lly intelligencer.

The Power of the Senator.

The said that Geogramman Dalrell

The Caristopher Mages cannot selve Pittsburg postomos against Mr.

The maintee; and if so, there will

a me doubt that Quay is part and

of this has brought the Legislature

in this has brought the Legislature

the dedicat servant; but there are
that indicate rebellion in Philadel
to well as Pittsburg, which are the
Republican bulwarks of the state.

Republican party has been in su-Sepublican party has been in su-sected of Pennsylvania for many arough the cohesion of its leaders are control of the spoils of office, sking off from the national crib shock to their constituand their return to the trough it in the collapse of their power. iment of putting one man the party may not be successful parative release from such on during the four years of geverament. It is certain h that no such dictatorship would ured by the Democratic party; but publican machine in this state has so employent during many years of s that it is not safe to predict that it Il be resisted, now that it is in the ds of the senators holding the federal

It seems to be Mr. Harrison's will to of the senators govern the appointments office. It is an altogether wrongful tion to make of them, but it is one high has come about naturally through livers influences, one of which is that rking politicians of late years have sken possession of the Senate, and er lies in the power which the Senate has to defeat the president's appointts. When President Cleveland went at there were hundreds of appointents lying unconfirmed by the Senate; arse their confirmation had been reed because they were Democrats, and he Republican senators had the power of leaving the place open for the appointment of Republicans by the incoming ent; but the facts shows what they ave the power and the will to do; that the body is thoroughly partisan, and proses to use the offices for partisan adntage. It follows that the senators ill be ready to use their confirming ower against a Republican as well as a ratio president, if he does not act

Tae power of the government is fast ing in the Senate at the expense of House, the direct representatives of the people, where proverbially it resides; and certainly the representative has a ter claim than the senator for the doption of his recommendation to office his district, if either has such claim. the representative should be supposed to have a better acquaintance with the sharacter of the applicant, who is his alghbor. And the senator, before whom the nomination comes for confirmation, ald bear an impartial attitude towards

But there is no good reason for making sither senator or representative the disaser of the offices. There is no reason my the partisans of any man or clique in a party should be rewarded with office. It generally happens thus, however, and strong and well advised president, equipped with a cabinet of like quality, it is wise, that factions and bosses in a party should be discountenanced, instead of being encouraged with the control of the spoils; and that the president

rism and his administration chiefs are evidently not of this metal. The Red, Yellow and Black. In treating the race question, the colered ex-S nator Bruce, bewails the hard tment of the Indian, the Chinaman and the pegro, at the hands of the white man; but if the good and evil could be dammed up just at present, it might be aubtful whether these races do not after all owe the white race more thanks than me. The Indian was originally a brutal savage, living in the midst of great ural wealth, which he did not know how to use. He had many good qualities, and might in several thousand years have achieved civilization; but white man found him he was like a dog in a manger or a pig in a parlor and all the bounties of nature in his wanderful country were wasted upon him. Now he has been driven to Western lands where he still occupies many shousand acres more than he can use. In some cases he has been forced to a wonderfully rapid civilization, in sers to equally rapid extermination. It is a question of the survival of the fittest; and the survivors will have to thank the coming of the ite man for their elevation many desees above the miserable hunters and ermen who formed the basis of Cooper's masterly romances. The Chinaman comes over and is given everything but the right of citizenship which he does not want. He returns to his sative land wealthy and happy, and takes home with him some trace at least of our more vigorous and enlightened ilization. He has given us nothing but labor, of which we already have sough, and instead of gratitude for is benefits received he displays satisfacon over his "spoiling of the Philistines." Se occasionally gets himself killed at at expense to our government and ills a lot of our benevolent missionaries equal expense to his own. The an has to thank Providence that he s not a miserable savage in the wilds of the land of his fathers, hunted and

results are happy. The Blaking Fund. Mr. Wherry's movement to examine the conduct of the sinking fund is a one. While the state officers are to increas, the taxation, he gives which show that the state has large sums by the sale of United bonds, belonging to the magnificent vated in open house in Magnificent vated in open house in Magnificent vated in open house in Magnificent in Magnificent vated in open house in open house i

sed by the Arab slave traders for

hose suppression the great European

court are now operating on the east

cannot see that in the long run the

er races have a very crushing indict-

at against the white people, for with

at deal of unrecorded good and the

and abuse and wrong they have mingled

comparatively higher premium than United States bonds. The state is embarrassed with the amount of money going to the sinking fund, where it lies unprofitably, unless it is invested in the purchase of United States or state bonds, which are at so high a premium, that but small saving can be made in the purchase. The Rein refunding the 'state dobt was silly or corrupt enough to make a long loan, without reserving the power to redeem it. The presumption is that the officials profited by so foolish a performance, for which the state now

On Iron Manufacture. The creditors of the Reading Iron works do not seem to be very eager to accept the payment offered them in the postponed bonds of the concern, and they seem to have good ground for their re. luctance. This is the second time that the company has made such a proposition to its creditors in the course of a few years. The last extension granted it has served but to put it in deeper debt; and and certainly it seems to be a remarkable demand by managers who have so signally failed to make the property profitable, that they should be given another chance. and particularly; when it manifestly has been bad management that has caused

the collapse. Some people say that the Reading iron works failure is a proof that liron manufacture in Eastern Pennsylvania is at such disadvantage that it can no longer be made profitable. They say it is going West to the natural gas and South to contiguous coal and ore. Maybe it is; but there is no present sign of it, and the Reading works failure certainly is not one. It the money needlessly expended by that concern in salaries had gone to pay its debts there would have been no collapse. These are not times when extravagance in iron manufacture can be indulged in; and neither the West nor the South can stand it any better than the East. Pittsburg with all its natural advantage is complaining more loudly of unremunerative business than any place in the country; and the great Illinois mills find profits so small that they are forced to combine.

Every section of the country has its advantages and disadvantages for the iron manufacturer, and at present the indications are quite as favorable in Eastern Pennsylvania as in any other section. It has lower wages and proximity to the seaboard and the market in its favor. It needs lower freight rates on its materials, which will come when the railroads' managers know that it is vital. Whatever the future may bring forth, it is certain that for the present Eastern Pennsylvania is secure in its fron manu-

THE "Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children From Cruelty" announces that it feels that the time has arrived when a strong effort should be made to extend its protecting influence by establishing agencles throughout the entire limits of the state. It appears to be induced to feel this way by the addition of some \$12,000 in legacles to its permanent fund, and by the great success of its work in Philadelphia. where it has undoubtedly done a great deal of good. The annual report says : "In the twelve years the society has been in operation it has received and investigated in plates, lead, old powter, brass, iron, brass wire copper in plates, wool, cattern 20,819 children, obtained 2,611 convictions in cases prosecuted, and rescued 6,756 children from dens of vice and from neglect and crueity, who were placed by the society in comfortable homes where they were under a good moral influence. It has sheltered, clothed and fed 3,730 children, and furnished 33,562 meals. During the year we noticed a failing off in the number of complaints, principally of neglect. This can be attributed in part to the good effects of the enforcements of the high license law, which greatly reduced the number of liquor salcons, particularly those where whicky was sold for five cents." This is valuable testimony as to the effect of high

A CONSULAR report on the china trade at Limoges, France, shows that the effect of the recent increase of American and English manufacture has been in the main beneficial to that famous French factory, as it has compelled the introduction of machinery and the careful attention to all details, as is always the case with sharp competition. A few years ago the chips from the potters and molders, with the debris from the broken ware before it had been baked, was thrown away ; to-day, it le all reground and worked over bymachinery. The broken chins is now used as an ingredient in the enamel. The china made at Limoges last year was valued at \$3,600,-000. Americans bought the fluest of the

As spring approaches, people begin to think of their lawns and gardens, and any novel suggestion in that line is of interest. Lancaster has always been noted for the general love of flowers displayed by her people, and travellers often remark that even in the poorest quarters there are flowering plants in the windows in winter and well kept gardens in summer. Water plants were the subject of a very interesting essay read before the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences recently by the naturalist, Jesse Y. Burk. He urged the construction of water gardens of plants that could be left out in winter, as well as of the curious exotice requiring house protection. As instances of plants belonging to the water's margin he mentioned the cat-tail, the reed, the arrow head, the forget me-not, the splicher plant and the drosers. Proand described the confervas, the duck weed (lemns), the explis, the riccis and the salvinia, plants so minute that they can be beautifully grown in mere saucers on the window sill of the invalid. Apart from their beauty and scientific curiosity, such little gardens furnished exhaustiess fields for the nicroscopic study of the minuter forms of animal life. Passing to the deeper water, Mr. Burk described the utricularis, with its curious little bladders, adapted as traps for animals (for this is now classed as one of the carnivorous plants); the delicate nitella, in which the circulation of the vegetable fluids msy be seen through transparent walls.

One of the most interesting plants exhibited and described was the pontederia crassipes, a relative of our common pickerel weed, having inflated petioles, which enables it to float upon the surface of the water, and sending out runners to produce other plants, forming a complete raft. This plant produces clusters of large scales like Rowers. The vallisheria was described, with its carious habit of producing the female flowers on a long spiral stem and the male flowers on a short stem at the bottom of the river. At the proper time these male flowers become loose and float on the surface of the water, fertilizing the others, which are then drawn beneath the surface to ripen the seed. He said that even the magnificent Victoria Regia could be cultivated in open pends if started in the greenhouse in March and transplanted about July, with a fair prospect of its flowering before frost.

WHY THIS CELEBRATION ! Frequent Tarif Bix Times Greater Than

Among the curious propositions for spending money before the state Legislature is a bill to appropriate £1,500 "for the celebration of the signing of the first tariff law by George Washington, to be held at Lanca ter on July 4 next." If the people of the United Sistem should revive the tariff set of 1789, imposing a duty averaging 8 per cent upon a few hundred articles, and get rid of the act of 1883, lavying an average duty of 47 per cent, on 4,000 articles, they would, indeed, have reason for celebrating at Lancaster, and everywhere else, on the 4th of July and every other day in the year.

We have no idea that our patriotic and tariff loving representatives at Harrisburg aver examined the tariff act signed by Washington, and which the patriots of that day and generation considered sufficient for the support of the government and for the encouragement and protection of manufacture. encouragement and protection of manufac-turers. In order that they may vote intel-ligently we publish it. The Mills tariff reform bill proposed an average of duties six times higher than the tariff set of 1789,

which follows:
An act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandles imported into the United States.

SECTION I. Whereas, it is necessary for the support of the United States and the encouragement and protection of manufacturers that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandles imported, be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that, on and after the first day of August next ensuing, the soveral duties hereinafter mentioned shall be laid on the following goods, wares and merchandles imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, that is to say: On all distilled spirits of Jamsics proof, per gallon, 10 cents; on all other wines, per gallon, 12 cents; on all other wines, per gallon, 18 cents; on beer, ale or porter, per gallon, 10 cents; on beer, ale or porter in bottles, per dozen, 20 cents; on malt, per bushel, 10 cents; on brown sugars, per pound, 1 cent; on ioaf sugars, per pound, 3 cents; on all other sugars, per pound, 3 cents; on all other sugars, per pound, 3 cents; on all other sugars, per pound, 6 cents; on all other sugars, per pound, 6 cents; on all other sugars, per pound, 7 cents; on all other sugars, per pound, 8 cents; on all other sugars, per pound, 6 cents; on cooper, per pound, 2 cents; on all candles of wax or spermacetti, per pound, 6 cents; on cheese, per pound, 4 cents; on all candles of wax or spermacetti, per pound, 6 cents; on cheese, per pound, 7 cents; on all shoes, slippers or goloshes made of leather, per pair, 7 cents; on all shoes, slippers or goloshes made of leather, per pair, 7 cents; on untarred cordage and yarn, for every 112 pounds, 75 cents; on untarred cordage and yarn, for every 112 pounds, 75 cents; on untarred cordage and yarn, for every 112 pounds, 60 cents; on cents; on untarred cordage and yarn, for every 112 pounds, 75 cents; on untarred cordage and yarn, for every 112 pounds, 75 cents; on cents; on cents; on cents; on cents; on untarred cordage and yarn, for every 112 pound An act for laying a duly on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the yarn, for every 112 pounds, 69 cents; on twine or pack thread, for every 112 pounds, 200 cents; on all steel, unwrought, for every 200 cents; on all steel, unwrought, for every 112 pounds, 56 cents; on nalls and epikes, per pound, 1 cent; on sait, per bushel, 6 cents; on snuff, per pound, 6 cents; on indigo, per pound, 16 cents; on wool and cotton cards, per dezen, 50 cents; on cents; on cents; on pickled fish, per barrel, 75 cents; on dried fish, per quintal, 50 cents; on teas imported from Unina or India, Bohes, per pound, 6 cents; Fuchong or other black teas, per pound, 10 cents; all Hyson teas per pound, 20 cents; all cher green teas, per pound, 12 cents; on all teas imported from Europe, Bohes, per pound, 26 cents; all other green teas, per pound, 13 cents; all Hyson teas, per pound, 16 cents; all other green teas, per pound, 16 cents; on all looking giaseses, window and other glass, except bleck quart bottles, and other glass, except bleck quart bottles, chins, stone and earthenware, gunpowder, paint ground in oil, shoe and knee buckles, gold and sliver lest, blank books, 10 per centum ad valoren; on all writing, print-ing or wrapping paper, paper hangings and pasteboard, cabinot wares, buttons, saddles, gloyes of leather, 7½ per centum ad va-lorem; hats of beaver, fur, wool or mixture of either; millinery ready made, cast ings of Iron, silt and folled Iron, leather tanned or tawed, manufactures of leather, canes, walking sticks and whips, clothing ready made, brushes, gold, silver and plated ware, jewelry and paste work, anchors, wrought, tin and pewter ware, 7½ per centum ad valorem; on playing cards, per pack, 10 cents. On every coach, charlot or other four wheeled

carriage, and on every chaine or other two wheeler or part thereof, 15 per centum ad valorem. On all other goods, wares and merchandise, 5 per centum on the value thereof at the time and place of importation except as follows: Saitpetre, tin in pigs, tin brass wire, copper in plates, wool, cotton, dyeing woods and dyeing drugs, raw hides, beaver and all other furs and deer skins. Section 2. And be it further enscied by the authority sforesaid that from and after the lat day of December, which shall be in the year 1790, there shall be paid a duty on every 112-pounds weight of hemp imported as aforesaid of 60 cents, and on cotton per pound 3 cents.

Section 3. And be it enseted by the authority aforesaid that all the duties paid or secured to be paid upon any of the goods, wares and merchandise as aforesaid, except

on distilled spirits, other than brandy of geneva wares or merchandise, as shall within twelve months after payment made or security given be exported to any country within the limits of the United States, as settled by the late treaty of peace, shall be refunded except 1 per centum on the amount of the said duties, in consideration of the expense which shall have occurred by the entry and safekeeping thereof. Section 4. And be it enacted by the au-thority aforesaid that there shall be allowed and paid on every quintal of dried and on every barrel of pickled fish of the fisheries of the United States, and on every barrel of salted provisions of the United States,

citizen or citizens thereof, or in vessels built citizen or citizens thereof, or in vessels built in foreign countries and on the 16th day of May last wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and so continuing until the time of importation.
Section 6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this act shall continue and be in force until the 1st day of June, which shall be in the year of our Lord, 1796, and from thence until the end of the next succeeding session of Congress which shall be heldthereafter and no longer.
Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUNIENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN ADAMS, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate. Approved June 1, 1789, GEORGE WASHINGTON,

President of the United States.

PERSONAL.

DR GEORGE P. KERN, a widely known and success'ni physician in active practice for fifty years, and until lately true'see of the Norristown insane asylum, died on Wednesday night, at Bath, PA, aged 72. PRESIDENT HABRISON and Governo

Beaver acknowledge receipt of compit-mentary tickets for admission to the Ath-ietic base ball grounds for the season. Governor Beaver says he never saw the national game played. PROFESSOR CHARLES BICEFORD,

Professor Charles Bickford, of Boston, in a lecture on the Delsarte philosophy, a night or two ago in that city, said: "Though I do not suigize Francis Delsarte, I place in his crown of earthly glory a brighter gem than any of his disciples have yet placed there when I say that he was too manly, too honest, too intelligent and far-seeing, to publish what is now known as the 'Delsarte Philosophy.'"

DAVID CROWELL, of San Diego, Cal.

DAVID CROWELL, of San Diego, Cal., a mining expert well known in the West, is in Reading. He says that he has been in the recently discovered gold region in Mexico, and does not speak favorably of the prospects. He advises all persons who contemplate going to the new Ri Dorado to stay away. He says that he has seen lots of Pennsylvanians in that region who would be glad to sell the clothes off their backs to get home.

JAMES H. WINDRIM, of Philadelphia, AMES H. WINDRIM, of Philadelphia, who has been offered the position of supervising architect of the treasury, is a graduate of Girard college, whose most important work as an architect is the great Masonic Temple of Philadelphia. Windrim's plans Temple of Philadelphia. Windrim's plans were chosen from a large number of others, and it caused great diseatisfaction among the older architecta. Mr. Windrim was only twenty-six years old at that time. Among the other works which he had charge of were Jay Cooko's house, "Ogontz," at Chelten Hills, the Academy of Natural Ecience, the Bank of Northern Liberties.

the Tradeomen's bent, the Girard estate stores on Market etreet, just included, the Hotel Lafayette, the College of Physicians and the Western Baving Fund building.

The Less Atlants.

For many centuries there has been a tradition of a long lost teland called atlants.

The Greek geographers located it in the Atlantic Ocean, west of the northwest part of Africa and the Pillars of Herenies. The beakings of Atlantis are said to have invade Europe and Africa, and to have been defeated by the Athenians.

All the legends agree that it was a vest te-

All the legends agree that it was a vast is-land, of inexhaustible resources, and in-habited by a race of superior people. For ages this island has existed only in legendary lore. But now, when the light of snodern re-search is turned full upon the investigation, bashold the lest Atlantis at our very doors. So the bigsted medical crearnity were grop-So the bigoted medical fraternity goes grop-ing about in the dark, seeking for an Atlantis or Reculapius when if they would investi-gate they would beheld the lost Atlantis at gate they would baheld the lost Atlantis at their very door. With their ancient text brok, a case of physic, a paper in their wast-coat giving them license to practice, experiment and dose with their injurious drugs, cauterize and perform unnecessary acts, with no potson or laws to hold them accountable, they continue their bigoted, ur justified practice, staring into vacancy, and imsglaing that they see in themselves an Esculapius.

Wrapped in ancient bigotry, they are crying out against all improvements that have been made in medical science. They denounce any new idea advanced by a layman or an opposition school as a feaud.

Why?

Bocaus humanity will not be benefitted?

Why?
Because themselve will not be benefited?
Not at all, but because their special ismald not make the discovery.
Yet they concede that there is no remedy known to their materia medica that will curs an advanced kidney malady and the diseases arising therefrom—although many of them know from crowning proof that Warner's 8a'o Cure will — but unscrupulously treat symptoms and call them a disease, when in reality they know they are but symptoms.
A few of the more honest physicians admit

A few of the more honest physicians admit that Warnor's Safe Cure is a valuable remedy, and a great blessing to mankind, but say, in so many words, when asked why they do not prescribe it, that they cannot, according to their code Nevertheless, the world is first becoming sat's fied that the cure for hidney and liver diseases, in whatever form or condition, has been discovered, and there is no doubt but

long after such bigotry as we have instanced is dead and buried. The late eminent physician and writer, Dr.
J. G. Holland, published in "Scribner's
Monthly," and showed his opinion of such bigotry, and no doubt was satisfied that At-lantis might possibly be discovered in a pro-prietary medicine, when he wrote editorially,

best proprietary medicines of the day were more successful than many of the physicians, and most of them, is should be remembered, were first discovered or used in actual medical practice. When, however, any shrewd person, knowing their virtue, and foreseeing their popularity, secures and advertises them, then, in the opinion of the bigoted, all virtue went out of them."

"I wonder how it is that I awrence Barrett always keeps his voice so clear and resonant?" Why I suppose, like every other sensible man, he keeps a supply of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup."

Sheumati in had had hold of me for two or those years. I tried Salvation Oil; it quickly gave me relief, and I have not had it since.

WM. GLARK,

Clifton, Baltimore County, Md.

The Secret Cause of Most Ladles' Trouble

A SAD WOMAN,

The Secret Cause of Most Ladles' Troubles Explained and Some Sensible Advice Given It is and to say that not one women in ten thousand lives a single week in which she does not either dry or feel like crying. The cares of life, disappointments, and, more than all edge, weaknesses and pains make all women more or less miserable. This is all wrong. Women were made for happiness, not for misery. When a women is weak she requires strength. Her body, her mind, and all her faculties and inactions must be put in a healthy condition, or she cannot secure stren, in. Nature is always ready to do this, but nature almost always requires assistance, and the question therefore is, "How can we best awais nature?"

The finest physicians in the medical projession have agreed that nothing ac surely and easily does this as pure whickey taken in moderation, either before meals or between meals. The effect is to gently and healthity stimulate at the faculties to vigorous action, and thus nature is assisted and six engils given. There are hundreds and thousands of ladies in America, to day, who are growing stronger, healthier and more attractive in appearance by the tudicious use of buffy's Fure Mait Whiskey. Many of these ladies are the wives of ministers and professors, and hundreds of them are temperance women. They reside that Duffy's Fure Mait Whiskey is a medicine, not a drink, and that it turn'shes the best and only positive help to weakened be dies that has ever been discovered. Wreat care, should be exercised, however, to secure only the genuine, which is absolutely pure, for there are many so called whisking in the market, that are a positive injury to anyone who uses them. We venture to asset, however, that not one woman in five hundred who will carefully use this great aid to health in moderation will continue to suffer from weaknesses, but on the contrary, will find a frontware and the presence of perfect health. (1)

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LADIES

WHO VALUE A REFINED COMPLETION

It imparts a brilliant transparency to the skin. Removes all pimples, trackies and dis-colorations, and makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It contains no lime, white, lead or arsenic. In three shades, pink or flesh, white and bruneits

FOR BALE BY All Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers Sverywhere.

SPERMARE OF IMITATIONS.

LEGAL NOTIONS. ESTATE OF FRANCIS X. HIEMENZ. La late of Lancaster city, deceased. Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them without delay for settlement to the ndersigned, residing in Lancaster, Pa.

FRANCISHIEMENZ,

JOHN HIEMENZ,

JERUME HIEMENZ,

JERUME HIEMENZ,

Administrators.

A. H. FRITCHET, Attorney. STATE OF WILLIAM SPENCER. the late of Strasburg borough, deceased. Let ters testamentary on soid estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons in rebired thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and the se having claims or demands against the same, will persont them without delay for settlement to the undersigned, residing in Strasburg borough.

GEO M. KLINE Attornoy. mil 6 of F

620 M. KLINE, Attorney. ESTATE OF EDWIN HOPION,

ISTATE OF RDWIN HOPION, late of West Hempfied, deceased. Letters of administration, with will annexed, on said estate having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned, residing in Silver Spring.

SUSAN HOPION, Administratrix, c. t. a.

A. O. NEWHER, Attorney. feb22 8td 7*

ESTATE OF BERNHARD HAMMEL MSTATE OF BERNHARD HAMMEL, I late of Lancaster city, deceased. Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons in debted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned, residing in Lancaster city.

B. Frank Fehleman.

B. Frank Fehleman.

B. Frank Fehleman.

attorney. ESTATE OF ELIZABETH HENSLER,
late of the city of Lancaster, deceased.
Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, as d those having claims or demands against the same, will present them without delay for settle-ment to the uncorsigned, residing in this deliphia.

JOHN M. HENSLER,
JOHN M. COYLE, Atty.

Mail strater.

Spring Millinery.

On account of the three past days' storm the Dresses and Wraps will continue on public view one day more. Tuesday, 26th, first view of

As pigments are to pictorial art, so are silk and wool, or worsted, to textile art. With them the fancy of the designer works at the best when diagonal or grenadine weaves are the groundwork for plush decoration. It is this chance for effect, this inherent possibility of beauty, that keeps cloth and plush, in some form, constantly popular.

Is this true? Then many women will be interested in certain counters in the centre and very real cheapness, that to women with limited purses or prudent minds, will give the added charm of possession.

As they were it was distance, not the distance of enchantment; as they are it is familiarity, not of contempt, but ownership.

Half prices! Why? Just this-the Dress Patterns, Robes, are not just in, they are just out. Out of darkness and into light. You know we have now and have had the Dress Goods stock of the world.

Paris laughs, Berlin sneers, Vienna ogles, New York snubs
—all right, Philadelphia can stand it-Wanamaker's is here.

The concentration of the world of anything makes a crowd which forces something or somebody to the rear. And so these wool and plush dress patterns were crowded out. That's why they are here. Today they come to the front. Gloriosa, Challis, Roubaix Robes, the whole sweet troupe stand aside while these 500 Robe Patterns take precedence.

Whatever may be said of all the rest of the Grand Army of Dress Stuffs, these at least are cheapest, \$5, \$6, \$8, \$10, \$12. Look over the colors, examine the qualities, study the decoration. If you have the money and want a dress, ten to one you'll buy.

Near by are the Remnants. Centre aisle.

Stationery is just as we would choose to have it. Kinds and amounts as well as place and light are as near perfect as we know how to make them.

With all the rest, we are in better shape to take Engraving orders. A quiet cubby-hole of a room right in the department where you can say your say and choose your styles without a thought of obtrusive eyes or

As fine Engraving as can be done. And prompt. North west of centre.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

HARD WARE,

MARSHALL & RENGIER.

Hardware! Hardware! JUST RECEIVED AT

MARSHALL & RENGIER'S,

9& 11 South Queen St., A LARGE INVOICE OF

TOBACCO TWINE & TOJACCO PAPER.

Sold at the Lowest Market Pricer.

Also, large assortment of

HOUSE-STIRE GOODS! AND A LARGE LOT OF

PRIME NEW OLOVER SEED.

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BAUMGARDNER'S COMPANY.

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YARDS:-- North Prince Street, near deading

PAINTS CHLERY COMPOUND

It Made Mother Stong

panied by melancholis, etc., and it has done her a world of good. It to the only medicine that strengthese the nerves " G. H. BREES, Orbisonia, Pa.

Paine's Celery Compound

strengthens and builds up the cid, and cure
their infirmities. Rhoumailan, indigestio
and nervousness yield quicety to the curativ
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YOUR BABY will be roop, plump and mer.

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50c., 75c, and \$1.00 a Yard.

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Whole Floors or Parts of Floors will be

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Two Show Cases and Window Fixtures for

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WEIKEL'S NORTH QUEEN STREET mari-tra LANCASTER, PA.

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Special prices on LINEN TOWELS.

One lot of heavy Linen Towels, bordered and fringed, at 10c; regular price FOR RENT,

One lot of fine Damask Towels, knotted tringe; also some heavy Towels, extra large, at 12 ic; regular price 18c. One lot of very large heavy Damask Towels, at 15c; regular price 20c. One lot of very large Linen Towels, at 2d and 4th Floors Over One lot of very large Linen Towels, at 19c; regular price 25c.
One lot of Fancy Bordered Towels; also extra large, all white, Barnsley Towels, at 25c; regular price 37c.
Another lot of those heavy red bordered Napkins, at 5c.
One lot of Plaid Muslins and Lace Checks, at 12tc; regular price 18s.
One lot of colored Check Lawns, at 10c; regular price 12tc.
Another large lot of 3 to 4 inch wide real Torchon Laces, at 10c a yard; regular price 15c. FREY & ECKERT'S Nos. 8 and 5 East King Street.

The balance of those beautiful Hamburg Edges at 5 and 10c a yard; regular price 10 to 18c. rented, and partitioned to suit good tenants, if applied for soon : with easy access, having

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One lot of one-string embroidered Kid Gloves, 4 buttoned, tan color, scalloped top, at 50c; regular price 75c. One lot of dropped stitched Lisle Hose in fancy slates and modes, at 48c; regu-lar price 75c. One lot of 40 Gauze fine Cotton Hose, full regular made, black and colored, at 21c; regular price 35c.
One lot of dropped stitch fine Cotton Hose, in black and slate color and fancy,

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One lot of large wide Lawn Aprons,
wide tucks, at 19c; regular price 25c.
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One lot at 12 to; regular price 18c.
One lot at 19c; regular price 25c.

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I take pleasure in calling your attention to

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That I am receiving daily for the Spring Trade,

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Call and examine my large stock and w

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