The Dally Intelligencer

MANUASTER, MARCH SI, 1988.

PARTY ANTELLICATIONS Dublishes all the telegraphic news of the United Frees up to the intest possible hour.

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THE INTELLIGENCES,
Lancaster, Pa.

Telephone Connection

To-morrow the glad Easter season will se here and the weather promises to be all that an Easter day should be. The on season was a mournful one in was not a thing of beauty, and the rigors of the weather made the abstention from oys of the flesh all the more difficult to bear. We are seldom treated to worse weather than that which has visited this section of the globe during the past six weeks. There were changes in tem-perature so sudden that weak-lunged le must have frequently thought that their breathing occupation in life was gone. Then there were muggy days when life was hardly worth living, and there was a blizzard which will live as long as the memories of the present gen-It is most delightful to change all this

and rise to a new and brighter life on this Easter morn, To-morrow the lilies, the hydrangeas, the lilacs, the tulips and the roses, rich and rare, will have their day. Let them be royally welcomed.

A British American Criticism.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie discourses in the North American Review in criticism of President Cleveland's views upon the tariff and the treatment of the treasury surplus. Mr. Carnegie's complaint is not that the president favors free trade or calls for a reduction of the tariff duties that will cripple home industries; for he particularly admits that the president declares himself in favor of ch measure of protection as our industries need; and Mr. Carnegie further condes that no important political element in the country demands the withdrawal next week, where he will engage in the

or needrui protection from our manufac tures, that have been nourished into being by the protection policy that has prevailed always in our nation. Mr. Carnegle does not therefore attempt to prejudice the Democratic position, in the usual Republican fashion, by charging that it demands free trade and threatens industrial paralysis. Speaking in the North American Magazine, he would not venture so clear a false statement even were he disposed to do so.

But his complaint is that the proposed reduction in duties will swell and not diminish the surplus, by increasing the ortations through the inducement of the lower duties. And he complains again that too much ado is made about the surplus, anyway; since there is no surplus so long as we have a government debt of a thousand millions to pay; and he thinks that it makes no difference that the debt is not yet due.

It will be noted that Mr. Carnegie's position is somewhat contradictory, in posing the reduction of duties, because it will increase the surplus, while declaring that there can be no surplus until the debt is all paid. But this is not more of an inconsistency than is to be expected from Mr. Carnegie, who is wont to surprise us with the marked differen-ces between his logic and its fruit.

It is however true, as he says, that strictly there is no surplus in the treasury while it owes a greater debt; and it may be, and we believe it is, the fact that we are troubling ourselves unduly about the so-called surplus; which may be disposed of in divers ways, so as to keep the treasury from becoming unduly plethoric, ding the coming of the time when we can pay the public debt. It may be possible that in the coming years we will cease to have an accruing surplus, even under the present tariff, especially after the internal revenue is reduced, as it is generally agreed it will be. The indicaas are, however, that a reduction of the tariff revenue lis needed and it is the duty of Congress to make such reduction. It is again true, as Mr. Carnegie says,

that it is possible to make such reductions as will increase the revenue by insing the importations; but he does not show that the proposed bill of the ways and means committee makes such raductions; and this is the only material point. We do not think that it does, generally ; on a few things it seems that the reductions made may stimulate imports; notably on sugar, cigar-wrapping tobacco and glass. It will not have such feet on iron, with the present prices, that have been reduced to cost point, generally, by domestic and not by foreign competition as Mr. Carnegie will carefully

Notwithstanding this obvious fact he tells us to look upon the picture of the country's prosperity last autumn, and upon the depressed condition of business in the new year, and to note that meanwhile Congress has met, the president as issued a message upon the revenue, and tariff agitation has set in.

Mr. Carnegie invites the belief that the tariff position of the Democratic president and party has caused the business sion. It is false, of course; the may be far more justly laid to the railroad and mining corporation manaers, in abating public confidence in the sty and sagacity of a management has caused these works to top and their income to fall away. ses confidence certainly has been nocked on the head for the present, but it was not done by the Democratic on on the tariff evidently, the Senbeing Republican and an essential ting factor in any change of the

It is manifest, however, that if the ess depression continues, Republian orators and newspapers will be hearty and unanimous in charging it upon the Democracy; and it will be very well if the Democrats in Congress use the utmost urgency in getting the tariff vote recorded.

are the strongest. The railroads make confession of weakness in throwing themselves under the protection of the law; which is not upon their side. It will not make their engine drivers work for them. The days of slavery are over ; only free men are in the market now.

More Trouble in France.

The Tirard ministry has fallen and France is again facing a grave crisis. The trouble comes in the hopeful form of a motion for the revision of the constitution and though hot from the bat of the redoubtable Boulanger, the government might have used it skillfully for the good of the republic if the whole field of the opposition had not played so well together. The constitution of France appears to Americans to be sadly in need of revision, for as M. Clemenceau said in the debate, on many points, it is hardly in accordance with the principles of republican democracy. But unfortunately this work can not be attempted without great peril, because the imperialists, monarch ists and radicals, are all eager to take advantage of every opportunity for carrying such a measure to a dangerous extreme, in the avowed hope that they may wreck the whole system, and so have clear ground to struggle for the establishment of their several plans or dreams of government. The union among them that has brought on the present crisis will end with the overthrow of the government, and there may be a repetition of the tragedy of the Kilkenny cats in the struggle of these bitter claimants for the rule of France. The chances are, however, that in such a fracas the great powers would take a hand, and therein lies the peril of the republic, and the hope of the royalists and imperialists. If they were let alone to fight it out, the more sober and clear headed republicans would perhaps prevail and found the government of the people more firmly than ever, but there is the danger, which almost amounts to a certainty, of foreign interference, and the equal danger of the use of a powerful army by reckless and ambitious partisans. The greatest perils of republican France are due to her situation, which makes a great military establishment necessary.

Christian Unity. A remarkable meeting was went of the Friday, in the Friday, in the ..., 1'hlladelphia, on The cause of Christlan unity.

conference embraced distinguished sembers of the Protestant and Methodist Episcopalian churches, Presbyteri ans, Baptists and Lutherans. All laid aside for a time their differences of creed to unite in common worship to the founder of Christianity.

They could not have selected a more Atting day for this joint gathering than Good Friday, when the Christian world commemorated the awful tragedy of the crucifixion. At no time of the year ought the people of all faiths be drawn closer together than while contemplating the scene at Golgotha. Rev. Dr. George Dana Boardman, who delivered the sermon of the occasion, said that unity might be brought about by accepting diversities in unity. "It is the blending of complemented colors that makes white sunshine. Not by compromise, but by comprehension. That is the secret of unity. If we do not agree, let us agree to disagree. Let us make the most of points on which we harmonize and the least of those on which we differ, observing the time honored principle. in essentials unity, in non-essentials

liberty, in all things charity." It is a hopeful sign to see so many Christian churches uniting for a common assault upon the common enemy of man kind.

Eat to Live. Mr. Vanderbilt's ten thousand dollar cook speaks very good sense when he suggests that a rich man cannot eat more or digest better than a poor man and is no more able to dine from a dozen courses. He proposes to furnish a soup and a meat, with a few trimmings, as a sufficient repast, and to show his skill in their quality. He demands furthermore that the meal shall be taken with a mind at ease. Ten thousand dollar cooks would be cheap to the rich man who has the money to indulge in them, if they can secure them ease of mind in eating simple fare. Rich men would live longer and be happier under such regimen. Excessive indulgence in eating is a much greater, because more custo mary, infirmity than any other that human flesh is heir to; and it is common to the poor as well as to the rich. It is a new idea to employ a cook to secure moderation and simplicity in eating, but it is a pity that only the rich man can embrace it.

Poor FRANCE is in the midst of snother crisis. Living there must resemble life in the craier of an active volcano.

THE Columbia Spy must try to steer somewhere near the truth to be worthy of notice from us.

ALREADY for the Jewish hospital's new building in Philadelphia \$72,250 has been raised. The Hebrew ear is quick to hear

he call of charity. In this week's issue of the Home Journal is an excellent portrait of Mr. A. S Abell, the veteran founder and present chief proprietor of the Baltimore Sun. Though Mr. Abell is eighty-two years of age, he still finds time to give much per-sonal attention to his journal, which is one of the soundest and most progressive newspapers of the country.

THE Reading railroad will soon discontinue Sunday coal trains. This is most

New Jersey's legislature has adjourned with no record to speak of. Its chief work seemed to be the giving the utmost annoy-ance to the Democratic governor.

PERSONAL.

Hon. W. E SMITH, of Plattsburg, N. Y ate assistant secretary, is dead at the age of

SENATOR GRAY, of Dalaware, is said to be the choics of the cabinet for chief justice of the supreme court.

MRS. ELIZABETH S. GEORGE, of Balti more, left legacies to her grandsons, con ditioned on their promise not to use to REV. DR. T. G. WALL, of New York, was married on Thursday to Miss Carrie F. Smuller, of Middletown, Dauphin county. The bride is well known in this city.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREA SURV has directed the appointment of James W. Patterson as superintendent of the construction of the public building at Pittaburg, in place of R. J. Nevins, jr., resigned. Superintendent urgency in getting the lariff vote recorded.

Spreading.

Spreading.

The Northwestern strike is spreading spontaneously. It is a natural and spontaneously. It is a natural and spontaneously. The question is phother the engineers or the railroads

Superintendent Bell, of the foreign mail matter, and matter from the eastern section of the United States destined to Mexico, shall hereafter be sent by way of Eagle Pass instead of El Paso, as heretofore. Tous action, it is said, will lessen the time of transit to Mexico from 24 to 30 hours, and reduce the time from New York to Mexico to about six and a half days. The order goes into immediate effect. SUPERINTENDENT BELL, of the foreign

DRIFT.

One of the greatest sources of anxiety One of the greatest sources of anxiety to parents is the inevitable question. What shall our boys do? What trade or profession shall they learn? Strange to say the question is seldom asked, What shall our girls do? It seems to be a kind of tacit understanding that they will stay mere do nothings. Their great work appears to be simply to wait till somebody comes along and marries them—or to go as far to meet, or to find, that somebody as the rules of propriety permit,

The thought never seems to enter the parents' head, and of course not the girls', that there is just a bare possibility of being left, and not being married at all, probably through no fault of their own, but jus through the perversity of "circumstancee." What then ? What else but to keep on through life being supported by the parents, or dependent upon the semi-charity of nephews or nieces, or some other relative unless indeed forced by circumstances, or constrained by the spirit of independence, to lake up the slavish drudgery of sales women or something of that kind.

It is true within comparatively recent times the sphere of woman's occupation, i mean occupation for the sake of making o living, has been greatly enlarged. Various derkships have been opened to her, stenography, book-keeping, telegraphy, and similar work, but it is all of a kind that more or less detracts from a true woman's more or less detracts from a true woman's diguity and self-respect it for no other reason than this, that she has to do it for less pay than a man would get, she is rated inferior to man on the scale of prices, even though his superior in that of actual accomplishment. And besides, all such work implies more or less sacrifice of personal independence, that is even more irksome to a woman than a man.

Leaving such considerations out of the

question, however, is it not a gross and rad-ical defect in our prevalent modes of female education, indeed in our whole way of thinking about and treating woman, that does not second to her, what is not only a great boon itself, but also, I think, an important element in the development of being able to do at least some one useful thing thoroughly well? It is not wholly the fault of the sex. This is shown by the fact that nearly every girl and wor want to and enjoy excelling in and wor.
The trouble is that custom The something. there shall be on the comparatively few excels a rhich it is allowable for her to of a Rhd these few for the most part either in inferior, trivial character, or at least mainly of little or no practical use in the world. In these days, for example, when the baker, confectioner and restaurateur, bring us all we need of food right to our bring us all we need of food right to our doors, it is no longer strictly necessary, or at least not deemed so, for a girt to be a thorough baker and cook. Nor is skill in plain, that is strictly useful sewing, considered an essential, to say nothing of the other accomplishments that go to constitute a dress-maker. Consequently even these fundamentals of simple housekeeping are neglected almost wholly in the training of girls, and instead they learn to play on the plano, to paint, do "lancy work" with the needle, and a hundred other things, good in the meelves, but ridiculous if made to constitute the whole or the main part of any one's education.

I maintain that this is harmful to the character, and an injustice to woman. By making her busy herself only or chicily with mere trivialities she must become trivial herself. She must lose in great degree that sense of the dignity and seriousness of human life without which the character itself becomes undignified and shallow, without which it must lose it

Of course I don't mean to say that our public schools should teach the trades and professions. If they teach them to boys, do think they ought in common justice teach them to girls also. But my theory is that they should teach them to neither. It is their function not so much to train for specific performances as to develop capacity and ability in general; not to build the superstructure, but lay the foundations. The after-building must be done by each individual himself out of the material furdahed by experience and circumstance indeed it can be done in no other way.

Now the trouble is that even if tolerable foundations are laid, custom and popular sentiment give little opportunity and no encouragement to girls to build anything of real and practical worth on them. Boys are expected to and usually do choose some one trade or profession of which to become masters; some mode of work which, masters; some mode of work which, whether they need it or not, yet shall make them competent to gain a livelihood, and so far make them independent and self-respecting. But giris,—well, as I said before, they are expected to and do mainly wait, and of course try to make the time of waiting as short as possible.

Perhaps this is all right, I mean the waiting; at least I shall not dispute it here But I do think that, while they are waiting, they might and should also do some thing like what boys are expected to do hat is, they should master some one form at least of useful, practical work. I don't mean only that they should learn a little about this or that, a little baking, a little cooking, a little sewing, or, if you please, a little painting, music, type-writing, &c.; but that they should select at least one such but that they should select at least one such kind of work and try to thoroughly master it, make themselves perfect in it, try to be able to 30 it, not only as well as others, but to 40 it better than others. For it is only the sense of mastery over something that gives the highest self-respect and the sense of real independence. And it is only that which we can do better than most others that we can ever make a paying occupation, and a means of self-support. And so, too, are very few things by which, if we really excel in them we cannot when necessary make a living. we cannot when necessary make a living. I know the fashion now-a-days is rather in the direction of learning a little of every the direction of learning a little of every thing, and not much of anything. But that is only a superficial current The real, deep tide of tendency is just the opposite, towards the constant differentiation of occupations, towards specialism, if it may be called so.

The person who can do one thing thoroughly well in the struggle for existence, is the superior of him who can do a
little of a dczn things, but is master of This whole line of reflection was started

in my mind by recently reading a modest book written by Mrs. Catharine Owens and published by Messrs. Hough ton, Millin & Co., of Boston, under th suggestive title of "Gentle Breadwinners the Story of One of Them." Merely as story it is capital, instructive and entertain ing from the first to the test page, a book every right-minded and pure-hearted young lady must enjoy. And this in spite of the fact that it is a "story with a purpose." The purpose of it is to prove and illustrate the very point which I have just tried to aske: the necessity for girls of learning to do one thing well, and the well-nigh certainty of making rest excellence in any sphere pay when neces-sary. To make the illustration more tell-ing, Mrs. Owens has chosen baking, main ly cake and lancy baking, as the one thing her heroine, from a mere whim, had learned in her refined and wealthy home to do almost perfectly, while her sister was content with her smattering of French, painting, embroidery, and such mere fancy-work. By a turn of circumstances, sancy-work. By a turn of circumstances, such as everyone is liable to, the two girls were left orphans and pennilees. What to do for a living, was now the question. May in spite of her many "accomplishments" could not solve it. Dorothy solved it by means of her mastery of the art of baking; for she found that, while many baking; for she found that, while many could bake, and while professional bakers and confectioners supplied good ware, there was such a thing as doing better work than they. In a word, Dorotby went to work and baked such superior cakes of such a variety of kinds that every-body soon wanted them. She made a living for herself and sister, for the latter's painting and fanox-work could not compainting and fanox-work could not compainting for herself and sister, for the latter's painting and fancy-work could not compare with those of professionals, and therefore had no sale. A score or more of Dorothy's recipes are given in full, and are such as are not to be found in ordinary cook-books. They ought to be worth the price of the whole book at "Exchange"

BEHLIN-THE SIX PERSON OF MARCE Thunder of funeral guns,
Deep, sad bells with your boom,
Borrowfal voices of soldiers and falk,
Whom lay yo here in the tomb?

"Whom?" The cannons reply,
Baying like dogs of war,
Whose master is gone on a path unknown
"Our glory and lord and star."

William, E deer and King, For him our fron throats yell, lotor we hailed him on many a dold, We make to his soul farewell."

Whom !" Bay the slow swinging belie: a "William, plous and dear,
Oft times he kneit to the King of Kings,
Where now he lies on his bier

The grown of the Fatherland, And now he bath given it back undim med, To Death's almasterful hand."

Whom ?" Shout the serried ranks, Guardamen and jagors and all; The lordilest lord and the kingliest king That over raised battle call.

"At his word we througed to the field,
Sure of success to betide;
Sure that the Kalser would fight for peace,
Sure of Heaven on our side."

"Whom !" Sigh women and men, And fair-haired German boys. And girls with eyes of his cornflower's hae "For our father we raise our voice.

VIII.

William, the Emperor, dead; Lo: he made us one land. Thanks to him and his chosen chiefs, Strong and secure we stand." teadfast from birth to death :

What so was right he wrought.

Duty he loved and his people and home Now to dust he is brought

Thunder of fune. Dit.

We hear will wrat guns,
in Eng. 1 you with English cars.
gitsh breasts it echoes, and balls,
This tiding your tolling bears.

Warriors, stal wart and flerce, We see you are tender and true; We are come of a kindred blood; we share This sorrow to lay with you.

Folk of the Fatherland. Our hearts for your grief are fain ; Go1 guard your Kalser Frederick And give ye good days again. -Edwin Arnold.

Thousands of people are building up a fine business by pulling down their health. For such as pursue this course of overwork and induce thereby liver diseases and Gyspopsis, Laxador is actually a blessing. Price only 20 cents a parkage. Laxador is actually a blessing. Price only 20 cents a package,

If your baby is suffering with those troubles that nearly always attend teething, don't delay, but use at once, Dr. Bull's Haby Syrup, Price 23c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Do Not Move Blindly. Go carefully in purchasing medicine. Many advertised remedies can work great injuryare werse than none. Burdock Blood Bitters are purely a vegetable preparation; the smallest child can take them. They hill disease and cure the patient in a safe and kindly way. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Quien street, Lancaster.

Depend Upon It. Mother Shipton's prophesies and Louisiana elections are very uncertain things, but Thomas' Electric Oil can be depunded upon always. It cures aches and pains of every de-scription. For sale by H. S. Cochran, drug-gist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancas-ter.

WHY WILL YOU COUGH when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 etc. 50 cts., and \$1. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Drug gist, No. 137 North Queen street. (6)

A Clergyman's Testimony. W. E. Gifford, pastor M.E. church. Bothwell, Ont., was for two years a sufferer with dyspepsia in its worst form, until as he states illie became an actual burden." Three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him, and he tells us ir a recent letter that he considers it the best family medicine now before the country for dyspepsia and liver complaint. For set by H. B. Cochus, druggist, 137 and 119 korth Queen street, Lancaster.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 31, 1888. Cataracts of experience here just now. In the tumbling rush of things there is sometimes an oversight.

Yesterday when we told of Kaiser Wilhelm and the heroic bust, which is now in the Transept, we forgot to tell you that the artist is Mr. Henry Manger, of this city. How unfair to admire the subject, enjoy the work and forget the artist!

Public enjoyment of the Easter Occasion is unabated. The happy crowds of interested visitors tell us that, It will continue to-day complete in every

The present promise is for a bright Easter. And this means many needed things to everybody that marks the glad time by some special attention to dress. Why tell of details when all our great assembly of needed things is but the union of details? The unspoken thought of your wants is echoed here, or better, perhaps, your wish is the echo of what you already know is here.

Inconsistent? Yes, we are, and here are a few details that we must print, and you-well, ought to read.

A distinction and a difference. We are asked very often: "Do you sell while your openings are going on?" Openings!" Don't like the word. Tells little. But usage compels it sometimes. Yes, we do. Our greatest occasions are business times, selling occasions. They are not sample shows.

You may go into our Trimmed Millinery display and decimate the stock in the afternoon. Next morning you

couldn't tell that it had been broken. It has been done daily since Thursday last. Select what bonnet you please. It goes off show immediately. And the next comer finds the place you have made vacant filled with another, and not a duplicate. There is show here, and substance too.

Bonnets in the concretetrimmed millinery; in the abstract-untrimmed. The great assembly principle of manufacturing prevails here, the hat, the flowers, the ribbons, everything that makes the accumulated bonnet, ready for your skillful fingers to put in shape. What if you have to do it in the remaining hours of to-day preparatory to to-morrow? Come quickly, there is no time to spare.

What a world of wisdom it takes to buy a becoming bonnet.

Thirtrouth and Chestnut streets corner, and And so with Dress Goods. It is pleasant to hear compliments about tasteful decoration. But the great array of draped dressed forms, showing the practical effects of stuffs, and the great piles of stock, impress you less. But they are worth study. Everybody comprehends a decoration, comparatively few a world-embracing stock like this. Each item in the show has its double on

The Arlington plaid and check worsted dress stuffs down from \$1.50 to \$1, are not from the great auction in New York, but are all carefully selected patterns from the full line of advance samples. A bargain.

the shelf.

The Mohairs. Glace and Sicilienne. 25 to 65 cents.

Fashion's mandate seldom falls on a stuff so durable, useful, and cheap. South west of centre.

Gloriosa. No wonder that the maker wanted a superlative for a name. There have been other triumphs in mingling silk-and-wool. The fingers A Rare Chance, "Often unable to strend business, being subject to serious disorder of the kidneys. After a long slege of sickness tried Burdock Blood Billers and was relieved by half a bottle." Mr. B. Turner, of Ecohester, N. Y. takes the pains to write. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 133 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Iling silk-and-wool. The fingers of an expert tingle as he touches, but admiration is common to all, expert or not. This is the greatest triumph. \$1.25 and \$1.50, 42 inches wide, ten colors in each grade. Northwest of centre.

> The time is nearly here when you will want to agitate the air. Therefore Fan talk. Here is a lot at the round counter. Importers' samples. Free as air. To wind up the season he sold them at the franc cost in Paris. Lost all he paid the Custom House, We charge you a small commission and hand over the bargain. Paper, imitation linen, and satin, much decorated, 7c to 40; sateencalled linen, but not-black and all sorts of sticks and colors, 40c to 75; feather-winged satin, 30c to \$2.25.

Again in the jewelry stock, Another lot, confusing in variety, quite surprising in cheapness. Gauze and crepe, plain and decorated, black and all fancy colors, natural and decorated sticks; edges plain and scolloped, 95c, \$1.25, and \$1.50. This is a new lot-not the ones we told you of last month.

These very spring days the importers are pressing sales in bulk at more than we are charging you at retail. Very soon the chance will pass. If you don't avail of this you may wish you had. Northwest of centre.

float downward from the Moorish Room, next door to the House Beautiful, and the perfume of Garwood's Violet Water that fills the air in the Wrap and Costume exhibition rooms are yours to inhale.

We have no bottled incense, but Violet Water you can have in bottles of various size at 30, 50 and 75 cents.

And so with the captive odors of Eden and Araby, whether imprisoned in solution by the chief, Alfred Wright, or by Lubin or Atkinson or by DISTILLERY any other worthy artist, they are here. You can set them free for a moderate equivalent. Northeast of Round Counter.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Philadelphia.

"Did't Knew it Was Leaded."

The young man fell dead!
A friend had pointed a revolver at him.
"He didn't knew it was loaded!"
We often hear it ented that a man is not responsible for what he does not knew. The law presuppleses knowledge and therefore convicts the man who excuses crime by ignorance!

"If I had only known" has often been an unfortunate man's apology for some evil unknowingly wrought, but in a matter of general interest—as for instance that laudanum he poison, that naphthe is a deadly exploited, that blood heavily charged with a winter's accumulations of the waste of the system—it is one's duty to know the fact and the consequences thereof. Our good old grandmothers knew for instance, that the opening of spring was the first perlious period of the year.

Why:

Because then the blood street and the consequences then the period of the year.

was the sirst perilous period of the year.

Why?

Because then the blood stream is singgish and chilled by the cold weather, and is need thinned a good deal and made to flow quickly and healthfully through the arisrise and veins, it is impossible to have good vigor the rest of the year. Hence, without exception, what is now known as Warner's Log Cabin Sarasparil's, was plentifully made and religiously given to every member of the family regularly through March, April. May and June. It is a matter of record that this prudential, preventive and restorative custom saved many a fit of sickness, prolonged life and happiness to a vigorous old age, and did away with heavy medical expenditures.

Mrs. Maggie Kerchwal, Lexington, Ky, used Warner's Log Cabin Sarasparilla "for nervous sick headache of which I had been a sufferer for years. It has been a great benefit to me." Capt. Hugh Harkins, 1116 S. 15th St., Philadelphis, Pa., says "It purified my blood and removed the blotches from my skin." Mrs. Aarea Smith, Topton, Berks Co., Pa., says she "was entirely cured of a skin disease of the worst kind," by Log Cabin Sarasparilla. Bad sk.n indicates very bad condition of the blood.

If you would be well, go to your druggest today and get warner's Log Cabin Sarasparilla and take no other,—there's nothing like it or as good,—and completely renovate your impaired system with this simple, old-lashioned preparation of roots and herbs.

Warner, who makes the famous Safe Cure, puts it up, and that is a guarantee of excellence all over the known world. Take it yourself and give it to the other members of the family, including the children. You will be astonished at its health-giving and life-prolonging powers. We say this editorially with perfect confidence, because we have heard good things of it everywhere, and its name is a guarantee that it is first-cisss in every particular.

BOOTS AND PHOES

NEW SHOE STORE.

WILL BE READY!

AT THE MARBLE FRONT,

NO. 21 NORTH QUEEN ST.

Will be open SATURDAY, MARCH II, and be ready to hisplay the Finest and Cheapest Lines of Boots and Shoes ever exhibited in this marker, all the Latest Styles bought direct from the manufacturers. We would call your attention to our I addes' and Gests' Fine shoes, and to the Farmers and Workingmen, in this clars of goods we have a great variety at low figures. On our opening day we invite the public to give us a call and examine for themselves. Our Goods are all Marked in Plain Figures. One Price to All and Fair Dealing will be Our Motto. All goods will be sold on these merits and will be as recommended. Call on Opening Day.

H. SWILKEY,

24 North Queen Street. BOOTS AND SHOES.

5 PER CENT REDUCTION -TROM-

March 31st to April 30th, -ON ALL-

BOOTS, SHORS, RUBBERS, &c, Bought at Our Store.

THE REASONS

Why we have offered this reduction are: lat. Because we have been in the habit of giving away from Twenty-five to Seventy-five Dollars Worth of Cards and Chromos every Easter, and we think it will be the same to us and more advantageous to the Purchaser to get that amount (the cost of the cards) off of their Purchases.

2d. Hocause we feel confident that it we can in this way introduce the lines of goods we are now running into more families, at the prices we are now selling (to say nothing of the 5 Per Cent, Reduction) will be greatly to our advantage as well as to the advantage of the Purchaser.

This offer is not to New Patrons only, but to the Purchaser.

This offer is not to New Patrons only, but to all of our Regular customers as well; but bear in mind we only m. ke this offer from this SATURDAY, MARCH Sist, to MUNDAY, APMIL 30th, 1888, inclusive.

REMEMBER,

We have our Goods marked in Plain Figu: (8

We Mean Just What We Say ! We will give the Furchaser Five Cents off of every Dollar's Worth of Goods Purchased at our store during said time or 5 per cent off of all amounts Less than One Dollar ATPREMENDER—This Sale Commences THIS SAURDAY, MAR JH Sist and Ends MON-DAY, APRIL 30th.

OUR MOTTOS ARE: "Quick Sales and Small Profite,"

-AND-" Honesty is the Best Polley."

The Leaders of Low Prices in

Boots & Shoes. NO. 3 BAST KING STREET, LAN-CASTER, PA.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

The odors of incense that HAVING BEEN GRANTED A HIGH " LICENSE.

> After a Vacation of Ten Weeks, During which time we have made extensiv improvements in our store, we are prepared to start afresh with renewed strength and vigor. We will be pleased again to verse the public goods of the highest character and at Lowest Prices.

Open Monday, April 2d.

Miller's Liquor Store. GROFF SPRING DISTILLERY.

OLD GROFF SPRING

East Orange Street. STORE-63 NORTH-QUEEN ST. LANCASTER, PA.

ar Highest price paid for Bye. aprilips A. B. SHEAFFER, Proprietor. The Only Remedy Contagious Blood Poison.

specific, that mount near botales cured me sound and well."

Ool, R. H. Eisese, office and proprietor of the Carella, Jan. Steen, united date of language the control of the carella, and the care of language to the carella, and the carella of language the carella of the carella of language that the carella of the carella venience. I send you this without solicita-tion.

Mr. P. Woehl, HI North Avenue, Chicago, inder date of June 12, 1857, writes: "I doem is my disty to thank you for the cure I re-oaived from your scellent medicine. I con-tracted a very severe case of blood poison-ing shout two years age. Hearing of your medicine, I went to a drug store, the pro-prietor of which persuaded me to buy a preparation of his own, which he said was a stire cure. I used six bottles of his stuff and grew worse all the time. At last I got and grew worse all the time. At last I got are the surface of the surface of the surface and grew worse all the time. At last I got a tries of an account of the surface and and demanded your medicine. Inde-sured him. I wont to tour medicine indo-eared him. I wont to tour medicine. If the property of the twelve bottles, and I am now perfectly cured. I write this for the benefit of suffacers, to prevent their being deceived by false representations. I thank you again for the benefit derived from your medicine." you again for the benefit derived from your medicine.

5 Dr. J. N. Chengy, a prominent physician, residing in Eulaville, Schley County, Geografia a letter recountefficiations blood poison has lost extensive practice, writes: Callice who know the aimest inevitable, permanently dangerous effects of mercury will welcome your discovery of 8. 8. as a boon to humanity. The medical profession, always wary of proprietary medicines, is also as the second of the second

DET WOODS. HAGER & BROTHER.

SPECIAL.

NEW SHOE STORE DRY GOODS.

Hager & Brother,

25-27 West King Street,

LANCASTER, PA.

Large Trade Sales by manufacturers and importers in New ork the past week gave us the opportunity, and we embraced it, to Pur-cease for Cash, Large Lines of French and American DRESS GOUDS, made and imported for this seasons trade, in all the Desirable New Colors, which we will sell at the Lowest Price ever known for same qualities.

1 Case Colored French Sebastopol, Value 73c, Price 52c.

1 Case Colored French Sebatopol, Value \$1 0), Price 62%c. 1 Case Colored French Cashmere,

Case Colored Camel's Hair Bege, Value 83c, Price 59c. 1 Case English Wool Begs,

1 Case Black Sebastopol, Value 75c, Price foc

LARGE QUANTITIES OF

1 Case Black French Cashmere,

Dress Goods,

6c, 8c, 10c, 123c.

Bast Values in BLACK SILKS, 75c, 15c, \$100 Best Values in BLACK AND COLORED RHA-Best Values in BLACK AND COLORED SURAMS.

INDIA BILES AND BENGALINES. 50-Inch ABLINGTON SUITINGS. 46-Inch WOOL HENRIETTAS. 46 Inch SILK WARP HENRIET TAS.

KEOCHLIN'S PRENCH SATINES. SCOTCH AND AMERICAN GINGHAMS. AMERICAN SATINES. CRAZY CREPE AND CHALLIES.

The above will be found correct and

BLACK GOODS FOR MOURNING.

HAGER & BROTHER.

FOR HALE OR RENT. RESIDENCE ON THE EAST SIDE
of Duke street, between Orange and
Chestnut, for sent Inquire of
A. J. STEINMAN,
At this Office.

A three-story fire-proof Warehouse suitable for tobacco or manufacturing purposes, situated on East Grant street. Inquire at 29 KAST KING «TERKT.
Terms reasonable. Possession immediately. mail ecduid

NOW READY.

Parties wishing to view the North Puke street "Green Stone Front" Houses, can 60 so by calling at the fourth house from New street, which is now complete and open for inspection from 9 a. m. to 16 p. m. deci0-tfd BDWIN EBERMAN.

THAVE FOR NALE IN SUMS OF \$500

HAVE FOR SALE IN SUMS OF \$500 by mortgage on real estate in Pennsylvania worth \$50,000. Interest, six per cent, per annum, payable sentiannu liy. Real Estate Trust Co., Philadelphia, Trustos Parties wanting a sate in estment will do well to apply before April 2, to JACOB B. LONG, Broker, Centre Equare, Lancaster. m23,24,27,39231d21tw* FOR RENT-FROM APRIL 1, 1888,

COR RENT-FROM APRIL I. 1888,
If forone or a term of years, the Strasburg
Enirond, with Coal and Lumber Yard, Warehouse, Locomotive at d Cars; all in good and
running order. The lease of this valuable
property presents a rare opportunity to any
party desiring to engage in a pleasant, evi
established and profitable business. For conditions, rent or other it formation apply to
7HOS. OF HENRY BAU MGARD NER,
m6-tfd Lancaster City, Fa

FOR RENT-THURSDAY BVB NINGS,

A large room suitable for a Lodge Room, on the fourth floor of the KEPLER HULLDING, with heat, tucht and jamitor for 1802 year. For further particulars apply to O. B SHERTZER, NO 3M West Eing street. Or C. C. CAHMAN, No. 518 Kast Chestnut street.