'ly Intelligencer.

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LANCASTER, PA., July; 19, 1889.

The Johnstown Growlers. The bad temper of the Johnstown peo ple seems to be much more general than we had thought possible. Allowing for a great deal of exaggeration in the reports, the conclusion can not be avoided that many of the miserable survivors of the flood are behaving in a very disgraceful way. They would, no doubt, be very much shocked at the suggestion that their conduct shows any lack of gratitude for the sympathy and assistance tendered, and are thoroughly confident that their complaints of the method of distribution will meet the approval of the contributors. Misery encourages selfishness. Misfortune seems to rob people of the faculty of reasoning in a disinterested way. The sufferers them-selves are of all people the least capable of properly regulating the distribution of relief, because each one of them is most vividly impressed with the needs of his own particular class of victims. The man who lost thousands expects a larger share than the man who lost hundreds, forgetting that the latter lost his all and that no one can lose more than that. The commission has very wisely decided that, "a distribution by percentage on the amount of losses would be manifestly unjust, as it would result in giving the largest sum to the person having lost the most, without regard to the value of the remaining estate of such persons;" and also that "the fund must go only to the most needy sufferers from the flood."

The men who have been so fortunate as to save enough to make them independeut of charity should rejoice that a larger share is thereby left for their companions in misery who have lost all; and among the latter the flood has levelled ranks. The fund is a charity to the needy and not a general indemnity for losses, and it must be remembered that the cash distribution is only a part of the relief that has been and will be given by the feeding and clothing of the people. The man who lost five thousand and receives eighty must remember that he shared in the general measures for public relief that have so speedily refitted the site of Johnstown for human habitation. The commission reports that the

Conemaugh valley has already received relief to the amount of two million two hundred thousand dollars and, although there has no doubt been error and waste in some branches of the work, the sudden emergency appears to have been met with vigor and good judgment. The calamity must have drawn many philanthropic and wholly disinterested people to the ground, and if there is any injustice or flagrant abuse of authority they would very promptly make it publie. The complaints so far published serve only to check the general sympathy for all the unfortunates, and there must be a large number who deeply regret the thoughtless talk. The commission can afford to listen in silence with the charitable reflection that the complainants have suffered so deeply that they have, for the time, lost a sense of the fitness of things.

Farmers and Trusts.

There was a meeting of farmers at Fair Haven, Maryland, lately, and a strong sentiment was developed in favor of a combination of some kind. When farmers talk of combining, it may be believed that things are going very badly, but there is not much chance that an agricultural trust will ever be formed or even seriously planned. Farmers are not built that way. They will struggle along and hope for better times until they are smothered under mortgages. The Maryland farmers are not worse off than those of many other states, and even in fertile and wealthy old Lancaster county the increasing number of farm mortgages suggests that, in spite of Jubilant Statesman Landis, the high tariff has not been working smoothly as a magical producer of wealth and happiness among the farmers.

But supposing the farmers would combine, suppose that every trade, business and industry, from agriculture to art culture, could be organized in trusts or combinations, and the whole work of men were directed by executive couneils and boards of directors : The next thing would be a grand universal strike, shut down or tie up, or else the speedy creation of a central board to settle differences. Then every man would be forced to submit to the decree of this distant and almighty council. Not only his wages, but the cost of all he bought, would be fixed without the consent of buyer or seller. The natural result of unchecked combination would be a more fearful tyranny than Eastern despot ever dreamed of. But this is fortunately a long way off, even at the present rate of drifting. Meanwhile let us note the drift of thought among the farmers. They are beginning at last to realize that something is wrong in this model high tax country. That is a gratifying symptom. They must begin to think out a cause and remedy, and the effect of tariff abuses cannot fail to be noted. It is a little hard, perhaps, for the farmer to realize the importance of a foreign commerce, but it should not take him long to see that when our surplus grain, sold in Europe, has to be paid for in merchandize that is heavily taxed on landing in America, it is not probable that he will get high prices for wheat. When this notion strikes him, the farmer will get to work with his little ballot, and we hope that the bright idea will take shape before the trusts have taken command of the whole earth.

An Arab's Large Contract. England's little war in Egypt may not be a very small affair if the dervishes gain a victory, and from the way their leader talks there must be, in the dervish mind at least, a faint chance of such a thing. Nad-el-Juml thus replied to the demand for surrender from General Grenfell's strong body of well armed troops. "Your force is nothing to me. I have been sent to conquer the world. I cannot stop now. I call upon you to surrender. I will protect you. Remember Hicks and Gordon."

have peace in the Soudan they must deal a crushing blow that will long be remembered as an evidence of their power. "Remember Hicks and Gordon' s a phrase that reminds us that the Arabs like other men prefer to forget defeats. They look upon what the English call "Wolseley's splendid campaign" as an invasion well repulsed. They do not care whether the English could have marched on after the fall of Khartoum

and conqured the Mahdi. It is enough for their pride that the English column retreated, and as General Grenfell reports that these dervishes are well for and in good condition in spite of their recent suffering by thirst it is quite probable that they will continue to fight as desperately as the followers of the Mahdi. There is something magnificent about the ignorance of these Eastern fanatics and their leaders. Here is poor little Nad-el-Jumi, with his few thousand Arabs, starting out conquer the world with sublime declaration that a superior force is nothing to him. Christians talk about mountain moving faith, but eastern fanatics make a lavish display of it, and though generation after generation suffers in consequence, the crop of reckless fanatics is always ready to follow the prophet of the day to death, if not to victory. It is a pity that El Jumi cannot be persuaded to accept a Raymond excursion ticket, and

travel a little over the world that he has started out to conquer. He might be a trifle discouraged by an autumn review of the German and French armies, or even by a few, days walk among the teeming millions of London. He would, perhaps, conclude to let than teem, and would find his conquering mission limited to the part of the Nile that none but Arabs care for.

A GENTLEMAN of this city, who recent ly saw an article quoted from the "Hospital" on the subject; "Is Leprosy Infections? " writes to us as follows: "As regards infection or communication of the disease through the medium of the atmosphere, the writer of that article holds that evidence is against such transmission, but thinks that Father Damien probably contracted the disease by accidental contact of leprous poison with an abraided skin, but we do not believe that it is communicated through the atmosphere as a medium in the same manner in which influenza, measles or scarlet fever may be dissemi nated. That it is hereditary, there can be no doubt, and during a residence of more than twelve years in the West Indies we have had occasion to note this fact, for we never heard of a single ease that was not hereditary and strange to say, it always skips a generation. We have known various cases of children showing the first symptom of the lisease at about 8 or 10 years of age, and which from that time rapidly developed. Making inquiry and examining the estate records we always found that the grandparents or one of them had been afflicted with the disease. We have come in contact with lepers frequently, and could not help doing so, in ministering to them, but we never gave it a thought, and had no idea of having it communicated. We have known missionaries who have lived among them for years, and never felt any apprehension, and did not take the disease.

Vast quantities of sugar are being stored in the buildings of the warehouse trust on the Brooklyn water front. It is estimated that at least three hundred thousand barrels of sugar are thus locked up, and it is supposed that the sugar trust is preparing for another rise in the price. prospect for the preserving of fruit this

Is an old copy of the Lancaster Gazette and Farmer's Register of 1827 we find this item given prominence: "THE DEVIL AMONG THE TAILORS, Twenty-sever journeymen tailors lately in the employment of Messrs, Robb & Winebrenner, were on Wednesday morning bound over in the mayor's court of Philadelphia to answer a charge of conspiracy. The substance of the alleged misdemeanor is understood to be that the defendants struck simultaneous for higher wages and refused one and all to work for less than the demanded advance." Truly the rights of labor have been well developed in these sixty-two years since those twenty-seven tailors astonished the land by striking 'simultaneous,"

At Fair Haven, Md., recently there was meeting of Southern Maryland farmers, who were chiefly concerned with the tobacco question. It was stated that tobacco purchased here by the French government or 5 cents a pound is sold in France at \$1.42 per pound, and the question naturally suggested was whether the great discrepancy could not be reduced and a larger price obtained for the producer. No answer appears to have been found at the meeting, but the Port Tobacco Times suggested the forming of an association of tobacco planters, with the view of storing the entire in the state warehouses and holding it until a reasonable price is obtained. Planters who could not afford to wait for the sale of their consignments might be paid by the association the market price of their tobacco with money borrowed upon the tobacco in the warehouses as security. The Baltimore Sun notes that the chief difficulty in the way of such a scheme, and indeed of any co-operative effort on the part of farmers, is their well-known indisposition, due largely to the nature of their ecupation, to combine for any purpose.

Perhaps the Wilson essays on trusts, which we have been reprinting from the Sun, may have an opposite effect from that intended and stimulate their growth in numbers by revealing their fabulous profits. Even the farmers may be tempted.

THERE is a deadly epidemic in process of development at the corner of Orange and Plum streets, where the odors from an opened sewer are overpowering. The need of a board of health is already painfully evident.

Secretary Proctor Issues an Order. Secretary Proctor has issued an order supplementary to that of the 3d inst, to expedite the consolidation of the records of the volunteer forces in service during the war. By its terms the records, files and property of the divisions of the volunteer service branch and of the divisions of the volunteer entisted branch of the adjutant's general's office not transferred by general's office not transferred order of the 3d inst, are hereby transferred, with the persons employed therein, to the record and pension division of the war de-

partment.

All persons employed in any of the bareaus or offices of the department, all of whose time is not occupied by the discharge of their present duties, will be reported to the secretary that they may be transferred to the record and pension division. To add to this force as far as possible it is further ordered that any work not necessary to the transaction of current necessary to the transaction of current business shall be suspended. Also, that the most direct methods shall be adopted in the transaction of the public business, avoiding all unnecessary routine, and in calling for information for the adjustment of pending cases the calls must be limited to essential matters so as to save time and work in making and answering the same. The time within which the law requires that the official records of the war of the rebellion must be completed is five years.

Drowned Herself and Her Children. Early Thursday morning the bodies of Mrs. John Metiregor and her two children you to surrender. I will protect you.
Remember Hicks and Gordon."

The last sentence must make it very plain to the English that if they are to her in destitute circumstances,

TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES.

From the fourth paper of Wm. L. Wilson in the Baltimore Sun. From the fourth paper of Wm. L. Wilson in the Baitimore Sun.

The success of "the Standard Oil trust," whose general structure I attempted to make plain in my last paper, was a marvellous tribute to its designers. It was capitalized in 1882 at \$70,000,000, for which amount certificates were issued. By 1885 its capital had grown to \$90,000,000, of which less than \$0,000,000 represented shares issued for stock of new corporations absorbed into the "trust," and all the residue stock dividends. In addition to the dividends it had paid regular quarterly dividends in money, averaging 74 per cent, yearly, and reaching 10 per cent, in recent years. The trust certificates, beginning below par, had gone up to \$165. Thus, in less than six years, a capital of seventy millions, with a less market value, had grown to a capital of ninety millions, with a market value of one hundred and fifty millions, having meantime paid regular and liberal dividends. In a word the trust scheme in itself, by what it had done, and by what it seemed able to do, had doubled the value of the property of the combination, although the increasing production of the Russian oil fields was causing serious competition in foreign markets. These facts, which sound like Eastern fables rather than a chapter from our recent commercial history, will prepare us for the spread of

competition in foreign markets. These facts, which sound like Eastern fables rather than a chapter from our recent commercial history, will prepare us for the spread of the new invention as soon as its mature could be discovered and its possible effects understood. The next great combination was "the cottonseed oil trust," formed by the stockholders of more than seventy corporations, operating in fourteen states. Some of the Standard oil managers appear in this trust also.

The average consumption of sugar in the United States is fifty pounds per capita, requiring nearly one-third of the product of the world. Of this vast amount we produce, chiefly in Louisiana, a variable fraction, averaging about one-tenth, and import the residue in the form of raw sugars, which are refined in this country, our tariff duties being prohibitory on the refined grades. When therefore it became known that a large majority of American refiners had formed a "sugar trust," and its operation was brought sharply home to every household by an immediate and consequent rise in the price of an article of universal consumption, public feeling was at once excited to the point where legislatures and courts were invoked to uncover, and if possible to suppress this new form of secret combination.

The Standard oil trust was simply a new and more perfect organization given to an already existing combination. nd more perfect organization given to an

already existing combination. ROW THE SUGAR TRUST WAS FORMED.

The sugar trust was the adoption of that organization for the purpose of forming a combination out of hitherto independent and competing companies. The deed combination out of hitherto independent and competing companies. The deed under which the sugar trust was organized in October, 1887, provided that all parties to it, not already corporations, should first become such, and that all the shares of stock in all the corporations should be transferred to the board of trustees, eleven in number, designated as "the Sugar Refineries company," in lieu of which stock certificates declaring that the holder was entitled to so many "shares of the Sugar Refineries company," were to be distributed.

The amount of these certificates was no The amount of these certificates was not to exceed \$50,000,000, and the quota allotted to each corporation was to be ascertained by appraisement and agreement as to the actual value of its property. Of the shares allotted fifteen per cent, were to be left with the board with which to acquire other refineries becoming parties to the deed to pay for additional capacities or to appropriate to the several refineries. Each corporation preserves its identity and separate management, but the board, elect their directors and receive all the dividends, out directors and receive all the dividends, out of which in turn they declare and pay dividends on the trust certificates.

The parties executing the original agree-ment included nine in New York, headed by the great Havemyer & Elder concern, whose refineries have a capacity of 8,000 barrels, or nearly two and a-half million

pounds daily.

These sixteen refineries first forming the trust produce two-thirds of the refined sugar of this country. Among the declared objects of the deed were to communicate to all the processes or appliances possessed b any; to maintain the standard of retine sugars; to promote economies, so as to keep the price of sugar as low as consistent with reasonable profit, and to protect against unlawful combinations of labor. The trustees denied, with much emphasis,

The trustees denied, with much emphasis, any attempt or purpose to control production or enhance prices, but a few facts cannot be explained in any other way. Here were sixteen of the largest refineries in the country, engaged in eager competition in the manufacture and sale of sugars, that by a single agreement entered into a "trust," the manufacture and sale of sugars, that by a single agreement entered into a "trust," Almost immediately five of these reflueries were closed, three in New York and two in Boston. One of the New York refineries, the North river, was sold to the city for park purposes, another and very large one, the Oxnard, was directed to be dismantled. Various excuses were alleged for this prompt diminution of production, but it is prompt diminution of production, but it is hard to explain why the only shutting down in the country was among sugar refineries. When the trust was formed the fineries. When the trust was formed the difference between the price of fair refining raw sugar and refined granulated sugar was 19-16 cents per pound, a difference, which an examination of corresponding prices in London, allowing all that was claimed for increased cost of production in America, would afford a fair profit to the refiner. In three months' time the difference had become 2 1-16 cents per pound, or one-half cent more, for which there can be no explanation except the power of the trust to incent more, for which there can be no explanation except the power of the trust ito increase the price of its product to the conmanner, especially when the government stands guard to keepaway all outside relief that cannot leap over a high-protecting wall. Let us see what an additional half cent a count meant. Let us see what an additional half cent a pound meant. We consume annually about three thousand million pounds of sugar. Of this quantity the refineries in the trust produce, nearly, if not quite two-thirds, the other third being produced by outside refineries, the sugar houses of Louisiana and a few unimportant molasses houses. An increase of half cent a pound on two-thirds of our consumption, to wit, on two thousand million pounds, would on two thousand million pounds, would give an added profit of ten million dollars, which is twenty per cent, on the certificate

which is twenty per cent, on the certificate capital of the sugar trust.

The quotations in New York for June 20 of the present year show a difference between the two grades of sugar I have selected, which are standard grades for comparison, of 24 cents per pound, which is even greater than the amount above stated, and shows the steady maintenance of the power of the trust. As the quota allotted to the North river refinery, which subsequently sold in open market for subsequently sold in open market for \$325,000, was \$700,000 in certificates, and its owners were dissatisfied with their share as compared with others, it is safe to say that this capitalization was nearly if not twice the actual value of the properties put into the trust. The certificates began at \$79, and reached at one time \$125, although a later reaction—brought them some points

lower in anticipation of an adverse decision in a case affecting the trust.

After payment of dividends last year it had, according to the circular of Messrs, Willett & Hamilin, quoted in Bradstreet of June 29, a surplus of \$10,000,000 in its treas-ury. The same authority gives its earnary. The same authority gives its earnings between January 1, 1889, and June 13 as \$13,000,000 more. Thus its surplus from last year, with its net cash profit for less than six months of the present year, amount to \$23,000,000, probably the full value of the plants put into the trust, and nearly fifty per cent. on its watered capital. No wonder the other industries of the country are rushing rell-mell for this new country are rushing pell-mell for this new invention, which in a single year showers upon those who can skillfully and effectively use it riches not only greater than the ordinary profits of legitimate industry, but even beyond the wild dreams of speculative adventure. But who can ef-

cetually use it, and more important still, who pays the piper? The Base Batt Games.

The championship games of ball played yesterday resulted like this: Philadelphia, 15; Pittsburg, 6; Boston, 8; Chicago, 1; New York, 4; Indianapolis, 2; Washington, 5; Cleveland, 5; game called); Brooklyn, 11; Athletic, 7; Baltimore, 5; Columbus, 0; Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 1; Louisville, 5; Kansas City, 1; New Haven, 7; Jersey City, 6; Wilkesbarre, 4; Lowell, 1; Newark, 20; Hartford, 9; York, 14; Norwalk, 11; Cuban Giants, 13; Shenandoah, 6; Hartford, 13; Cachen, 75

0: Harrisburg, 13; Gorham, 7; Norris-town, 15; Hazleton, 3.

The Middle States had eight clubs for the first time yesterday, and it seems to be in good condition now. Jimmy Galvin was hit twenty-one times by the Philadelphia kids, while his team got but four singles off Casey. Sam Thompson is getting his work in on

home runs.

Milier, of Pittsburg, has no superior as a catcher, and he has struck-out but once in

BRUTE HUMANITY.

Once in the city of Vienna, there was a dread of hydrophobia, and orders were given to massacre all the dogs which were found unclaimed or uncollared in the city or suburbs. Men were employed for this purpose, and they generally carried a short stick, which they flung at the poor prescribed animal with such certain aim as either to kill, or maim it mortally, at one blow.

It happened one day that, close to the edge of the river, near the Ferdinand's-Brucke, one of these men flung his stick at a wretched dog but with such bad aim that it fell into the river The poor animal, following his instinct, or his teaching, immediately plunged in, redeemed the stick, and laid it at the feet of its owner, who, suntching it up, dashed out the creature's

We may surmise what the Athenians would have done to such a man from the fact that they banished the Judge of the Arcopagus, be-cause he flung away the bird which sought shel-

cause he flung away the bird which sought shelter in his bosom.

There are men in whom is no spark of gratitude or generosity. There are others who-appreciate benefits received and are happy in making grateful neknowledgement.

Rev. J. W. Asheman, one of the most eloquent divines of Detroit, Mich., writes March 8, 1888; "In 1884 I visited Chatham, Ont., to lecture and preach. I was in agonizing pain (the result of kidney disorders), and unable to dine with my host. I explained to Juffge Woods what was the matter. He asked me if I was too prejudiced by my medical education to try Warner's Safe Cure, adding: "Although I have never tried it, I can take you to a gentleman whom it has helped wonderfully."

"I used 25 bottles of Warner's Safe Cure and was in better health than for twenty-five years.

was in better health than for twenty-five years. I have everything to lose and nothing to gain by making this statement, save the approval of

There are tens of thousands of people in this country who have gained the approval of a good conscience in a like manner, and are not too bigoted to do good.

Miscellaneous.

TRUE DALMATIAN INSECT POWDER, propelled by a good powder blower, is the most effectual destroyer of files and other small insects. For sale

At HUBLEY'S DRUG STORE,

36 West King Street.

WE EXAMINE EYES FREE. Spectacles! WE EXAMINE EYES FREE

If you have them examined you will probably find that there is something wrong with them, and that glasses will be a great help to you.

We use inimitable "DIA MANTA" lenses, which are made only by us, and recommended by leading Oculists as the best aids to defective vision.

Solid Gold Spectacles, \$3.00; usual price, \$5.00.

You Think Your Eyes Are Good!

Solid Use Special Spec M. ZINEMAN & BRO. 130 S. Ninth Street. OPTICIANS, PHILADELPHIA.

Between Chestnut and Walnut Streets.

mys-lyd

BARGAINS IN SHOES.

Don't Miss This Chance!

Job lot of about 2,000 pairs at half price. Men's Low Walking Shoes, size 6 to 9, 50c per pair. Men's Kip Handmade Brogans, 75c. Boy's Button Shoes, 75c, Men's Low Check Rubber Sole Oxford, 38c. Child's Caif Heel Lace Shoes, size all 8, 25c. Children's Heel and Spring Heel Button Shoes, sizes 8 to 11, 58c. Ladies' Pebble Oxford Ties, 50c. Men's Calf-skin Boots, \$1.50. Lat of Ladies' and Misses' Tan Colored Oxford Ties, 75c. Boy's Solid Leather Handmade Lace Shoes, 5c. Ladies' Kid and Pebble Button Shoes, \$1.00. Plenty of other Shoes at equally Low Prices.

JOHN HIEMENZ, No. 57 NORTH QUEEN STREET.

EVERYBODY WANTS IT!

THAT IS-EVERYRODY WHO HAS EVER TRIED IT!

LEVAN'S FLOUR

Still Holds the Fort.

We haven't the biggest mills in the world, but there is no better mill anywhere-at least there is no mill that can make better flour. So If you have trouble with your baking, this

hot weather, you will perhaps discover that the trouble lies with your flour-provided you do not use Levan's Flour. If you are using that article, and still have trouble with your bak ing, perhaps it is because of the oven. It can't be the flour if you use Levan's!

MILLER'S BORAX SOAP.

MILLER'S

Borax Soap

-WILL-

WASH CLOTHES.

---AND---

EVERY ARTICLE UNDER THE SUN.

THE PEOPLE'S CASH STORE.

July Clearing Sale

THE PEOPLE'S CASH STORE

NO. 21 EAST KING STREET.

Our Entire Stock of All-Wool French Challies reduced to 43c. Finest Quality French Satines reduced from 37) e to 25c. A few Satines at 19c, reduced from 35c.

Our Entire Stock of Mitneh \$1.00 All-Wool Henriettus reduced to Soc. Our Entire 24ock of Winch All-Wool Henriettas reduced to 67c.

Our whole line of Mc Zephyr Glinghams reduced to 25c. All of our Wice Zephyr Glughams reduced

he balance of our Extra Fine Quality Zephyr and Ginghams reduced from 45c and 50c to 375gc. Black Silk Lace Dress Nets in Plain, Striped

and Figured largely reduced in price to close. Other reductions throughout our large stock which space will not allow us to mention. Our Reductions in Price are Genuine.

Geo. F. Rathvon, NO. 25 EAST KING STREET.

Wanamaker's.

Closed at 1 P. M. to-morrow.

Bargain points: All-Linen Damask Towels. 20x34 inches, five styles of ber-

ders, 22 cents. Turkish Tidies, 10 cents. Bureau and Buffet Scarfs, linen, 30 cents; less than half. Main Aisle, near Transept.

900 Parasols. 270 at 50 cents. Long sticks, lots of style, many colors, satin figured and watered, fresh this season, made to sell at \$2. We made them \$1, but now 50 cents. Cannot be ready before 9 o'clock.

The remaining lots, over 600, at \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$3, and \$5, are at quarter prices. You never saw an equal Bargain in Parasols.

Thestnut street side, west of Main Aisle Oriental Laces. A fresh lot from an overstocked importer. 2 to 8 inches at 10 to 20 cents. The power is in the price.

Ruchings at 10 cents. You enough for to-day, probably.

Chestnut street side, east of Main Aisle.

First day. Schopper's Men's

4-thread Lisle Half Hose at

twenty-five cents. Only 100 dozens; black, and 25 fancy shades, plain and ribbed. Seconds, so called, but if we can-not tell the difference from firsts why should you question? Midsummer comfort and cheapness.

Centre Aisle, near Market street. 200 dozens Women's Black Lisle Thread Hose at 25 cents from 50 cents. Chestnut street, middle entrance, west.

Shoes at \$2 which had been \$3 to \$7.50 has left certain sizes which still offer a rare Bargain to the owner of any feet they will fit. The following remain in good variety:

Widths, 1½ 2 2½ 3 3½ 4 5 6 A.-1 1½ 2 2½ 3 6½ 7 B-1 1½ 2 2½ 6½ Read widths and sizes care-

Market street front, west of Main Alsie. The smart people will come early to-day. The house bristles with Bargains.

John Wanamaker.

Palace of Sashion.

A STRICH BROS.

ASTRICH BROS. PALACE OF FASHION, 115 & 117 NORTH OUEEN STREET.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS BARGAINS! Unheard Of Low Prices.

TIPS! TIPS! TIPS! Our Whole Stock of Tips.

One lot at 29c a bunch; former price as high as \$1.25 and

One lot at 49c a bunch; for-merly sold as high as \$3.75. Plumes in Three Lots. Lot 1 at 25c, from 75c; lot 2

at 49c, from \$1.25; lot 3 at 99c, from \$2 and \$3. Only a few of those elegant Fancy Parasols at \$1.98 apiece;

formerly \$3 and \$3.50. Also one lot of Umbrellas at \$1.98, and one lot at \$3, are great bargains. Another reduction in one-lot

Blouses down to \$1 apiece; formerly \$2.50. One lot of Odds and Ends at

One lot of Fancy Jerseys at

Pearl Buttons. One lot of Pearl Ball But-

tons, formerly 20 and 25c a dozen, down to 25c a card; 3 dozens on a card. One lot to 19c a card; 2

dozens on a card. Stamped Goods. One lot of Stamped Side-

board Covers, Momie Cloth, fringed all around, down to 37c. All our finest Stamped Side- s. w. corner of orange, lancaster, pa. board Covers down to 49c. Stamped Bibs down to 7c.

inch wide, reduced from 20 to Fine Black Silk Spanish Fichus, reduced to less than

Plaid Linen for Dresses, 24-

LISTATE OF ELIZABETH MICHAEL, tate of the city of Lancaster, dec'd. Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having cinius or demands against the same, will present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned, residing in the city of Lancaster.

CHAS. M. HOWELL, Executor.

D. MCMULLEN, Attorney.

Jyb-StdF One lot reduced from \$4 to \$3 apiece. Sale ends July 31st.

ASTRICH BROS., 115 & 117 North Queen St. Dru Goods.

A NOTHER SLASH IN PRICES.

#### THE PHILADELPHIA STORE.

## Another Slash in Prices.

Dull Trade Must be Made Active by Low Prices. All Stock Must Positively be Closed Out in a Short Time.

Prices All Through Have Again Been Reduced.

Positive Bargains Now to be Had in All Kinds of Dry Goods and Carpets,

### The Philadelphia Store,

6 AND 8 NORTH QUEEN STREET,

LANCASTER, PENN'A.

HAGER & BROTHER.

Clothing.

LIGHT-WEIGHT CLOTHING

AT

LIGHT-WEIGHT PRICES!

EVERYTHING IN WOOLEN,

MOHAIR AND ALPACA GOODS,

LET THE COST GIVE YOU NO

CONCERN. YOU CAN BUY AT

RIGHT PRICES, AND THE BEST

MADE GOODS YOU CAN FIND

ANYWHERE CAN BE HAD

DON'T WEAR UNCOMFORT-

ABLE CLOTHING THIS HOT

WEATHER, WHEN YOU CAN

BE COMFORTABLE AT A

MYERS& RATHFON,

RELIABLE CLOTHIERS,

NO. 12 EAST KING STREET,

L. Gansman & Bro.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

Men's, Boy's and Children's

CLOTHING.

In order to Close Out the Entire Raisnee of our Summer Stock we have Reduced the Prices on our Suits as follows:

Our Best Suits, heretofore \$16.00 and \$18.00, are now put down to \$10.00 and \$12.00.

Our Suits heretofore at \$12.00 and \$14.00 are now put down to \$7.00 and \$9.00.

Our Best Trousers, heretofore at \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00 are now put down to \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50.

See our Children's Pants at 20c.

See our Thin Coats and Coats and Vests. They are Away Down in Price.

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