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THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Philadelphia, February 14, 1900.

An Unhappy Town.

The people of Philadelphia are much interested in the fact that Baltimore has been away from the grain trade of their city since the Pennsylvania railroad company has helped to do it. Generally the Philadelphia newspapers will not say a word against the Pennsylvania railroad. The managers of the Philadelphia railroad when the occasion seems to call for a reproach of the Pennsylvania railroad, John Wanamaker, and any other of the city's peculiar and money dispensing institutions, has been very proverbial. The Philadelphia railroad shares with its brethren their devotion to Wanamaker, et. al., but is willing to belabor the railroads. It has very spirited denunciation for the course of the Pennsylvania railroad in taking its grain trade to Baltimore at the cost of its stockholders and Philadelphia; and it seems that there can only be a corrupt motive for such a course.

The Pennsylvania railroad owns a majority of the stock of the Northern Central, which would not be an inducement to its officers to divert trade from a line which their stockholders own entirely; and the Record's suggestion is that Pennsylvania railroad officers own shares of the Northern Central stock than they do of the Pennsylvania.

It is evident that there is an abundant soil here upon the Pennsylvania railroad managers for explanation. The charge that the transfer of their grain carriage from Philadelphia to Baltimore, has been corruptly influenced, has been too clearly made to be avoided. The fact that Philadelphia owns a great block of Pennsylvania railroad stock, causes the diversion of its natural trade to Baltimore to wear a very strange look. The annual election of managers of the road takes place very soon, and it would seem that the casting of Philadelphia's vote, at least, should depend upon the explanation offered for giving the grain trade to Baltimore.

Still, you can never tell how these Philadelphia Quakers, with fat pouches and pockets and plenty of railroad shares, and rolling the politicians who rule the city, will act. They have just got through electing a national president, they think; and doubtless are proud of their work, however unhappy they have reason to be at the slump in trade that has followed their contributions to preserve a high tariff. They may think it all right that Philadelphia should have a high rate on grain and Baltimore a low one; and that Philadelphia granaries should be empty and that it should send its ships to Baltimore to be loaded. We do not certainly expect the superstitious statement of the Philadelphia mercantile and trust company class to kick out Pennsylvania railroad managers for simply stealing from the road and the town; much depends upon the distribution. And the curious part of it is that no one suspects President Roberts of having any share in it; his reputation for honest management is good.

There is not as sweet an odor all the way down the official line; and yet it is possible that in this particular case the officials may be unjustly accused. We see that the same complaint is made by New York of the loss of corn shipments, while Baltimore has gained. There seems to have been no particular hostility to Philadelphia, but a general conspiracy against every grain shipping port for Baltimore's benefit. It is said that, on the established rates of charges, those shipping corn from Baltimore are losing five to ten cents a bushel. As it is clear that they are not doing business in this way, it is manifest that they are not paying advertised rates.

Iron South and North.

Andrew Carnegie has returned to Pittsburgh from his brief Southern tour, and his home journals have been solicitously interviewing him to find out whether Pittsburgh is going to be made a showing witness by Birmingham competition. He resolutely tells them no; that the expected failure of the natural gas supply is likely to hurt Pittsburgh more than Southern competition, and that Andrew Carnegie himself has such a lovely sliding scale arrangement of wages (with his workmen that, as long as there is a thousand tons of rails to be made in the country, he will make them.

A while ago he was complaining that Chicago could manufacture cheaper than Pittsburgh; but this was when he was seeking to persuade his workmen to agree to that wonderful sliding scale that is guaranteed to secure to them work as long as time lasts.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie is undoubtedly a man whose opinions are entitled to weight; and his judgment upon iron and steel manufacturing, which has provided his fortune, should be very sound. Doubtless, it is true, that Pittsburgh industry has nothing to fear from Southern or Western competition. Her commanding natural situation will assure her at least an equal chance always in competition; though she will not encroach the trade of the country. Her mills will be busy when there is business; and will be slack when there is not enough to go around; as in the present situation. Transportation charges will always serve a protective tariff to manufacturers, in this big country, and no one place is going to do all the business. The many large furnaces which have within a few years been built in Alabama, upon her almost great beds of coal and iron, will secure the cheap production of pig iron from there; and the competition caused by the Northern furnaces will secure cheap production of iron here; and has done so already. The price of pig iron has never been so low in a normal market, such as we now have. It will never again rise to very high figures. It is being made now by some Southern furnaces at a cost hardly above that in England; and yet these Pennsylvania furnaces can meet the competition in the Northern market, notwithstanding the very low rates of freight that are given the Southern pig iron by the Southern railroads and steamship.

There is great room for a reduction in freight charges for the Northern railroads to their furnaces, and they will make it when they must do so to keep them in blast. There is no sign of any fairly located furnace in Pennsylvania being stopped by Southern competition. Their fuel need not cost

them more; and the Southern ores after a while will be more costly to mine than now, when the surface is being stripped. There is no place in the world where iron manufacture has the same natural cheapness as at Cornwall; with the cost of mining down to ten or fifteen cents a ton, and the finest smelting coal close at hand.

LAST December the captain of the British mail steamer, the Hysioth, formally annexed the Cook or Hysioth Islands about 700 miles southeast of Hawaii. The Hysioth had sailed from Honolulu in compliance with orders, and no one knew that annexation was thought of until she appeared in the solitary harbor of the group in Karatonga Island, and the British flag was hoisted at the three capital villages of the three groups. The islands are very fertile, and the 10,000 natives are advanced in civilization. Nearly all can read and write English, and they live in well built stone houses. There are several mysterious and very ancient stone forts on the islands. That they were not long ago annexed by some great power is probably due to the absence of any harbor, and the many dangerous coral reefs surrounding them. Passing ships give them a wide berth, and their commerce is trifling. Nature appears to have established a protective system there on a basis of coral reefs. There is one point on the coast of Karatonga, where engineers have reported that a lighthouse might be made with the expenditure of some money, and it is probable that England proposes to make it.

THERE has just been discovered in a quarry at Meriden, Connecticut, a remarkable fossil tree, which geologists declare is the only specimen of the genus Gigantia. It is said that this species of tree is mentioned by Herodotus as existing several hundred years before Christ. At the present time but 90 feet of the tree have been uncovered.

BALLARD F. FRENCH, the leader of a faction in a bloody Kentucky feud, recently visited Louisville to purchase goods for his country store in the mountains, and told a reporter that he had left Perry county, the scene of the feud, because the expenses were too heavy. He was called a wealthy man there, but he could not stand the expense of the feud and left that county to save his property, not his life. He said he was not scared, but the leader of the other faction said that he was a body guard.

"At one time I had 30 men in my employ, and I was paying each of them \$50 a month, and furnishing them with rations. Considering all things they cost me \$2,000 a month. I did not keep that many long, but I nearly always had several to whom I paid salaries to protect me. I provided them with arms and food, and they carried the trouble not less than 150 Winchester rifles, bead-s revolvers and cartridges."

He said that the feud had cost him not less than \$20,000, for though he had hosts of friends ready to fight for him he was expected to foot the bill, and was bled for loans that would never be paid.

This certainly reveals a peculiar state of society in the mountains of old Kentucky, not a hundred miles from the Virginia Springs, where in the summer the cream of culture, wealth and fashion take luxurious ease. Supposing some more enterprising leader of the mountaineers should take a colony to the north, and strike the diamonds and other riches at the springs. Fortunately they are an honest lot and not given to speculation on the rights of capital.

WAMAMAKER'S

Philadelphia, Thursday, Feb. 14, 1900.

Exit Saint Valentine.

Today interest ends with him for a twelvemonth. Belated affections may be saved from protest at any hour to-day. The Valentines hold the counters until this evening. Enter Saint Martin, so often called the patron of clothes, presumably because while yet a soldier he divided his cloak with his sword that he might protect a naked beggar from cold.

Interest centres here now in clothes and their belongings, Dress Materials, Silks, and Trimmings.

The collections are increasing in beauty and variety so rapidly that daily calls are needed to keep pace with the growing exposition. Many ladies visiting the store lose much by not frequenting the circling passages to the right and left on the Main Aisle, where fixture tops and counter ends display many novelties, specimens of thousands more upon the shelves, which may be seen for the asking.

Tax your memory for the places throughout the world where the best Dress Goods originate whether of silk or mohair, cotton or wool, linen or worsted, then demand of us the products. Your asking brings the best qualities and styles of the most honored makers to view in profusion elsewhere unknown.

And so of all dress fixings. Stop over these Persian Gallons. Why Gallons? Just a name, and trade-names are often nonsense. They are garnitures for waist and skirt, sleeve and neck, Swiss, French, American.

The compliments for this stock are numerous, and well they may be. The gold and silver, the Oriental colors that please and never tire—the hint is enough to suggest that you should see them.

Continued talk of Dress Goods may weary you—but the stuffs can only refresh and please.

The northeast corner of the Basement is a Carpet and Oil Cloth Bargain Department. Remnants and broken lots go down there. A remnant is the glory of a dry-goods item. The best sellers make quickest remnants, either in Dress Goods or Carpets.

The literature of Jerseys is interesting when good garments and bargain prices unite to make it. Therefore this ought to be good reading:

Jerseys with white vests. The white slightly soiled. When first here you paid \$3.75, \$3.50 and \$2.50. Now you may pay \$2, \$1.75 and \$1.50. They are not soiled enough to say "dirt cheap," but they are all the same.

Silk finish Garibaldi Waists. Were \$8, \$6 and \$4, but are \$5, \$3.50 and \$2.

Braided Jerseys, some Norfolk, all French, were \$7 to \$3.50, are \$4.50 to \$2.

Of itself that is all Jersey Greek, but the goods will translate it. Salespeople are the interpreters.

In all the recent changes of the store, what other has been so widely approved as the new place for Muslin Underwear on the second floor? The whole range of the business shows general appreciation, buyers of the finer or the cheaper grades equally pleased.

To-day we add some bargains in Gowns:

For \$1. A Muslin Gown, plaited and tucked, trimmed with edging and insertion. The best for the money in our stock this season. A portion of this lot has double edging at neck and very fine plaiting on the yoke.

For \$1.50. Two lots, one of them with very elaborate embroidery, and the other with double edgings on neck, front and sleeves.

The assortment of 12 styles at \$1.25 to \$1.75. The items referred to would make a gown stock of themselves. They are, however, but a trifle of the whole.

Incompleteness is an unknown word in our Muslin Underwear.

Second floor, first gallery.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

SALEMEN—WE WISH A FEW MEN to sell our goods by sample to the sale and retail trade. A great many men in our line. Knows 2 cent stamp. Wants \$1 per day. Permanent position. No outside selling. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. J. W. WAMAMAKER, Lancaster, Pa.

BRANCH HOUSES—12 Warren St., New York; 101 West 4th St., New York; For sale by JOHN S. MUSSEY, No. 3 North Street, Columbia, S. C.

FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON.

POPE MFG. CO.,

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD USE

CASARD'S MILD CURED HAMS.

The J. S. Casard's New Process Ham prepared in the very best way. It is made of the finest pork and is cured in a special way. It is the best ham in the world. It is sold in 10 lb. and 20 lb. cans. It is sold in 10 lb. and 20 lb. cans. It is sold in 10 lb. and 20 lb. cans.

WE HAVE TOO MANY CANNED GOODS.

And to move some of them more rapidly, offer you FELL'S CORN.

At a Special Price—Four Cans for \$5. This is not our best corn, but fresh picked out of the field, and every can guaranteed.

FELL'S TOMATOES.

Quart cans—three cans for \$5. This is lower than they ought to be sold, but we are bound to turn them.

BURSK'S!

BARAINS FOR THE NEXT SIX DAYS!

REIST ON HIS DIGNITY!

Big Bargains For the Next Six Days!

12 gallons Best Headlight Oil (Water White) for \$1.

10 pounds of Layer Oiled Raisins (Stemless) for \$1.

25 pounds of Rolled Apples for \$1.

21 pounds of Best Laundry Starch for \$1.

11 pounds of Fine Mixed Candy for \$1.

21 pounds of Best Laundry Starch for \$1.

15 pounds of Extra Large Fine Gum Drops for \$1.

17 pounds of Fresh Tea Crackers (just received) for \$1.

15 pounds of Dried Evaporated Corn for \$1.

10 pounds of Baker's Chocolate for \$1.

10 Good Brooms for \$1.

10 pounds "Best" Mince-meat for \$1.

TAR SOAP!

The King of all Tar Soaps! Makes good leather, bores the skin. Made of Pure Vegetable Oil, Castile Soap, Glycerine, and other fine ingredients. Used by all Mechanics, Painters, Firemen, Foundrymen, Printers, Blacksmiths, Farmers, and all requiring a Healthy Soap. Nothing better in the world for Chapped or Bruised Hands.

J. FRANK REIST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER, Northeast Corner West King and Prince Streets, LANCASTER, PA.

Telephone and Free Delivery.

CLOTHING, & MARTIN BROS.

Out, Out, They "Got to Go!"

These prices are clearing the store of Winter Clothing. Best values ever given for so little money at the cut price sale of best made Clothing and Furnishing Goods. Remember every store doesn't have Overcoats, Suits and Extra Trousers so well made, so perfectly fitting. Isn't \$3 or \$4 a nice sum to save on a suit or Overcoat? \$10 suits, Overcoats and Storm Coats. Men's \$15 and \$12 suits in one lot at \$7.50. For Men's \$10 Suits and \$8 Overcoats. See the big values in Boys' and Children's Clothing. Here it is again at another cut price. Children's Flannel Waists, 35c, 45c, and \$1.00. Such values never heard of before. Men's Neckwear, Stocks and Four-in-Hands at \$1.00 and \$1.50. Men's and Boys' Half Hose at 17c and 27c. You'll think it unlikely to get such values at such prices.

See Children's Ribbed Merino Hose at 10c and 25c.

MARTIN BROS.

DRY GOODS

FEBRUARY BARGAINS

No. 6 and 8 North Queen St.

GIVLER'S NEW STORE.

Ladies' and Children's Coats

REMARKABLE OF COST.

A Few Fine FLUSH COATS at Cost and Less.

BLANKETS, COMFORTS, FLANNELS AND UNDERWEAR.

DRESS GOODS at Bargain Prices.

TABLE LINENS, HAPKINS MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS at City Prices.

John S. Givler

6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

FINAL CLOSING OUT SALE

LADIES' COATS

New York Store.

WE have marked down every garment in stock to prices that will make them quick sellers!

LADIES' BLACK NEWMARKETS Reduced from \$10 to \$7.

BLACK AND BROWN RAGLANS Reduced from \$8 to \$5.

STRIPED AND BLACK RAGLANS Reduced from \$10 to \$7.

STRIPED NEWMARKETS Reduced from \$8 to \$5.

One Lot of LADIES' AND MISSES' NEWMARKETS Reduced from \$8 to \$5.

LADIES' FLUSH JACKETS Reduced to \$5.00.

SHAL FLUSH WRAPS AND SACQUES Reduced to \$10.00.

LADIES' CLOTH MODERNS Reduced to \$5.00.

ABOVE are all Brand New Goods, made for this season's trade.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

CHILDREN'S COATS;

FROM 40c TO 75c.

WATT & SHAND

6, 8 and 10 East King Street, LANCASTER, PA.

THE PEOPLE'S CASH STORE.

NOW OPENING.

ELEGANT

New Styles