blegraphic news of the United Press up to the latest possible hour.

IN 18 - The Daily Edition of The Invellement is delivered by carriers in the city and surrounding towns for 10c. per week to mail, 6.00 a year; 61.50 for six months; 6.5 for three months; 80c. per month.

WE WESLY INVELLIGHTOR (Double Sheet) Bight Pages, only 81.50 per annum, in advance.

seribers wishing their address changed ments from 10 to 25 cts. per line sertion, according to location. THE INTELLIGENCER,

Telephone Connection.

The Intelligencer, Greeting. The editor of the New York Journa Commerce declares that we have misaken both his character and his reasons for objection to arbitration in settlement of contentions between employer and emd. He says that he speaks as one the has himself been a hard and steady worker from the time that he went out into the world at the age fourteen, dedent upon his own exertions, to his present years that are over three score and ten. He has a better record upon which to champion the cause of the employed than has his critic of this journal. who cannot claim such a life of labor and whose interests stand him with the employing class. But, as an editor, he claims to have been animated by a desire to search out the truth, during his twenty years of service to the INTELLIGENCER; and crediting the editor of the Journal of Commerce with a like pirit, it should be easy for both to reach agreement upon a question that is as little obscure as that of the need of arbitration between em-

ployer and employed. We agree with the Journal of Commerce that the arbitration which the law enforces deals with contracts made and not with the making of them. But it is not of such arbitration, by the present law's command, that we speak when we talk of arbitration between employe and employer as a proper means of determining the contract that is to be made between them, when they disagree as to its proposed

And here ngain we agree with the Journal of Commerce that if any employer cannot induce his employes to accept his terms of employment, he has a right to discharge them and obtain others; and that his former workmen cannot interfere with this right. This is well settled law and cannot be disputed about. But nevertheless it is generally desirable, even to him, that he shall retain his old workmen if he can without too great sacrifice and arbitration may often accomplish this, even though the decree is not binding on either party.

And there are cases where the employer cannot exercise his right to discharge his employes; and others where be ought not to, if he can. Of the former kind, is the case of the railroad company that is in controversy with its engineers as to the wages it shall pay them, when all the engineers in the country stand together and the railroad company cannot obtain competent men to man its engines to take the place of its employee, if it lets them go. In this situation, seemingly, the railroad should eagcrly seek the chance of an arbitration to which the other side would covenant to submit; since the company's duty to the public, and under the law as common carrier, will not permit it to discontinue its train service, which would not risk the loss of its charter. And a case where the employer should not dismiss his employes, even though the law will permit him to let his works stand idle, may be found when he is a producer of a necessary of life, such as coal, which he cannot cease to mine without great public hurt. In such cases arbitration is called for; and it may well be that the law should compel it, as a means of avoiding public distress.

We do not think that the law should proffer arbitration which it does not provide the means to enforce. We have a statute in Pennsylvania, offering arbitration, which is futile, because it does not compel it; when a wrong is such as to call for a statute, penalties must make it

We have had growing, for many years eggregations of capital, under the protection of charters, which have now ome so vast as to threaten the public welfare, in the judgment of all men. We have had, of late years, the combination of labor in great masses, formed for its protection against the masses of capital ; which threatens the public peace, in the opinion of many good men. The combition of money and that of labor are both lawful, and both useful; and while there is danger in both, sufficient protection from both may be had in the law.

We believe that, at least under the present inadequate control of corporations by the law, the organization of labor is necessary for its protection and for the public good. We believe, furthermore, that it serves a good purpose in equalizing the cost and steady-ing the price of manufactures. But it must be wisely governed to be beneficent; and the trouble is in the danger that it may not be wisely governed, because of the prevalent lack of intelligence in some laboring classes. But it is doubtful whether lack of intelligence will do more to drive men to injure their fellows than he greater wit and greater greed that

has borne the Standard monstrosity. We ask from the law, for the public stection against the massing of money and the massing of men ; but against the first, first. And we think that compulsory arbitration is needed to prevent the tieing up of railroads and of mines. The pub lic safety is the supreme law; and the right of men to dispose of their property and labor, as it pleases them to do, must be held subordinate to this law.

Mayor Hewitt an Honest Scold. Mayor Hewitt, of New York, does not seem to be pleasing the divers organizations with which our country is blessed Mr. Powderly has lately let fly at him, and he says Mr. Powderly does not tell the truth; which is a fact in this case, as Powderly certainly misrepresented Mayor Howitt when he said he was in favor of trusts. The mayor's record is straight and right on that question. He is not all wrong either on the labor organization on. He is opposed to the dictation of labor organizations, as well as to that of organized capital. He is generally a very level-headed man, and undeniably Just now he is demonstrating his honesty

and independence somewhat at the cost of prudence. He has called down upon himself the anathemas of the Hibernians because he would not let the green flag of Erin fly from the city hall on St. Patrick's Day. He was right in that resolve, because he was right in saving that no flag should fly from the city ball but the national and state flags; but he might have been less abrupt in telling the Hibernians about it. And so he might have given the Grand Army committee some sugary words, while telling them that he could not sanction the proposition to keep old soldiers in the city offices for life. It was a wise determination, and the Grand Army committee's request was very silly; but people do not like to be told that they are silly, even when they

Mayor Hewitt is evidently very careless of conciliating any people who cannot be won by good deeds. He has no soft words for them; and, we confess, we like him for it. It is his own concern if he does not care to smooth people down, when they come to him with foolish demands, which he is right to refuse; and the more decidedly he does it, the better ought it to suit the public.

We are especially pleased with the emhasis he has used in rejecting the Grand Army doctrine that because a man was once a soldier he is entitled to a lifetime of public office. This pretension in regard to the old soldiers is preposterous. The civil officer should be selected and retained solely because of his efficiency.

Mayor Hewitt told the Grand Army committee that he thought that he had been of as much service to the country during the war, though not in the army, as the average soldier, and yet he did not consider himself to be especially entitled to favor and support from the government on that account; nor did anyone else so consider him. If the theory of the Grand Army people is run out to its logical end, it would require the division of all the land and estates in the Confederate states among the loyal people of the United States; a policy to which the Republican party was at one time inclined, but which is no longer to be maintained in a restored union. The soldier has claim upon the country only so far as he has disabling wounds; for these he is pensioned and his claim is discharged.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND was fifty-one years of age on Sunday. He will be just a little past fifty six when he closes his s soud term as president.

STATISTICS of the age at death of over two hundred thousand people in Massachus etts showed that, while the average of all was about 52, the average age of professtonal men was a little over 52, including actors and photographers. Of real profes sional men the average age was about 59 of Judges, 66; of clergymen, 60; of professors, 58; of physicians, 57; of lawyers, over 56. Statistics compiled in England showed a different result, for while clergymen were there also longer lived than lawyers or physicians, physicians were the shortest lived of professional men. Daring three consecutive years the death rate among physicians was 26 in 100; among lawyers 20, and much less among the clergy. The difference was remarkable. It could not be explained by the irregular life, lack of rest and overwork of medical men, for those conditions applied to Ameri an physicians, and was probably due to the fact that many English doctors spend years in India, whence they return with impaired health. There was a general resemblance in the mode of living of lawyers ercise more and there was more variety in their liver than in those of clergymen and professors. The great longevity of ministers is attributed to moderation, temper ance, and freedom from anxiety as to preuniary matters.

"FRIENDS, for revenue mainly," is the apt way in which the Pittsburg Dispatch describes the Grant-Badeau alliance.

WE publish to-day a communication from Mr. E. H. Diller, 12 which he makes grave charges against the water committee in the award of some recent water works contracts. He says the committee in several instances deliberately preferred the highest bidder without good cause and he asks what is the utility of advertising for pro posals when such action as this is deliber ately accomplished. On this same subject the New Era, of

Monday evening, said:

The action of the water committee, referred to the other day, looks more and more like a bold attempt to cover up a steal, big or little, the more closely it is scrutinized. In the first place the committee were bound by their oath of fidelity to their trust to award the contract for supplies to "the lowest responsible bidder." They their trust to sward the contract for supplies to "the lowest responsible bidder." They did not do so. They ignored at least two responsible bidders who were lower than the favored one. This we assert upon the authority of the bidders themselves. The New Era has been twice refused the full list of bids for publication, and the only reasonable presumption is that the refusal was based on the self-consciousness of official crockedness which they desired to official crookedness which they desired to cover from the public gaza. And no wonder they tried to cover it! They not only swarded a contract for material to one of the highest bidders, but to a member of council who had also been a member of the committee at the "inception" of the contract, resigning only in time, as he supposed, to make him eligible as a contractor. But in this both he and the committee blundered. Mr. Cummings is still, both in law and fact, a member of council, and therefore not a competent bidder under the law as it would be construed by honest, intelligent men. The strued by honest, intelligent men. The term for which he was elected has not expired and his legal responsibility as a mem-ber does not cease until his resignation is presented to and accepted by councils. If councils should confirm the contract as awarded by the water committee it would be a clean steal of ten cents on every fer-

rule furnished. The New Era is a responsible public ournal. These are grave charges. What will the water committee do about them Very likely they can answer them satisfac torily. Mr. Cummings is so honest man and has been one of our best councilinen.

THE New York Herald notes the arrival of Jay Gould in Florida under the head of "The Corsair's Return."

ADAM BADEAU, a curious name! The business of the owner of it appears to have been the watering of General Grant's literary stock. Translate the last syllable, pardoning the profactly, and it will read as follows: Ad-bad water!

PERSONAL.

MR CHARLES S. FOLTZ will read before the Board of Trade, this evening, a paper on "The Newspaper in Relation to Busi-

BLISS WHITTAKER, the wel'-known theatrical manager, died in Chlesgo on Monday. He had been lil ten days of pneumonia. SENATOR CAMERON has been unant-

mously endorsed as candidate for president by the Republican convention of Cumber-James Mackintosh, past grand chan-cellor of the Keights of Pythias, of Penn-sylvania, died in Philadelphia on Sundsy,

aged 57 years.

JAMES M. BECK and William W. Carr have been appointed assistant United States district attorneys in Philadelphia, with salaries of \$2,200 each.

amount should be subscribed, and the other half given by the city.

JOHN T. KING, who was United States senstor from Georgia from 1835 to 1837, whon he resigned, died Monday in Augusta, aged 80 years. His resignation was caused by newspaper criticisms on a speech he had made against President Van Buren's administration. After leaving the Senste he was for nearly 46 years president of the Georgia railroad.

SULLIVAN and Michail have been sensitive.

SULLIVAN and Mitchell have been son tenced by the French court at Senlis to six days' imprisonment and the maximum fine of 200f, each; further that the remainder of the sum of 4 0001. deposited to scoure the presence of the accused, after deducting the fine and costs, is forfeited to the state, owing to the nonappearance of the two men. Neither can come to France without danger of being arrested for the next ten years.

of being arrested for the next ten years.

VANDERBILL'S \$10,000 French cook has been interviewed by a New York World reporter. He told the secret of his art as follows: "I am not going to America as a cook," be said, "but as a gastronomical director. There is a great difference in that. I owe my success to learning to please the stomach through imagination. It is a cook's science to know how to speeal to the imagination. A man can only eat a small quantity at one meal, and it is a mistake to set before him a bill of fare which overloads the stomach and surfeits him. overloads the stomach and surfeits him. He gots fatigued and disgusted. A soup, an entree and one other dish—that is my dinner, and a few alry trifles to completelt.

I learned simplicity in the emperor's kitchen. I please Americans by giv.ng them simple fare delicately cooked."

DOES THIS ANSWER? Contemporary's Views of the Lifects Arburation.
From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

A correspondent has sent us a copy of the DAILY INTELLIGENCER, published at Lancaster, Pa., containing a long editorial severely criticising our comments upon proposal to arbitrate in certain cases between employers and employed. The tone of the article shows that the editor of that paper entirely mistakes our character, and wholly misunderstands the ground of our opposition to the measure proposed. He assumes that the editors of this paper have been cradled in ease and luxury, and are now "sitting in an easy chair," with a supreme contempt for working men as "mere machines," entitled to no consideration on the score of their humanity.

The real editor is a very different being from the Lancaster ideal. He went alone and unfriended into the world before he was fourteen years of age, and has had no hallder attent but the Lancaster ideal. holiday since, but the Lord's day of rest, and such other annual respites as are in the statutes made and provided for every laborer. Though just past the ordinary limit of human life he claims no exemption from toil on account of his "three score years and ten" but performs his unre-mitting toil without vacation in winter's cold or summer's heat, and through at least twelve hours of every secular day. Nor is the 'master' his "subscriber and friend with whom he lives in such social and with whom he lives in such social and business intercourse," that he cannot or dare not have any "feeling and sympathy" for those who, like himself, earn their bread in the sweat of their face. If the Lancaster editor would canvass among the poor and unemployed of both sexes who throng the editor's house and find uncontructed access to his office, in search of needed aid and comfort, he would hear a lar different story from their lips.

Nor do we oppose arbitration in the cases

Nor do we oppose arbitration in the cases cited, as the critic suggests, because in our adgment the mill-owners or ratiroat mag nates are always right, and the weavers and spinners, or the engineers and firemen are always wrong, but because the contest is one that cannot be settled fairly, no matter which of the contestants is right, by any such intervention.

We do not retort that the Lancaster editor may be bound, sout and body, to some trades union or its followers, upon whom be is dependent for his subsistence, and whom he must uphold right or wrong, because, in the first place, we know nothing about his associations; and in the second place, if this was true, it would have nothing to do with the argument.

Arbitration is legitimate only as it pro-poses to compromise a dispute having refer-ence to something that is already past as the ground of setion, and which is com-pletely settled when the award is made and complied with by the parties in interest. Two men have made a contract which is differently interpreted by them. They cannot agree as to the meaning of its terms if it is to be carried out, or as to the measure of damages if it has been violated. A disinterested person, familiar with the subject, is called in, and the whole dispute is left to him to say what is right between them. The engagement is then fulfilled according to the meaning he gives to it, or the violation is condoned for on the terms he imposes, and the matter is settled. O variance as to the terms upon which they have been hired, or upon which they have undertaken some service. They agree upon a reference, and each party tells his own story. The referees then decide upon the terms of settlement. But the issue to which the arbitration we

oppose is to be applied is altogether of another character. It is not as to the in r pretation of an agreement, or a questio of damages as to the violation of a covenant, but a hitch in the making of an agreement for service. A mill owner has machinery and capital and orders for goods. He offers certain spinners and weavers a given price for their service. They refuse to accept the situation on the terms proposed. It makes no material difference whether they have worked for him before or are fresh hands who for the first time have spilled for employment. The plied for employment. The employer offers all he thinks he can afford to give, or a sum which he believes to be a fair re-muneration for the service he requires. It makes no difference in our argument whether this is more or less than he ought to have offered. The laborers band together and unite in demanding a larger sum as their proper wages. This is re-fused, and no agreement results from their

Here steps forward the despotic power which shakes its fist in the face of the en ployer, and attempts to coerce him into the making of a contract on terms which he is unwilling to concede. He is prevented from hiring any help but those who desire his service on their own terms. If others offer to engage with him on his terms they are called by foul names, and if that is not sufficient, are beaten, stoned or clubbed, and driven away, wherever this is possible. and driven away, wherever this is possible. If the product of his establishment is one that can be reached by such an influence he is boycotted and his customers are menaced and threatened if they continue their

patronage.

And here a committee of some band of disorganizors propose to him that if he is not satisfied with his treatment that he shall leave the dispute to arbitration. He shall hire no one outside the disputing body f they can help it, and his only remedy, a they claim, is to submit to their demand or to leave it to some one having no interest in his business on what terms he shall make a contract. If he gives up his absomake a contract. If he gives up his absolute right as one of two parties to say upon what terms he will make the engagement, and consents to allow and arbiter to dictate the agreement, he is helpless when it comes to enforcing it. If the rate of wages the arbiter decides upon is more than he can afford to give, he must nevertheless disburse is to its fullest extent; but if it be less than the workmen are willing to accept there is no power to come et the emaccept there is no power to com; ei the em-ployed to render its fair equivalent in faith-ful service. He must pay all he is bidden to pay, but they will do only the work they are willing to perform for what they get, and he may discharge them in order to hire any one who will do bette.

ne who will do better! To submit to an arbitration the question whether a contract for future service shall be made, and upon what terms it shall be made, is to place out of one's own hands a power every true man's self-respect will insist that he shall retain subject to his own judgment of what his interest requires. To insist that he shall arbitrate a question of this character is a gross impertinence which has no ressonable excuse. After a contract has been made all questions as to its meaning or how to adjust a failure to fulfill there a fair subject of several contract. fulfill it are a fair subject of arbitration. But the attempt to force a man by such in-terference to make a contract to which he is an unwilling party, is the outrage we have denounced, and which our critics are seeking to defend by such unsavory arguments and appeals as we have quoted.

No wonder a baby protests against such doces as people will give it. Dr. Euli's Baby syrup is the pleasantest and safest remedy known for in'ants.

A person often bears the charge of laxiness when it is only a peorly acting liver or a wearled atomach which is the cause of his sluggishness. One thus suffering should use Laxador and be relieved. Price only 25 cents a package.

Life is a joy forever when you keep stomach and bowers in order by taking Vinegar Bit-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THAT HACKING GOUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. Sood by H. B. Cochran Gruggist. Nos. 137 and 128 North Queen St. Lancaster, Pa. (1)

A GREAT DISCOVERY. The greatest discovery of the nineteenth century is Dr. Lealie's Special Prescription for sick headache, which is the discovery of an eminent physician and used by him for over thirty years before giving it to the public, and it stands to day without a rival. head adverti. ement in another column.

Setisfaction Universal

In the past three months I have sold one hundred and six bottles of Thomas' Eclectric Oil Never saws medicine in my life that gave such universal satisfaction. Cured an ulcerated throat for los in twenty-four hours; never failed to relieve my childres of croup."

G. R. Hal', Dru gist, Grayville, Ill. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 187 and 189 North Queen street, Lancaster.

How about the Doses.

Many people before purchasing a medicine naturally is quire the size of the dose and the strength of it. In using Rurdock Blood Ruffers a tesapoonful for the little ones and two tenspooniuls for grown folks are all that is necessary at one time. This magnificent medicine is not only economical but very pleasant to the taste For sale by H. B. Cochran, dructist, 37 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Wouderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., says: We have been using Dr. Ring's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Rucklen's Arnica baive for four years. Have never handled remodies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Sevenal cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. Ring's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always sold by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, 187 and 199 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa.

I have had catarrh for twenty years, and used all kinds of remedies without relief. Mr. Smith, druggist, of Little Fails, recommended Ely's tream Bain. The effect of the first application was magical, it allayed the infamination and the next morning my head was as clear as a bell. One bottle has done me so much good that I am convinced its use will effect a permanent cure. It is soothing pleasant and easy to apply, and I strongly urge its use of a superior of the soothing pleasant and easy to apply, and I strongly urge its use of all aufferers.—Geo. Terry, Little Fails, N Y.

Some Doubt the Bible And the motives of its authors, but none who have used them doubt the efficacy of Burdock Elood Billers. This splendid blood tonic is without a peer. For sale by H. B. Cochias, druggist, 137 and 1:9 North Queen street, Lancasier.

WANAMAKERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 50, 1888. "The House Beautiful,"

Some tens of thousands of interested people enjoyed the first day's exhibition of the eighteen furnished apartments, which were opened to the public yesterday morning.

Furniture, Upholstery, Carpets, Rugs, China, Glass, and Bric-a-Brac in Beautiful profusion and artistic arrangement. The display is an event of the season which you can ill afford

It will be continued for a few

The next Occasion is in active preparation. Watch for it.

Some of you smiled when we told of good Antique Oak Sideboards, well made and well finished, at \$10. There was more smiling when you saw them, 33 and 35 South Queen Street, smiles of wonder and delight. The like has never been before NEXT DOOR TO COURT HOUSE. in Sideboards. Mouse around a bit, see what other Furniture folks are doing. The \$10 Sideboard and the hundred other sorts of Sideboards will look bigger and better to you by the comparison. So will the thousand and one other Furniture things among our acres of sam-

second floor, Juniper street side. That Bed - Room Suite of eight pieces for \$25. Not a stingy thing about it. The work, the size, everything on a generous scale. scond floor, Juniper street side.

Folding Beds. Good reason why you are shy of them. Heavy to lift, awkward to handle, dangerous-like setting a dead-fall for yourself to have some of them in the house. But what would you say of a Folding Bed that is neither awkward, nor dangerous, nor heavy to lift? We have it. Strong in every part. Perfectly balanced. No gearing to get out of order. Absolutely safe. A child can open and close it with one hand. The best Folding Bed in the market.

walnut mohogany oak cherry

From \$45 to \$200. second floor, Juniper street side. Such a hatching of Easter Cards and Novelties as you will be pleased with. For any taste, so it's healthy, happy, joyous Easter - time taste. Among the oddities are cardmounted flowers from the Holy Land; and for a speck of a price. Booklets and tokens full of Easter thought and sentiment and art. Banks and hillocks of them.

Near Thirteenth street entrance. Genuine Kaga China (not earthenware). Plates only; 2,174 of them. Panel decorations in brown, blue, and ecru. 12c each, and genuine Kaga! Basement, northwest of centre.

On the way to the gallery of still-life art, don't fail to examine the Broadcloths in new shades. There's a lively turn

Last circle, northwest of centre. JOHN WANAMAKER,

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Keep the Blood Pure

We believe Hood's Sarmparilia is the very best medicine to take to keep the blocd pure and to expel the germs of scrofula, salt rheum, and other poleons which cause so much sufering, and sooser or later undermine the general health. By its peculiar curative power, Hood's farmsparilia strengthens the system while it exactles disease.

For a good spring medicine we confidently recommend Hood's Sarssparilla. By its use the blood is purified, enriched and vitalized, that tired feeling is entirely overcome and the whole body given strength and vigor. The appetite is restored and sharpened, the digestive organs are toned, and the hidne; a sud live invigorated.

"Early last spring I was very much run down, had nervous headache, felt miserable and all that. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and was much benefitted by it. I recommend it to my friends." Mas J. M. Taylon, 1119 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"For a first-class spring medicine my wite and I both think very highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla. We both took it last spring. It did us a grat deal of good and we felt better through the hot weather than ever before. It cured my wife of sick headachs, from which she has suffered a great deal, and relieved me of a diszy, thed feeling. I think every one ought to take something to purify the blood before the hot weather comes on, and we shall certainly take Hood's Sarsaparilla this spring."

J. H. Prancs, Supt. Granite Eastway Co., Concord, N. H.

liver invigorated.

Those who have never tried Hood's Saran-parilla should do so this spring. It is a thor-oughly honest and reliable preparation, purely vegetable, and contains no injurious ingredi-ent whatever. Thousands testify to its pecu-ilar curative power.

Purifies the Blood

"I had erysipelas in the worst form, being nearly covered with bilsters. My husband heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla and insisted on my taking it, though I had little faith. I had taken but a few dozes, when I began to feel bet'er, and in a week I was sure it was doing me good. I continued to take it according to directions and when the first bottle was gone I was entirely well. I have not been troubled by crysipelas since." Mrs. L. Bacow, Brimfield, Mass.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar.

100 Dozes One Dollar.

METZGER & HAUGHMAN, METZGER & HAUGHMAN.

Black Dress Goods,

Black Cashmeres. Black Henriettas,

Black Sebastopols, Black Armures,

Black Camel's Hair, Black Albatross, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

METZGER & HAUGHMAN

BARD & MOELROY.

BARD & McELROY,

33 and 35 South Queen Street,

Opposite Fountain Inn.

Our Expenses Are Not High And We Are Satisfied With Our Small Profits.

2) does Men's British & Hose, regular made, 2 pair for 25c, worth 20c per pair; Men's 4 pair and 3 pair Seamless lioes for 25c, bers goods in the city at the price; Ladies' regular Made, Balbriggan Ho c, 2 pair for 25c; bargains in Children's Hose 20 does, Men's Heusiliched Handkerchiefs only 10c each, worth 15c; 50 does, Ladies' Handkerchiefs, with embroidered slik flower in corner, only 5c each, Shawis and Blankets at less than cost One Case Kemmants of Bleached Muslin only 2c, regular price, 12%c. New Dress Ginghams only 10c. New American Satines at 10 and 12% cis. One Lot of Bleached Turkish Towels, size 17x35, 2 for 25c, worth 25c each. One Case of Summer Panties, in neat mixtures, Flaids or Stripes, good was hing color, Gouble and twist, no starch at 20c per yard; better goods than some sell at 16c. Summer Panties, in lower grades at 10, 12%, 15, 16 17 cts etc. Special vaine in Black Cashmeres at 23, 23, 45, 50 cts and up, Black Sik Warp Henrietta Cloth 51 00, 61 23, 51,40 and 51 53 Black All-wool Henrietta, 46 inches wide, at \$10.0; this is the biggest dollar's worth over retailed over any counter: we except none ingrain, Hemp and Cottage Carpet at 20.5, worth 25c; better grades at 23, 31, 40 and 30 cts. Rag Carpeta at 23, 31, 40, 45, 50 cts and up; all-wool stripes at 50c; a carpet Rags taken in exchange. Window Shades, spring fixtures, at 40c; best goods, 50c. Dado Stades at 75c, worth \$1.00. FEATHERIS—Owing to the increased demand at tals season of the year it has caused the wholesale price to advance. We are prepared to furnish the best goods at the same low price—the lowest in the city. Why? Our expenses are not high, and we are satisfied with small profits.

BARD & McELROY,

MOURNING GOODS! Those interested in Black or Mourning Goods will find in our department devoted

to those fabrics a most complete assortment of every kind of material used for mourn Black Cashmeres in endless variety, 36, 40 and 46 inches wide, from 25c. to \$1.25 per yard. Strictly All-wool Black Cashmeres, 40 inches wide, at 361, 45, and 50 cts. Still finer qualities at 62\, 68, 75, 87\, cts., \$1.00, \( \) 125.

Black Wool Henriettas, 46 inches wide, two special bargains, at 50c. and \( \) 1.00. Black Wool Henriettas, 46 inches wide, two special balganis, at These are not every day offerings and you should see them at once.

Court and's English Crapes, Bordered Nun's Veilings, Serges, Armures, Tamise, Ottoman Cloths, Biritz, Broad Cloths, Shoodas, Arnold Cloths, Diagonals, Silk Warp

Also a full line Mourning Collars and Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Ruching and Black Ribbons at very low figures. FAHNESTOCK'S,

JEWELRY.

35 & 37 EAST KING ST., LANCASTER, PA.

BARGAIN SALES.

BARGAIN SALES

STERLING SILVER GOODS,

Musical Boxes, Bronzes and Art Work.

CALL AND EXAMINE AND GET PRICES.

Diamonds, Gold and Silver Watches and Fine Jewelry.

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