#### Datin Intelligencer.

Charles Steinman, Charles Steinman Pol Bobert Clark, Pas

rath Dailly intrialigences. — Published every day in the year, but Sunday. Served by carriers in this city and surrounding towns at ten cents a week. By mail five dol-lars a year in advance; 50 centes month.

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#### LANCASTER, PA., January 7, 1890.

The Fighting Factions.

It may or may not be a matter of in-terest to the community to note that one Republican faction has tumbled out the other at the county prison. There is such a constant turmoil between these people, and the county officers are so steadily snatched by them from each other, that probably most people would be surprised if there should be peace among the politicians when the feast is spread. Upon this occasion, however, there does happen to be something afforded for comment in the fact that an old underkeeper of the prison was supplanted by a fresh country hayseed, who had ventured up to apply for some petty piece of the spoils and to find one of the biggest places flung at him. The country man may find himself equal to the situation, but as those who elected him to it did not have any previous acquaintance with him, it will be a sheer piece of luck if the new underkeeper proves efficient. It does not impress the public with a high idea of the intelligence of the majority of the new prison board that they should undertake to put out an efficient man with one about whom they know nothing; nor should we think that the political associates of these men would be very much pleased with the stupidity of their performance. The matter illustrates very clearly how very stupidly people may act, when they surrender the guidance of their reason and permit themselves to be animated only by party feeling. The majority faction in the present board, having a pull Dick and pull Devil time, in selecting their friends for office illustrated their headless helplessness by appointing a man whom none of them knew and nobody wanted.

In the hot fights of the factions, hatred of each other seems to be the con-trolling feeling. It is safe to say that the heat of each side toward the other is greater than it is toward the Democrat, who is here in so steady a minority, that he does not afford any exeltement to the Republican politician. It is his brother who grabs his position ; and it is a fighting family as naturally

as sparks fly upwards.

It has the happy result at least of exposing to the public the misdeeds of their officers, which those who are put out are not slow to tell. We hear to-day that Inspector Nissley sold two barrels of cider to the prison, while the law clearly says that no inspector shall sell anything to it without the order of the board first being had. That was a forbidden act, clearly; and we would not have heard of it, if the ins had not been put out; but we must say that it is not a very big disclosure. If Inspector Nissley sold nothing more than two barrels of vinegar to the prison without an adult. proval of the board, his case is not beyond forgiveness.

Help for the Honsekeeper.

A Philadelphia builder, Mr. Hancock, proposes to erect houses on the four sides of a square with a kitchen and laundry in the centre to do the cooking and washing centre to do the cooking and washing for the surrounding dwellings; and it will be a very good plan of building in the outskirts of a city where vacant squares remain to be built up, It is not, however, essential to the plan that the houses shall be newly built around a tral kitchen. The same may be carried out nearly as convenlently in the built-up sections of a city by locating cook and wash houses within convenient range of the dwellings they seek to serve. Mr. Hancock's plan may have the advantage of compelling the houses to use the central cookhouse, but it is doubtful whether this is an advantage. People are of so many minds about housekeeping that it may be very difficult to find a colony occupying the houses on four sides of a city square, who will be unanimous in their desire to use a central cookhous:

and laundry. One would think that this would be a boon to housekeepers, in these days when the scarcity of good cooks and servants is so great as to make housekeeping into a real terror. All manner of ways have seen tried to overcome the difficulty, and in great cities apartment houses have measurably solved it. But in the smaller cities, where people want their own separate houses, there is no relief from the need to each of providing their own meals. The European system, which furnishes at reasonable prices meals served by a cook house and carried to the customer in heat preserving cases at any hour at which they may be asked, has not been introduced to any extent here, though it furnishes the precise remedy needed for the complaint. Why this accommodation is not offered can only be explained by the belief that it would not be profitable to offer it. The sustomers who would thus order their meals are supposed not to be sufficiently numerous to enable it to be started upon a scale and with an equipment that would make it profitable to maintain. Probably this is the case ; the evil is not yet great enough to demand the radical remedy that will meet it.

The people who are without cooks strugge along while looking for them by making shift to get their meals at hotels or boarding houses; or they order from the club the hashed and decorated things with flowing names that soon satiste with their costly sameness. When our housekeepers are ready for it there is a full remedy for their troubles in the patronage of a neighborhood cookhouse. The washing nuisance is already taken care of by the neighborhood laundry.

#### Call's Resolution.

That is a strange resolution offered by senator Call, respecting German inter-ets in Cuba. German bankers have aken large quantities of Cuban bonds, and the senator finds that the German overnment thereby becomes interested maintaining the Spanish sovereignty Cuba, a condition which "constitutes a ansee to the best interests of the United tates." It is not plain that the Geran government would have to protect be budholder by maintaining Spanish

sovereignty. It could simply insist that any government must honestly recognize the bonded debt, and we cersainly could have little to say to such a position. No doubt the matter is complicated by the misgovernment of the island and the draining of its wealth to Spain, but that is Cuba's misfortune and no fault of the German bondholders. The late Mr. Corcorau, of Washington, was at one time a holder of Mexican bonds to an enormous amount and bonds to an enormous amount and placed many in England, and yet the Mexican government struggled with formidable revolutions while neither Great Britain nor the United States gave nny sign of interference to uphold the existing government for the benefit of the bondholders. It is true that Egypt has virtually become British property by reason of England's extremely vigorous measures for the protection of her bondholders from the revolutionists under Arabi Pasha, but the stronger motive in that case was the securing of the Suez canal route to India, and British statesmen might well take desperate measures to prevent the control by France or any other power of the shortest road to her Eastern empire. No argument of the kind applies to Cuba, and Senator Call's suggestion that the United States should discountenance and protest against German loans there seems quite uncalled for. Germany has quite enough to do in Europe, without reaching out in our direction for quarrels, and her bankers will have to take chances like other mortals in their bond

claim a little attention. THE cable tells us that the queen has re called to England Prince Henry of Battenbarg, the husband of the daughter who was said to have been sent out of the country by the queen, upon the discovery that the prince had been in the hands of a matrimonial agent who had undertaken to negotlate several alliances for him before he fell to Victoria's daughter. The story was lately made public in this country, and probably there was some foundation for it. It has not appeared in the English journals and is not very discreditable to the prince anyway, who was undoubtedly in need o a rich wife to share his title and person. It is quite a shock he made for European nobility; and the only wonder is that American girl to whom he is said to have been offered, did not accept him. It may be a mortification to the queen to have it known that her daughter took a rejected man, and that she was the subject of an intermediary's negotiation; but what is this but the mission of all princess' matrimonial engagements, which are made matters of negotiation? They are habitually marked all over Europe; and Prince Henry Battenburg was altogether in the royal fashion in his

speculations. It will be time enough to

talk of protesting when there is some

aggressive sign from the German government, and meanwhile the very secret

and long silent Samoan agreement may

THE Pittsburg Dispatch has an account of a newly discovered light for which the inventor, W. J. Norton, of that city, claims great things; as this light is still in an experimental stage unlimited faith is not to be yielded to the claims; he says:

be yielded to the claims; he says:

The light in question is essentially a chemical discovery rather than a mechanical idea, and consists of a peculiar tape that is fed by a simple clock work. While it is peculiarly adapted to street or other stationary purposes of illumination, yet it is said to be also applicable to portable or hand lamps; and, while in point of intensity it is not surpassed by electricity, its light is much softer and far easier to the eyes. It feeds itself, requires neither pipes, wires nor other connections, and in sizes may be produced from 300 to 7,000-candle power. It is absolutely noa-explosive, emits no smoke or objectionable vapor, is applicable to any purpose, and can be handled with equal safety by a child as by an adult.

#### DO YOU LIKE CANDY

If You Do, Listen to and Heed a Physiclan's Words of Wisdom-Pure Candles Are Healthful.

cian's Words of Wisdom-Pure
Candles Are Healthful.

From the Fitsburg Dispatch.

The candlos of to-day are made of five
main ingredients, cane sugar, glucose,
gum and coloring and flavoring matters.
Other substances are often added, as starch
which, though often considered as an adulteration, should be looked upon as a legitimate ingredient. If all the substances
are pure and good, the confection
manufactured therefrom cannot be
otherwise than wholesome and nutritious. The sugar, glucose and starch
are fat forming, and heat producing
principles are present in many of our dietary staples. This fact should not be lost
sight of by consumers of candy. Being
foods, the various candles should never be
eaten between meals, as they are equivalent to a lunch, and everyone is aware of
the deleterious effect of constant lunching.
The proper time for all kinds of confectionery is as a dessert to the regular meals.
Used in this way they are often decidedly
beneficial in inducing one to stop partaking
of the more bulky elements of the meals
before the stonnach becomes overloaded.

They offer thus a nutritious, digestible
dessert of little bulk, a dessert which, by
all the laws of nature and humanity, ought
to substitute for all time that indigestible
American conglomeration—mince ple.
Good, pure candy, eaten in moderate American conglomeration—mince ple. Good, pure candy, eaten in moderate quantity as a dessert to a meal, even to quantity as a dessert to a meal, even to every meal, never hurt anyone; and such certainly is the logical, rational way to eat it. But children must have something to keep them quiet, and ladies with nothing to do must have something to amuse themselves; and further, blunted tastes must have something exceedingly sweet to tickle jaded palates—for those reasons it is likely that candy consumers will go on eating their dozen and one lunches a day, in spite of all their physician may say to the contrary. Yet it is an indisputable fact that no ordinary stomach can do its work quietly and well if required to digest more than three meals per day, or if it receives within it anything other than water between those three other than water between those three of meals. True, there are people who are always eating and innehing, consuming candles and cakes by the pound, who yet seem healthy and well; but it is doubtful if these people ever eat a meal with relish; and it is certain that sooner or later dyspensia, will overtake them and induces.

and it is certain that sooner or later dyspepsia will overtake them and induce a dire repentance.

Practically, the best way to give confectionery to children is to allow them, after each meal, such a quantity of candy as they will be likely to eat within a half-hour or less. Then they should have no more until after the next meal; and they will not usually want it, if they get it thus regularly.

will not usually want it, if they get it thus regularly.

As to the kind, it should be such as will not readily dissolve or "melt down." Soft or creamy candies are apt to be consumed before the palate is satisfied; whereas the harder, less soluble kinds remain longer in the mouth, yielding their sweetness for a more' protracted period, thus inducing satiety, with a far less consumption of candy.

For the same versey leach years children.

For the same reason, teach your children to dissolve the candy slowly in their mouths—not to chew it. Partaken of in this way, and at these times, the harder candies, if pure, are not only not injurious, but are indeed often decidedly beneficial, and for these reasons. These services in the candier than the candier these reasons. The candier these reasons the candier than the c candles, if pure, are not only not injurious, but are indeed often decidedly beneficial, and for these reasons: They are easily digested foods rich in nutriment; they are an inducement to leave the meal short of satiety, and they assist digestlon. The latter assertion may be questioned by some, but it is a demonstrable fact that anything which promotes the flow of saliva, at the same time, through the sympathetic nervous system, promotes the flow of the gastric digestive julies. The saliva, too, that is swallowed with the dissolved candy may aid digestion somewhat after it has reached the stomach, though in the light of late investigations this is somewhat doubtful—long held opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

Persons inclined to adipose and who are opposed to it, had better let candy alone; as, for them, nothing is so fattening. Persistently slender people, however, need not gorge themselves with candy in the hope of getting stout, for in them, something more than fat-forming food is necessary for an increase in weight.

Children under two years of age are

gesta that is the Nemesis of baby's second summer.

In order to ascortain the purity of the candy now manufactured, the writer examined 51 samples of the product, taken from the general market. In general, it may be stated that these examinations showed as clearly as anything could that it is folly to expect to get something for cothing. When the price of the candy was so low as to preclude the possibility of paying for the making and the sugar with a profit beside, there was added some cheap foreign substance, usually pipe clay, to bring the thing up to a paying basis. Especially was this the case with the very cheap limitations of fine goods. It was in this class of products, too, that the most injurious coloring matters were detected.

ADULTERATIONS IN CANDY.

Here is a list of the impurities and adulterations found in 19 of the 51 samples of candy examined:

Chalk in five samples.

andy examines:

Chalk in five samples.

Pipe clay (terra alba) in ten Samples.

Bronze (copper and zinc alloy) in one sample.

Prussian blue in one sample.

Vermilion in one sample.

Fuchsin (aniline red) in three samples.

Chrome yellow (chromate of lead) in one

Chrome yellow (chromate of lead) in one sample.

It is proper to state here that these 51 specimens of candy were not fair average samples, but were such as seemed by their appearance and price to merit suspicion.

Some kinds of confectionery are wrapped in brilliantly colored papers. As children frequently put these in their mouths and even chew them, the writer analyzed 15 of such wrappers for poisonous coloring matters, with the result of finding arsenic in four, and chromate of lead in two.

With regard to the probable effects of the impurities found, it may be stated that chalk, when pure (and it usually does not contain harmful impurities), is not especially injurious, though possibly it might form concretions in the intestines if large quantities were taken. Pipe clay is analogous to plaster of paris, but does not harden or set like the latter when mixed with water. Like chalk, it also may form concretions in the food tract, though it could not be called poisonous. Nevertheless it is an adulteration and a fraud; it is not an essential ingredient of good candy, but is added for the sole purpose of gain.

Bronze coloring matter, an alloy of zinc and copper, it is needless to say, is a dangerous compound to swallow repeatedly, be the amount ever so small, for like other metals, these tend to accumulate in the system, so that small doses repeated may soon exert a combined influence. Prussian blue is ferro cyanide of iron, a salt not poisonous, but certainly objectionable.

soon exert a combined influence. Prussian blue is ferre cyanide of iron, a salt not poisonous, but certainly objectionable.

Vermillion found in one sample, is a bisulphuret of mercury—a salt of a metal that ought never to go into the human stomach. It, too, is cumulative in its action. Aniline red is not poisonous if pure, yet, like other aniline colors, it is objectionable on account of its liability to contain arsenic at times. It does not seem feasible for confectioners to have each package analyzed for the mineral, but manufacturers of these dyes might easily put them up free

for confectioners to have each package analyzed for the mineral, but manufacturers of these dyes might easily put them up free from it for such purposes as confectionery. No arsenic was found, however, in the samples containing the anilins red.

Chrome yellow, or canary yellow chromate of lead, found in one sample of candy and in two of the wrappers, is of course a cumulative poison, though the quantity present, is the candy at least, was small. That in the candy was mixed with Prussian blue to make a green.

Most of the foregoing poisonous coloring matters were painted on the surface of the candies, though in some instances they were intimately mixed with the entire mass.

Now the remedy for this state of things is not in letting candy alone. The writer has received many letters stating in effect that: "If the advice given in the adulteration articles recently published in the Dispatch were followed, one's daily dietary would be narrowed down to air, and it is questionable if even that is pure." No such advice has, however, been given in these columns; what has been urged is to pay reasonable prices for things, or do without them. This is doubly true of candy. If you want to get pure goods of this kind don't expect to get them for less than glucose is worth; if you do you will get pipe clay and worse. If your money is limited buy clear, uncolored goods such as rock candy. The good old-fashioned taffy is as wholesome as anything in the candy line; though commonly considered as very prone to forment in the stomach, it is not so. Never buy cheap imitations of fine grades of confectionery, such as the so-called French candies; for they are pretty certain to contain pipe clay or similar substance. Highly cheap initiations of nine grades of collectionery, such as the so-called French candies; for they are pretty certain to contain pipe clay or similar substance. Highly flavored preparations should be avoided for the reason that they contain large quantities of essential oils or artificial essences, both of which are objectionable. The oils are irritating to the stomach, and the artificial essences are made in most instances from fusel oil, an acid, and oil of vitriol. Few if any of the "pure fruit essences" used for flavoring confectionery and various other things contain any fruit juice whatever; they are products of the chemical laboratory. For instance the acid of rancid cream cheese, when mixed with methyl, alcohol and oil of vitriol, yields on distillation a fragrant essence of pineapple. So it is with the rest of the commercial "pure fruit juices."

distillation a fragrant essence of pineapple. So it is with the rest of the commercial "pure fruit juices."

Five samples of "cough drops" were analyzed for opium and its alkaloid, morphine. The latter was found in two of the five samples; and in one other specimen there was good ground for suspecting the presence of ipecachapha. These are powerful drugs to be sold for indiscriminate use under the impression they are candy.

On reading the foregoing list of impurities and adulterations found, the skeptical will ask: "If these things be, why do we not hear of some one being poisoned every day?" In the first place the quantity of poison is usually small, so that immediate effects are not produced, and ultimate effects are overlooked or attributed to something else. A short time ago a Philadelphia baker was convicted of poisoning a number of people by chromate of lead, which he had put into rolls to give them a semblance of eggs, which were absent. a number of people by chromate of lead, which he had put into rolls to give them a semblasce of eggs, which were absent. The same poison had been used before, but it was only when used in comparatively larger quantity than usual that immediate toxic effects were produced. Again, many cases of sickness in children supposed to be due to overeating of candy are doubtless due to impurities in the confection; and there are numerous authentic cases of poisoning by confectionery colored with poisons. Of course there are many colors which are quite unobjectionable, and from these confectionery of all tints may be produced; so that it may not be inferred from the foregoing that all colored candies are poisonous. It is only the very lowest priced that justify suspicion. And here it should be stated that confectioners who use poisonous colors do so in most cases ignorantly; for they are not aware of the true nature of the preparation, knowing it only by its common name. The same cannot however be said of the man who puts pipe clay in his chocolate creams.

A prominent confectioner told the writer

chocolate creams.

A prominent confectioner told the writer recently that if a good adulteration law were passed in this state and enforced, were passed in this state and enforced, quite a number of confectionery concerns would have to go out of business, as their only trade was in goods which, by reason of adulteration, were placed on the market at a lower price than genuine goods could be produced for. The writer's analyses certainly confirm the candy man's opinion.

CHEVALIER Q. JACKSON, M. D.

#### A Preacher Dies a Drunkard.

Carson Parker was found dead in a saloon in Pueblo, Colorado, on Sunday. At one time he was one of the most eminent preachers of the Methodist Episcopal church in New York state. He became a drunkard and outcast and wandered to Pueblo. He leaves a family in Indians.

Naturo's efforts are always directed aright; but sometimes occasional assistance of the proper kind proves eminently serviceable in her efforts. Laxndor combines every quality to render it of peculiar service in very many discases.

The diseases of babyhood are so rapidly weakening that the quicker means should be used to check them. Dr. Buil's Baby Syrup is the unfailing remedy for these complaints. Price 25 cents.

Words of Wisdom. No doctor will fail to impress his patients that the month and teath should be healthy because it receives the food and prepares it for its digestive work." Use SOZODONT, gratify your family physician, and enjoy life comforta-bly.

"On, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?" We have often wondered why, and have concluded that we don't know, unless it to that the aforesald mortal is conscious of the fact that at his disposal, at all times, are Dr. Pierro's Pellets, to relieve him, should be suffer from torpidity of the liver, sick or nervous headache, dyspepsia, constipation, etc. Druggists.

HOOD'S BARRAPARITLA

The Plain Truth is that Hoove threspecific has cared thousands of possic who suffered soverely with rhousantess. It medicalines the lactic acid in the blood, which masses these terrible pains and aches, and also vitalines and enriches the blood, thus preventing the recurrence of the discuss. These facts warrant us in urging you, if you suffer with rhousantiam, to give chood's increparities a trial.

"Fut if yours I have suffered with sciatic rhousantiers. Last November I was taken worse than ever, and was unable to get out of the house. I was almost Helpless for 40 Days suffering great agony. In December I com-

Helpless for 40 Days
suffering great agony. In December I commenced taking Hood's Sarasparilla. After the
second bottle I was able to be out and around
and sitend to business. I fook five bottles, and
am now so free from rheumatism that only occasionally I feel it slightly on a sudden change
of weather. I have great confidence in Hood's
Sarsaparilla,"—CHARLES HANNAH, Christle,
Clarke Co., Wis.

— Inflammatory Rheumatism

"Having been troubled with inflammatory
rheumatism for many years, my favorable attention was called to Hood's Sarsaparilla by an
advertisement of cures it had effected. I have
now used three-bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla
and can already tentify to beneficial recuits. I
highly recommend it as a great blood purifier."
J. C. Ayers, West Bloomfield, N. Y.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$6. Prepare only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 DOESS ONE DOLLAR (3) SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.

#### Scrofula in Children.

"In the early part of 1887 serofula appeared on the head of my little grandchild, then only is months old. Shortly after breaking out if spread rapidly all over her body. The scab on the sores would peal off on the slightest touch, and the odor that would arise would make the atmosphere of the room sickening and unbearable. The disease next attacked the eyes and we feared she would lose her sight. Eminent physicians of the country were consulted, but could do nothing to relieve the little innocent, and gave it as their opinion, that the case was hopeless and impossible to save the child's eyesight." It was then that we decided to try Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) That med icine at once made a speedy and complete cure for more than a year past she has been as healthy as any child in the land."

MRS. KUTH BERKLEY, Selma, Kansas.

Cancer of the Nose.

Cancer of the Nose. United on the Nose.

In 1876 a sore appeared on my nose, and grew rapidly. As my father had cancer, and my husband died of it, I became alarmed and consulted my physician. His treatment did no good, and the sore grew larger and worse in every way until I was persuaded to take S. S. S. and a few bottles cured me. This was after all the doctors and other medicines had failed. I have had no return of the cancer.

Woodbury, Hall County, Texas.

Treatise on Cancer mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga. 028-1yd.

Dry Goods

#### WILLIAMSON & POSTER.

A WIND-FALL

# BARGAINS

The number of people that are taking advantage of the Remarkable Bargains we Are Now Offering

UNDERWEAR, DRESS GOODS, NO-TIONS, HATS, CAPS, FURS, LADIES' COATS,

-- IN--

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, BOY'S KNEE PANT SUITS AND OVERCOATS,

MEN'S AND LARGE BOY'S CLOTHING, UNDERWEAR, NECKWEAR. CARDIGAN AND BOYSSHIRT WAISTS,

Is an Evidence of the Unexceptional Value of the Goods

Shrewd buyers are engerly snapping up the choice lots; the casual visitors can see for themselves that we have made unsparing reductions in all directions of our large stock, and the rapidity with which the goods are going is evident the quantity of pronounced bargains cannot stand the demands made upon them for a long period. Therefore ladies who want Dress a long period. Therefore ladies who want Dress a long period. Therefore ladies who want Dress Goods, Serviceable Undergarments, Pretty Tidies, Ribbons and Hoslery, will be wise to come as early as possible and secure them.

There are Children's Garments marked at re markable Low Pigures, and it will pay any parent to come and look this assortment of Bargains over, for there are many very nice bresses and Coats marked at a price less than it would cost to make them.

The extensive Reduction in Price carries with it a large quantity of Ladios. Misses, Boy's and Gent's Boots and Shoes. In this department alone visitors will find many lots at prices that will pay handsomely as a future investment. Many of them being standard styles if not needed now will pay to buy for future use.

A special feature of this liberal reduction is a very large amount of fine Dress Suits and Overcoats for Gents and Youths. They are made in the very latest style, of fine material and workmanship, and are really a great bargain. But it is impossible to enumerate the many astractive bargains in this advertisement, so come and see for yourself.

\* Discounts to Dealers and Ciergymen will ot be allowed on reduced goods.

# Williamson & Foster,

32-38 East King Street,

LANCASTER, PA. -AND-

NO. 818 MARKET ST., HARRISBURG, PA.

### Wines.

15 CENTRE SQUARE. Jacob F. Sheaffer's PURE RYE WHISKY

Distillery, 648 East King St. Also fine old Littit Whisky, my own distilla-tion. Other fine old stock Export Overholt, Gibson, Mt. Vernon, Guckenheimer, Dillinger, Hannisville, etc. Imported Gins, Brandles, etc. Wines. Old California Brandy and Red and White Wines-Currant, Blackberry, Strawberry Wines. Deidesbenner, Niersteiner, St. Julian, Claret, Yankee, Jamaica Rum. Wild Cherry, Ginger, Kimmel and Orange Brandy.

No. 15 Centre Square.

CHEAP DEMIJOHNS A SPECIALTY.

FOR EARGAINS ---IN---

REAL ESTATE JOHN H. METZLER, No. 9 SOUTH DUKE STREET.

Wanamaker's

PHILADELPHIA, Tossbay, Jan. 7, 1889.
TENTH DAY. JANUARY SERIAL SALE.

Public confidence in our printed statements was never so strongly displayed as in the present Serial Sale. The re-

sponse to our announcements is quick and decisive at every point. You need recall the offerings

Dress Goods, Silks, Muslin Underwear, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Women's Wraps and Cloaks, Warm Foot Wear, Books.

Curtains and Covers. These columns have the new tories of the day.

Carpets.

Wind up of the season. You know what that means-dragout prices on everything that is in the way of new goods.

We have cut closer to the bone than ever before—reached deeper into the stock, dropped prices further.

Whatever has held back in any way—the lonely patterns, odd pieces and styles that we won't keep again-have been put at prices that reduce the cost of artistic floor covering to a point never reached before.

In a large carpet business ike ours, with a dizzying number of patterns in every grade, we must be severe in closing out the odds and ends every season. No other way to keep the stock clean. Where there has been a doubt we give you the benefit of it.

The larger part of these marked-down goods are of the present season's styles, and in every way desirable, 5%-borders with many of them, and some have matching Hall and Stair Carpets with 9-inch bor-

Axminster:

19 patterns (190 pieces) down from \$2 to \$1 50. Wilton:

17 patterns (52 pieces), down from 82 25 to \$1 65. Moquettes:

38 patterns 102 pieces), down from \$1.50 to \$1.15. Also a large number of Moquette rem-mants of 15 to 40 yards at 75c to 85c. Brussels:

36 patterns (107 pieces), Bigelow, Lowell, and Hartford, down from \$1.35 to \$1.10. There are also 28 patterns (69 pieces) of English Brussels, down from \$1.50 to \$1.20. The short lengths of Brussels include 79 patterns, from 15 to 50 yards—or more than 4,200 yards of regular \$1.25 and \$1.35 goods which shall go at 75c, 85c and 46c. Tapestries:

51 patterns (173 pieces) that have been 85c to 90c, go down to 85c and 70c.

Tapestry remnants number 159 patterns of 15 to 50 pards each—more than 6,800 yards in all. They are now 85c to 85c from 85c. Smyrna Rügs:

Carpets: 6x9 feet \$14.50 from \$20.00 7.6x10.6 feet \$23.50 from \$42.50 9x12feet \$32.50 from \$45.00 Ingrains:

Extra Supers, down from 75c and 85c to 80c.

50c Ingrains down to 45c.

40c Ingrains down to 575 c.

40c Ingrains down to 525 c.

Best quality Venetians, for Hall Carpets, reduced to 80c.

Oil Cloth Remnants:

More than five thousand yards of Oil Cloth Remnants, many of the pieces big enough for a kitchen or hallway, and any of them ample for vestibule, pantry, closet or like :

1,800 yards Narrow Oil Cloths, down from 40c and 50c to 20c and 25c. 2,000 yards Sheet Oil Cloths and Linoleums go from 80c and \$1 to 50c and 60c. 1,500 yards Lignums and extra heavy sheets go from \$1 25 to 70c and 80c.

In this sale there are also a large number of English and American Art Squares, all kinds of Mats and Rugs, and in short almost every sort of floor covering.

### John Wanamaker.

Clothing. CREATEST REDUCTION.

Announcement Extraordinary

The Greatest Reduction of all in

FINE TAILORING

H. CERHART'S.

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