Patty Intelligencer.

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WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER-One dollar at

red at the Postoffice, as second class mail ADDRES, THE INTELLIGENCER,

LANGASTER. PA., October 26, 1889.

The slege of Harlan Court House in Kentucky by one of the bands of its cit-izens and its defense by another, puts a se of regularity upon the warfare of the Kentucky mountains which is a new feature in it. Hitherto the killing has been done by the wayside, the foes firing as they happened to meet. The approach
of persons of hostile clans there is supposed to have a customary accompaniment of shooting. The people of the lowlands do not understand this mountain
fever for firing; and quite fail to comprehend why the states in which these mountains stand permit their inhabi-tants to be governed by a code that is wholly different from the criminal law

that is supposed to cover the whole state. The fact seems to be that the state recognizes these mountaineers as a dis-tinct order of men, and is disposed to let them govern themselves as they will. There are not many of them and they make a noise in the world quite out of proportion to their numbers by the uniqueness of their manners. They have little regard for life-either their own or their enemies. Their code is that of the aborigines, and their life resembles that of the Indian in its simplicity. Their life must be the natura one of a sparse population in the mountains, cut off by the inaccessibility of their homes from everything that is not essential to life and subsisting upon the simple products of a scanty soil. Thei houses are built of logs; and it is a pretentious one that is glazed and that has more than the single room that does service as cooking, sitting and sleeping room; with a bed in each corner; but it is a home whose latch string is always out and to which the stranger and trav-eler is always welcomed, without charge.

Nor is their intelligence small or their education meagre. Often in these simple dwellings, at least on the Virginia side of these mountains, are found daughters who are graduates of the seminaries of the Virginia valley; and the men are more than ordinarily intelligent and well informed. They love their simple life and their mountain homes where they are free as the eagle, and which afford them all that their wants demand for their comfort and subsistence. Every one, of any observation, knows how few of the many trappings of elvilized life are really necessary and how easily even those who are accustomed to them can do without them, when they do not have them. Those who have camped out in the woods know how a simple fare satisfies in that situation ; but the same folks, offered the same fare at their homes, would kick against it mightly. It is not hard to comprehend how the keenest enjoyment of life may be had by the dwellers in the mountains, though they are deprived of what we are wont to deem the essential comof civilization; how they can live in their one roomed houses, upon their corn bread and yams and bacon and greens, and know perfect contentment, even without newspapers; and how living so much within themselves and accustomed to perfect independence they have grown to a supreme self-reliance and an ever present readiness to act upon their judgment of the demand of their surrounding conditions. They have naturally reached an extreme readiness to fight when they think that the occasion demands it. They are an honorable people, but without that supposed-to-be-chivalrous idea that they must give their enemy the same chance in the fight that they take for themselves. They have not got beyond the idea of the sensible barbarian that when he wants to kill his foe he is not called upon to be particular to give him notice, that he, too, may have his gun ready. The mountaineer shoots from ambush without reproach of concience; and does not complain when be is in like manner assailed. The Kentucky mountaineer, being still further away from civilization than the Virginian, by the journey of a day or two, is still more intense in his peculiar notions, and still less informed of the world's way of doing. It never has been safe to mingle with these peculiar people without knowing their ways and respecting their habits. They are the easiest people in the world to

the fact that disturbance is dangerous. There are no towns in these mountains and hardly any villages. The court houses, even, often stand with hardly enough houses about them to make a village. Harlan Court House is a little hamlet in a mountain valley, where the state of Kentucky has already had a company of soldiers on guard at a cost to it of more than the whole village is worth. They will perhaps be sent back, and will need to go into permanent camp if the state expects to teach the people there to have the lowlander's · idea of a proper submission to the laws.

League Island.
The board of haval officers appointed to examine into the advantages of League Island as a naval station and report upon a plan for its development, have made a report that is all the most enthusiastic Philadelphian could wish. The plans are for a great naval station, and as the area of the government land there is greater than the area of all the naval stations of England combined, it is not surprising that they should estimate the cost of its development at about fifteen millions of dollars. The board also reports that as to strategic value, League Island is unquestionably the most im-

portant point on the Atlantic coast. There seems to be little room for doubt that this government property is worth improving but there is no demand whatever for the gigantic establishment proposed. England has expended huge sums on naval yards and docks, but we now build docks of wood and concrete that cost a trifle compared with the cut stone docks of England and are much better; besides, "Britannia rules the waves" or wants to, and we have no labor of mind or muscle. As we have said,

such domineering ambition. If all ships now planned were built we would still have a very small navy, and it must be very many years before we can need such a vast naval establishment on the Delaware. The money would be much better spent in heavy guns for harbor defenses and the deepening of canals and water ways all along the coast, so that from Connecticut to North Carolina ships could travel in perfect safety through the sounds and bays, and a large part of our coastwise commerce be undisturbed in time of war.

Of course, all loyal Philadelphians wil clamor for the great naval station, and they may get it as a reward for that city's contributions to the recent purchase of the presidency.

As might have been expected, Governor Beaver thoroughly agrees with the Pitts-burg Grand Army post in the opinion that Southerners should not be allowed to place monuments to their dead on the Gettysarg battle-field. The survivors of the Mary land regiment whose monument is objected to, say that they were requested to erect it by Colonel Batchellor, historian of the Battle-field association. It is cer-tainly desirable that the position of both sides should be marked, and the marks will be monuments no matter what they look like or who erects them. History cannot be smothered in these days of un versal education. The visitors to the field want to know the positions of both oppos ing lines, and the forest of monuments i bound to grow until we have the most in teresting battle field on earth.

THE Philadelphia Inquirer calls atten-tion to the insurance of the lives of infants which is supposed, in cases of extreme poverty and misery, to lead to neglect by the parents in order that they may get the money. Several cases are recited where wretched mothers were indifferent as to the death of insured children. There may be rare cases of such depravity in the slums of a great city, but it is a slander upon human nature to give the matter great importance and hastily brand this insurance, as the Inquirer does in glaring headlines, as a price for death and a temptation to murder. A wild beast will give its life for its young, and surely the meanest human mother has equal devotion. This form o insurance brings relief to the poor in grave emergencies, for the death of a child brings a struggling family face to face with the problem of expensive burials. If the Inquirer wants a target to prove its new strength upon let it agitate burial reform and relieve the poor of the many unnecessary expenses of modern funerals.

A NEW system of recruiting for the regular army is to be put in practice next year, and will no doubt improve the naterial of the army and help to lessen the number of desertions. Recruiting officers national guard, authorized to enlist ...embers of the guard, and men so enlisting will be promised that they may remain in the same regiment. It is hoped to recruit in this way whole companies from a single state, and these companies will be known by the names of the states from which they come. A number of recruits were obtained from the state troops during the combined camp of the regulars and militia at Mount

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

LOOKIN 1 BACKWARD - 2,000 - 1887, by Edward Bellamy, author of "Miss Lud-ington's Sister," "A Nantucket Idyl," ington's Sister," "A Nantucket Idyl," etc. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York, 'This new edition of a comparstively new book bears this significant evidence of success,-" the one hundred and thirty-fourth thousand."

"The lesson of the London strike seems

to me to be that modern socioety has but the choice between single tax and socialism, between justice and war," writes Henry George. In "Edward Bellamy's Vision," as "Looking Backward" has been called, the hero, a modern Rip Van Winkle, goes to sleep in the present century, waking up in the year 2,000 to find that the great problem of social reform, which occupies the minds of so many of our thinking men of to-day, had been solved, and according to Mr. George, "jus-tice" had been done to the great masses of the human race. Mr. Bellamy goes forward to look back on The numerous strikes which octo-day. curred in the latter half of the nineteenth century made men realize that there must remedy out of the difficulty, and gradually the system of which Mr. Bellamy gives us such a clear account was accepted. The nation becomes the sole capitalist, who owns and governs all the industries. Each person in the country has an equal share of the products. From the age of twenty-one to forty-five every man is enrolled in the industrial army. He is allowed to "determine what he can work at most profitably to the nation and most satisfactorily to himself." At the age of forty-five, if he is considered qualified, he is allowed to serve, for a period of from one to five years, in Congress or the supreme court. The whole system is explained with a rather wearisome attention to detail, but it must be admitted that in the main the author has succeeded in presenting the dry bones of social science in a most attractive costume of marvel and romance. The awakening of the hero in another age is managed with more care than is often given to devices of this kind. The terrible shock that comes when the man realizes that he is in another get along with when they are not rubbed the wrong way; but their whisky stills are not often disturbed in age, that all his contemporaries, their children andtheir children's children have long passed away, that he is among people of different intellectual development and out their valleys, in token of the appreciation by the United States marshals of of all sympathy; all of these things that almost work the overthrow of reason are brought forward with masterly skill. The dream of a return to these times that is introduced in the latter part of the narrative is not so well managed and rather spoils the effect, though it serves the author's purpose of emphasizing the great gain to man that might follow a complete annihilation of that love of money which has been sagely declared the root of all evil. As for the graver social science of the book it must be of fascinating interest for all who have studied modern political economy and appreciate the labor question, the monopoly and trust evils and their dependent problems. It is a grand, inspiring, optimistic dream, but must bring sad afterthoughts that it is only a dream, and with no visible basis for prophecies of its fulfillment. The enthusiastic author insists. in a reply to a Boston critic, that the social conditions described must be reached long before a hundred years have passed, be-cause the climax of difficulties due to the present system is now approaching fast, and his business system of nationality without

money, without class and without dis-

honesty or crime must spring naturally

from the ruins. Briefly, his scheme is that

the growth of trusts and monopolies will progress so steadily that in time the busi-

ness of the whole land will be in the hands of a very few men. Then the government

will be called upon by the people to assume under its single paternal hand the control

of all for the benefit of all. Then money

will disappear and "money of account" will take its place, for all will be working

for one employer, the nation, which will

determine the value of services and credit the worker. Then rapidly there will be organized a vast industrial army, with

systems of education, special training and treatment. Dishonesty, avarice and many

it is a glorious dresm and one that may be healthy for thinking men, if they but remember that it is only a dream. That any good can grow from trusts is quite beyond belief, but it is pleasant to think that there is a bright way out of our present industrial difficulties and "Lookpresent industrial difficulties and "Looking Backward" stimulates that pleasan

Walter Savage Landor once told a friend that after he had read a book, he gave it away on principle—"for if I know I am to put it on my shelf to refer to, I shall not fix it in my memory; but if I know while I am reading it that as soon as it is read it will be taken away, I am sure to keep all that I want," In his old age Landor was furious if he did not remember at once any passage of a book, or any name or date, and would immediately begin to abuse himself, crying out in his sharp, high voice, "God bless my soul! I am losing my mind; I am getting old"; and then the name or date or passage would come in the midst of his vituperation of himself, and he would calmly go on as if nothing had happened.

THE NEW ELDORADO, A Summer Jour ney to Alaska, by Maturin M. Ballou. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New

It has only been in the last few years that the attention of the people of the United States has been turned to their vast possessions in the Northwest Alaska. Very few of us realize the un bounded extent of the territory. It has an area equal to seventy-one states like Massachusetts and it has been estimated by able judges that, with its islands, it has a coast line equal to the circumference of the globe,

After reading Maturin Ballou's de scriptions of this land of wealth, we are convinced that he was fully justified in his title of "The New Eldorado" for his ably written book. He has given us a very well drawn and picturesque account of the country and people; he has the faculty of making the reader almost feel that he has been with him in this distant land, he gives us much that we have read or heard of before, but more that is entirely new to us, and never once does he go into those minor details that some travelers are so fond of showing. Mr. Ballou severely criticizes the government for taking so little interect in the prosperity of Alaska; he maintains that both the country and the people have been greatly underrated, and juotes Gov. Swineford in regard to the haracter of the native Alaskans. They are a very superior race, ntellectually as compared with people generally known as North American Indians, and are as a rule industrious and provident, being wholly self-sustaining." In referring to the rich and varied prospects of the territory the author writes, "The studied efforts of certain writers to depreciate the value of the territory of Alaska in nearly every possible respect, seems very singular to us and is altogether too obvious to carry conviction with it. The great amount of gold now being realized every month of the year, the millions of cured salmor and eod annually exported to other sections, together with the rich furs regularly shipped from the territory, counted by hundreds of thousands, must cause such people a degree of mortification. One of these writers put himself on record by saying not long since that gold did not exist in the territories in paying quantities. yet there is a standing offer of sixteen million dollars for the Treadwell gold mine on Douglas Island, while within sight, or ten miles of it, on Silver Bow Basin, on the main land, is another gold mine, as has been shown, owned and worked by a Boston company, nearly as valuable.

calls this New Eldorado, and claims that it has some of the grandest scenery on the globe; "all through this region one is constantly impressed with a sense of vastness, everything seems so stupendous; nature is cast in a larger mould than she is in other sections of the world. The islands strike one as continental in dimensions globe, the ocean channels are the deepest, the primeval forests are made up of giant trees and cover thousands of square miles the mountains are colossal, and the glaciers are elsewhere unequaled. It is a land of wonders, strange, fascinating, and beau-

The National Magazine for November will contain among other articles "Compar-ative Philology," by Professor Schele de Vere, Ph. D., J. U. D. of the University of Virginia; "Political Science," by Professor Raymond Mayo Smith, A. M., of Columbia college, and "Shakespeare," by F. W. Harkins, Ph. D., chancellor of the new National University of Chicago, whose in-struction by mail and University Extendon system will also be explained.

In future numbers will appear articles by prominent scholars and statesmen giving their opinions on leading questions such as "Darwin's Theory," "The Chinese Question," "Socialism," and "Should Immigration be Restricted?" 147 Throop street, Chicago.

THE RIOT AT NAVASSA.

Arrival at Baltimore of the Galena With Some of the Ringlenders. The United States man-of-war Galena, Rear Adniral Gherardi commanding, ar-rived in the Baltimore harbor from Na-vassa Island, on Friday, and anchored off Fort McHenry. She had on board nine Navassa negroes, eight of whom were en-gaged in the murderous riots on the Island of Na assa recently, six of them being the of Na assa recently, six of them being the

of Na assa recently, six of them being the instigators and perpetraiors of the murders of the white bosses.

The names of these latter six are Albert Jones, the chief of the lot, whose home is on Fitzwater street, Philadelphia; Amos Lee, of Georgetown, D. C.: Thomas Welch, Washington, D. C.: George Singleton Keys, of Washington, D. C.; Henry Jones, of Greensboro, W. Va., and Heury Phillips, of Baltimore. Robert Downs and William James, both of Baltimore, are also in the party, but they are not deeply involved in the trouble.

On the voyage from Navassa Admiral

on the voyage from Navassa Admiral Gherardi kept these two separated from the six ringleaders. They will be used as witnesses. The ninth man is George Ward, of Wilmington, Del., but he is in no way implicated. He was the cook on the island, and was taken aboard the Galena to look after the prisoners. When word was received that the Galena was in port District Attorney Thomas G. Hayes, Chief United States Deputy Marshal Isaac and several other officials boarded a tug and went to the war ship, and, after an exchange of the proper official papers, the prisoners were put aboard the tug and taken up to the Baltimore jail. Lee, Key, Henry Jones and Welch are accused of murder; Albert Jones and Phillips with mutiny and intent to kill.

to kill.

The Galena sailed from Nayassa October
10. When she arrived at Nayassa the
British war vessel Forward was already
there, and her timely coming probably
saved the lives of the remaining six white
men. The Forward's officers took all the
arms and ammunition away from the

men. The Forward's officers took all the arms and ammunition away from the negroes.

The story told by the officers of the Galena regarding the riot is much the same as that already published. One of them said, however, that the white bosses practiced great brutality against the negroes.

Robert Bowns, one of the two negroes who are to be used as a witness, contradicts Dr. Smith in one important point. The doctor stated that the first firing was done after he and his associates had taken refuge in the house. Downs told a reporter that the first shot was fired in the yard and that Smith fired it. He had directed Mr. Jones to take charge of James Phillips. The negro resisted and Dr. Smith fired a load of lead shot into his face.

This was the beginning of the fight. The white men ran to the house and locked themselves up and continued to shoot, the negroes returning the fusillade with stones. Finally Amos Lee resorted to the use of the dynamite. Downs says it was Keys who killed Mahon. This was after the whites had surrendered. He says Keys shot Mahon in the back and in the forehoad. Downs says he was merely an onlooker, taking no part whatever in the

fight. Wm. Jones, the other witness, admits that after the fighting began he threw rocks at the house. The ringlesders are keeping their own counsel. Admiral Gherardi says the brigs Romance and Alice, with 124 negroes aboard, may not arrive inside of a week.

ATE DEAD MEN'S PLESH.

The Story of Cannibalism Told by Eart The Story of Cannibalism Told by Earnmoor Survivors.

The Baltimore Sun says: Carl Grane and
Ludwig Loder, survivors of the Earnmoor,
who are in this city, have told a borrible
story of how the shipwrecked crew subsisted for several days on the flesh of their
dead companions, and how at one time
murder was contemplated by the starving
milors.

murder was contemplated by the starving milors.

"The only food we had the first fifteen days, "said Loder," was a flying-fish and a few raw see birds divided among eleven men. On the sixteenth day out, William Davis, a sesman, caught me by the throat and tried to kill me, but was prevented." On the next day, according to Loder, William Robinson, one of the crew, died, and this was halled with delight by his companions, who amashed in the dead man's skull and sucked the blood. Then the cook stripped the fiesh from the ribs. This flesh was eaten, and after Robinson's heart, liver and other portions which would furnish blood had been removed the mutilated remains were thrown into the sea. Two days later Third Engineer Thomas Hunt died, and his body was disposed of the same way.

Loder says William Davis, who wanted to kill him, is in a hospital in Philadelphia. Loder added that in the boat after attempting to kill him Davis cried and then kissed him.

A prudent man, "according to Hoyle,
For cut, and bruise, and burn, and boil
Will use at once Salvation Oil.

"Never was heard such a terrible curse," as
the man got off about his stubborn cold. Could
it be possible that he lived in civilization and
had not heard of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Let
him take the old reliable; and stop swearing.
Price 25 cents.

A Memory of Early Days.

Bane of childhood's tender years.

Swallowed oft with groans and tears,
How it made the flesh recoil,
Loathsome, greasy castor oil!

Search your early memory close,
Till you find another dose:
All the shuddering frame revolts
At the shuddering frame revolts
At the thought of Epsom saits!
Underneath the pill-box lid
Was a greater horror hid,
Climax of all inward ills,
Huge and griping old blue pills!

What a contrast to the mild and gentle actio
of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, sugar
coated, easy to take, cleansing, recuperating
renovating the system without wrenching with agony. Sold by druggists.

F.S. w

How many a sweet face is marred By yellow teeth and falling gums, And mouth and lips all bot and hard. Keep all these dire defects at bay.

The best medical writers claim that the cessful remedy for nasal catarrh must be non-irritating, easy of application, and one that will reach all the remote sores and ulcerated surfaces. The history of the efforts to treat-catarch during the past obliges us to admit that only one remedy has met these conditions, and that is Ely's Cream Balm. This pleasant remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing eise has ever done, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. The more distressing symptoms yield to it.

o24-2wd&w. cessful remedy for nasal catarrh must be

Religious.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE HELD A in the following churches on Sunday, in the morning at 10:30, in the evening at 7:15. Sun-day school at 1:45 p. m. When the hour is dif-ierent it its especially noted: Church of Gob-Corner of Prince and Orange.

New Church.—Services and Sunday school to-morrow morning at the usual hour, in Long's building, No. 10 North Queen street.

ESMANUEL LUTHERIAN—Branch School.—Regular session at the school house, corner of Wal-

building, No. 19 North Queen street.

EMMANUEL LUTHERAN-Branch School.-Regular session at the school house, corner of Walnut and Mary streets, at 2 p. m.

SIMPSON CHAPEL—North Prince street—Rev.

F. M. Harris, pastor.

PRESHYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH—South
Queen street, Thomas Thompson, pastor. Sunday school at 185 p. m.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—Rev. B.D. Albright,
pastor. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Praise service at 630 p. m.

EVANGELICAL—First Church.—Rev. P. F.
Lehr, pastor. German in the morning. Sunday school at 9 s. m.

OLIVER HAPTIST CHURCH—East Vine near
Duke street.—Rev. M. Frayne, pastor.

OLIVER MISSION—231 East Frederick street.—
Sunday school at 2 p. m. Preaching in the evening by Licentate W. P. King.

MENNONITE.—Corner of East Chestnut and Sherman streets. Prenching at 2 p. m. in both languages. Inguages.

DEUTSCHE REFORM—ST. JOHANNES KIRCHECorner of Orange and Mulberry streets. Service
in the German language from 9:30 to 10:45 n. m.
and from 6 to 7:15 p. m. Sunday school from
12:30 to 1:55 p. m.

1220 to 1:5 p. m.

REFORMED—ST. LUKE'S—Marietta avenue,
Rev. Wm. F. Lichliter, pastor. Holy Communion in the morning. Sunday school at 2 p. m.
Holy Communion in the German language at
5 p. m., Rev. R. C. Schledt, officiating.
UNITED BRETHERS IN CHRIST, COVENANT.—
West Orange and Concord streets.—Rev. C. W.
Hutsler, pastor. Praise service at 6:30 p. m.
First REFORMED.—Rev. J. M. Titzel, D. D.,
pastor.

FIRST REFORMED.—Rev. J. M. Titzel, D. D., pastor.

St. Paul's M. E. Church—Rev. E. C. Yerkes, pastor. 9 a. m. class. Praise service at 6:00 p. m. Mrs. E. D. C. Mair, or Pittsburg, will speak on Gospel Temperance.

St. Paul's REFORMED—Rev. J. W. Meminger, pastor. Twilight service at 6:15 p. m. Tract Society Anniversary in the evening; address by Rev. B. F. Alleman, D. D.

MORAVIAN.—Rev. J. Max Hark, D. D., pastor. 2 p. m., Sunday school.

St. Stephens—College Chapel.—Sermon by Prof. J. S. Stahr, Ph. B.

Christ Lutherran, Ph. B.

Christ Lutherran, Ph. B.

Children's Day services in the evening, with special music by choir and Choral society

St. John's Lutherran, Rev. E. L. Reed, pastor, Reformation Day services in the evening, with special music by choir and Choral society

St. John's Lutherran, Rev. B. P. Alleman, D. D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. in German Reformed church, corner of Orange and Mulberry street. Sunday school at St. John's at 2 p. m., and at Gotwald Memorial Mission at 2 p. m., and at Gotwald Memorial Mission at 2 p. m., and at Gotwald Memorial Mission at 2 p. m., and at Gotwald Memorial Mission at 2 p. m., and at Gotwald Memorial Mission at 2 p. m.

PRESENTERIAN.-Rev. J. Y. Mitchell, D. D. PASTOR, M. E. CHURCH,—Rev. E. W. Burke pastor. Christian endeavor meeting at 630 p

MRS. E. D. C. MATR will conduct a meeting in the Duke Street M. E. church to-morrow after-noon at 3:15 o'clock. Mrs. Mair is superinten-dent of temperance work among railroad men, by appointment of the State W. C. T. U. TRINITY LUTHERAN.—Rev. C. L. Fry, pastor. Special service on the Festival of the Reforma-tion. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Laird, of Philadel-phia.

phin.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH—Rev. S. M. Vernon, D. D., pastor. Class meetings at 9 a. m. Sunday school at 1:45 p. m. Preaching in the evening by Rev. J. F. Crouch.

GRACE LUTHERAN.—Rev. C.F. Houpt, pastor. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Church services morning and evening.

THE BIGHEST PRAISE.

"I am a Presbyterian clergyman and a Doctor of Divinity, but I am not afraid to recommend Duffy's Pure Mait Whiskey as the purest and most efficient preparation as a medicine that I know of, and my experience is a large one."

REV. B. MILLS, L. L. D.

"I highly recommend Duffy's Pure Mait Whiskey, and prescribe if exclusively in my practice." R. W. HUTCHINSON, M. D., New York.

"Duffy's Pure Mait Whiskey is free from fusel oil, adulterations, or foreign impurities,

fusel oif, adulterations, or foreign impurities, and these qualities should recommend it to the highest public favor."

PROF. HENRY A. MOTT, Ph.D.,F.C.S, New York.

New York.

"I concur in the endorsement of all that has been said of Duffy's Pure Mait Whiskey."

F. E. SPINNER,

Late Treasurer of the United States.

Can any higher endorsements than the above be produced for any known article?

Bo they not prove the purity and power of this Great Remedy?

Be sure, however, and secure only the genuine, and take none but Duffy's.

It is sold by all reputable draggists.

(5) HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Malaria

Is believed to be caused by poisonous miasms arising from low, marshy land or from decaying vegetable matter, and which, breathed into the lungs, enter and poison the blood. If a healthy condition of the blood is maintained by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, one is much less liable to maiaria, and Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many severe cases of this distressing affection.

No More Quining. No More Quinine. " I have been cured of malaria by Hood's Sar-

saparilla. I had the disease very bad, with fever, chills, vomiting and heart trouble. I was up one day and down the next, and was so weakened that I could not walk far from the house. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla with perfect results; it gave me strength so that I am able to do all my housework, and walk all about the neighborhood. No more quinine for me, when Hood's Sarsaparilla is so good a medicine." LUCINDA CARTER, Framingham Centre, Mass.

Break-Bone Fever. "My daughter Pearl was taken with dengue (or break-bone) fever 2 years ago, and my friends thought I would lose her. I had almost given up hope until she began to take Hood's Sarsa-parilia. She took four bottles in four months, and gained fifteen pounds in weight. I have to thank Hood's Sarsaparilia as being the means of giving her back to me restored to health and streagth." JULIA A. KING, Sherman, Texas.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA Sold by all druggists. \$1 ; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

Wanamaker's.

A whole regiment of men might form a dress parade in the centre aisle of the store. That fact is worth remembering. This also, they could move "fours right" into the Clothing stock and each man be fitted with a becoming and proper Suit. One week ago the Twelve Dollar men had a carnival with Suits that were worth \$3 to \$5 more. Each

\$12 carried off a trophy.

This morning another detachment is ready for attack. The salesmen will welcome you with ready hands to hospitable Suits at \$12, or less, or more. They rise by easy steps to \$25. And in each grade the best for the money. Ponder this: Suits with sack coats of cheviot, blue or black, with selfcolored plaid, imported, at \$25 -Suits for princes in a nation of Sovereigns. The figure on your toy bar-

ometer says storm; what does Wanamaker's weather wiseman say, or Old Prob? No matter. cold and storm are near. The eager air will soon say "Overcoats." We say "Overcoats."
The power of \$15 in Men's
Overcoats—you'd hardly credit it, but 'tis true. The cloth allwool Elysian, the colors black and full indigo blue, lining satin, style elegant. These Coats are symptomatic. The \$20 Elysians, imported and wool lined; the long lines of Kerseys in colors various and prices many, from \$12 to \$35, are equal evidence as to what we do in Clothing.

The increased attention to our Clothing Store is tellinggreatly growing sales, more salesmen, better attention, more \$1.00. stock and better. Store visitors see and feel it.

No man need discount his clothing here with a bad Hatwhat's meaner than a bad Hat? It breaks a proud clothier's heart to see the grace of his art destroyed by incongruous headgear. The Hat Store is next

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The Boys' Clothing joins the Men's. What a lot of it! D'ye \$2.00. see that big pile of Overcoats? The price is \$12, the colors three plaids, the stuff frieze, the sizes 7 to 14. Confidentiallyyou can get them only here. And that's true of many another thing. Market str et side.

The same wintry blast that whispers "Overcoats," pinches your very toes. We are thinking of head, body, feet. Wool Slippers and Shoes. Water proof and warm. About the house in a chilly night, out of your bath on a frosty morning, if you are a little old and the blood goes slowly, or delicate or sick; for all these conditions Wool Shoes are suited.

Very few people know any-thing of Wool Shoes. Do you? The prices are \$1.50 to

The renaissance extends all along the Market street front-Shoes and Clothing alike. Witness the wealth of fine French Kid Shoes for women. Market street front, west of Main Aisle

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EVERYTHING

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TEEN, SIXTEEN, EIGHTEEN and TWENTY
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If you have them examined you will prob-find that there is something wrong with it and that glasses will be a great help to you. We use inimitable "DIA MANTA" les which are made only by us, and recommen by leading Oculists as the best aids to di tive vision. Solid Gold Spectacles, \$6.00; usual p \$5.00.

85.00.

Steel Speciacles, 50c.; usual price, \$1.0

Artificial Eyes inserted, \$4; usual price,

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OPTICIANS. PHILADELPHI
Between Chestnut and Walnut Streets
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THE NOVELTY HOT-AIR FURNACE

been in use in this town and county for two years. It is no experiment. The people thave them take great pleasure in recomme ing them to their friends, We refer, by mission, to the following:

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When once they are sold you cannot get them again at the prices.

Come and examine them, and be convinced that these are lower than at any other store in this city.

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We have made a pur-

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