was certainly a stubborn case. I have heard many of my friends speak of it, and all agree that it possesses all the virtue you clair

head a very sedentary life, and, consequently, he suffers creatly from Indigestion. Having head of rimmons Regulator he commenced using it regularly. The indigestion has left him and he is now onlying better health than he has known for years, "-Mass, SIEPHEN ME-NAUL Masses, Mass, SIEPHEN ME-NAUL Masses, in the consequence of the superstance of the supe NARD, Mason, Ga.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Pimples, Boils,

and Carbundes result from a debilitated, im-possibled, or impure condition of the blood. Ayer's Sarasparitis prevents and cures these explices and palatal tumors, by removing their cause, the only effectual way of treating them:
Ayer's Sarsaparilla has prevented the usual course of Bela, which have pained and discressed the avery season for several years.—Geo. scales, Plataville, Mich.
I was budly troubled with Pimples on the face; also, with a discoloration of the skin, which showed liself in ugly dark patches. No external treatment did more than temporary good. Ayer's parsaparilla edected

A Perfect Cure.

and I have not been troubled since -T. W. Beddy, hiver-sired, Lowell, Mass.

I was troubled with field, and my health was much impaired. I began using Ayer's sarsapartilla, and, in due time, the complions all disappeared, and my health was completely reatored.

John R. Elkins, Editor States Observer, Albertagle, S. C. marie. N. C.,

I was to miled, for a long time, with a humor
which appeared on my more in may Pimpies and
Himches. Ayer's war-apparata cured use. I consider in the best blood parifier in the world.—
(Darios H. Smith. North Craftabury, Y).

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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THE "PERFECTION" METAL MOULDING AND RUBBER CUSHION WEATHER STRIP

Another Lot of CHEAP GLOBES for Gas and

Beats them all. This strip outwears all others. Reeps out the cold—stop ratifing of windows Exclude the dust. Keep out show and rids. Any one can apply 11—no waste or dirt made in applying it—tan be fitted anywhere no holes to bore, ready for use. It will not split, warp or shrink—a cushion strip is the most perfect. At the stove, Heater and Bange store

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We ask no one to run any risks with "FUL-LER & WARREN'S" Goods. We guarantee them to give Satisfaction. As a Heater "THE SPLENDID" has no rival. heing a thorough hot base, no part of this stove remains cold, every tuch of it radiates heat. As a Smaller and Cheaper Heater the "BRIGHT DIAMOND" has established itself in the front

The merits of the "SPLENDID" and "BRIGHT Perfect Control of Draft, Cleantiness, no Dust, ne Gas and Economy of Fuel. Ar Call and examine for yourself

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VICTORIA CORN REMOVER. Warranted to eradicate completely and in a short time, the most obdurate corns, hard or soft, without pain. Sold by Geo. W. Hull, Chas. A. Locher, John R. Kaufman, Dr. Wm. Wornley, And G. Frey, Chas. J. Shulmyer, and at BECHTOLD'S DRUG STORE, Gools-lyd No. 60 West Grange St.

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Teeth extracted by the use of electricity perfectly safe and harmlest. My \$5.00 Teeth are
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Filling teeth a specialty. All work guaranteed.
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April 194
No. 62 North Queen 84.

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WHITE ALL-WOOL BLANKETS.

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In order to clear out the balance of our stock we have made a great reduction in the prices

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Ladies' Newmarkets. Seal Plush Sacques MISSES' COATS.

These roods have all been made to our special order by the best manufacturers, and will be found to give thorough satisfaction in fit, style and wearing qualities. CHILDREN'S COATS. CHILDREN'S COATS.

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One Lot of \$7.50 Reduced to \$6.00, One Lot of 39 ALL-WOOL DOUBLE SHAWLS \$5.00 each, Reduced to \$8.90. One Lot of 75 ALL-WOOL DOUBLE SHAWIS

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I have now ready for the Winter Season, the largest, cheapest, finest and most select assort-ment of Single and Double PORTLAND,

ALBANY AND BUSINESS SLEIGHS, Ever offered for sale in this city. The workman-ship and elegance of finish is fully up to the standard of my fine and well-known Carriage Work. My prices for a good, honest and sub-stantial article are the lowest in the market. I have a large stock of BUGGIES AND CAR-BIAGES, New and Second-Hand, all at very lowest figures. Please call and examine my work.

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