

Daily Intelligence.

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LANCASTER, PA., January 14, 1890.

Familiar Terrors.

The appalling effect of violent death quite overshadows the heavy but quiet work of the grim monster. Less than a score of deaths from the cyclone are reported from various parts of the United States, and yet the horror quite eclipses for the moment the deadly work of the grip. In spite of the disposition to make light of that malady as in itself seldom fatal, the great increase in the death rates of the large cities and the general observation that grip patients easily succumb to other troubles, has changed the tone of popular comment on this curious sickness of a strange season. The grip is no laughing matter, as many of us have found out, and if a summary could be made of the lives lost by it directly and indirectly, the death roll would be far more impressive than that of all the cyclones for the past ten years. Terrible as was the Johnstown catastrophe it has been figured that more brakemen have been slain on the railroads of the country than there were people in the Connecticut valley before the flood. There is a steady leakage of human life that might readily be stopped, but no one pays much attention to it because it is from familiar causes. The killing of brakemen has grown to be a familiar form of death, and the link couplet is permitted to claim its victims. Grip patients die of pneumonia, consumption or other familiar malady, and so nobody is afraid of the grip. A cyclone comes tearing along and kills a few people with a great deal of noise and bluster and all agree that it is a very awful thing. It is a happy trait of human nature that so denies death its greatest terrors, save when it comes in sudden and unusual forms. Men must die steadily in large numbers and the race cannot afford to be perpetually frightened at the inevitable, but an occasional scare has a wholesome effect.

The Alaska Lease.

Senator Plumb has made a good move in the Senate in introducing a bill to repeal the law under which the Alaska seal business is leased to a monopoly for twenty years. The senator was struck, as the community generally has been, by the singular favor shown, in the treasury advertisement of the lease, to the present holders of it, not only in the short time allowed for the competition but in the reduction of the number of seals allowed to be taken to 60,000 the first year with the privilege reserved to the secretary to increase the number in subsequent years. Under this provision none but the present holders of the lease, who have their property already engaged in the business, will be likely to care to compete; unless they think they can control the secretary's action hereafter. Senator Plumb declares, and has the assent of other senators, that no good reason exists for a government lease of the seal-taking privilege; and he proposes in his bill that no seals shall be taken by anyone but the Alaska natives; that the business shall be conducted under the present restrictions, with a limitation of the number of seals to be taken, a guard of the waters by government vessels and a requirement that the seals shall be all sold by auction in San Francisco. The company which has the lease of the privilege engages natives to take the seals; and all the regulations it imposes could be as well carried out by government officers. A business which is so essentially a monopoly ought to be in the hands of the government, which is required to defend it by its vessels, which should have all the revenue it yields. Under a lease, whatever charge the government makes, is imposed by the lessor upon the buyers of the furs, with such added profit for itself as it sees fit to take. What it does to earn this profit is not perceptible. It is simply a gratuity to it. No risk is taken, because it controls the seal supply and has a market at its own price for its product. If it does not abuse its privilege to extract an extravagant profit, it belies the nature of commercial companies. The government claims the seal product of the Behring sea; and if it gets for charges up against the price, it gets for the seal privilege the sum it costs to keep revenue cutters there, there will probably be a balance on the wrong side. A privilege so costly to defend should not be enjoyed by a grantee who does not pay its full cost; and as this is not collected, the government certainly would be wiser to retain the privilege and work it for the benefit of the Alaskan country that yields it and where it can be usefully expended.

The Reading Meeting.

The meeting of the Reading stockholders has the usual characteristics of the furs sitting down on the outs and suppressing their expression. There was this great peculiarity in this meeting, however, that the outs were people whom it was generally healthy to sit upon. They were troubled because they did not get an appropriation from the directors who reported that it had not been earned. And it was not a dividend upon their stock that they wanted; but upon securities that stood at a lower grade higher than their stock. The stock was clearly benefited by not paying out their money to the first preference shares, and how the stockholders could complain of it is a mystery. No one would do so, unless he had more first preference bonds than he had stock. The pretense was made that it was not the non-payment of the money, but the failure to make it, that disturbed the stockholders; but nobody supposes that the outcry would have been raised if the money had been borrowed and put in the hungry maws opened for it. Everyone knew that the stock dividend had been earned, and no one claims to have been deceived or disappointed save the holders of the first preference bonds. Their anguish need not disturb the stockholders, before whom they stand with their securities. The Reading directors unquestionably acted wisely and hon-

estly in not paying what was not earned; and as to their management, it is not to be reasonably supposed that the people who complain of it could have done better.

A Wholesome Law.

We fear that a couple of our friends in the councils have not kept themselves booked in the laws governing their conduct as councilmen. They are very clever gentlemen, and we have no idea that they would have voted on a measure that they would have voted on the right to use electric power, if they had known that section 10, of the act of 1874, forbade them to do so. Its language is very plain and not to be misunderstood; and it is, moreover, a very wholesome provision. The propriety of what it commands should have accompanied itself to these gentlemen, even without a law to enforce it. A councilman who is interested in a measure, should not vote upon it. This is ancient law and custom. We do not suppose that the amount of stock in the city railroads owned by these gentlemen very greatly influenced their vote for that they would have voted on the right to use electric power, if they had known that section 10, of the act of 1874, forbade them to do so.

The United States Geological Survey. Professor Cope, of the University of Pennsylvania, does not have an exalted opinion of the management of the United States geological survey; and his sentiments are largely shared by the country, which does not see the profit that comes to it from this expensive department of the government. The work that is done is largely that of recording what has been done by others, and the information is given to the public in the statest sort of publications. About the specific charges of Professor Cope we have no knowledge; but we know him to be an earnest and honest devotee of science; and we know Director Powell, by his works, to be of very little value to the country. He has too long reposed in comfortable self-appreciation as a log upon the large appropriations which his skill has been chiefly developed in getting. He should go.

AT MANHEIM, Germany, there is a coconut butter factory, it is successful operation, and the product meets with general popular favor. It is cheaper than ordinary butter and is open to none of the objections urged against oleomargarine, which it has driven from the market. The butter is made under a process discovered by a chemist of Mannheim and was first introduced into the hospitals and public institutions. The price of coconuts will rise largely if all this is true and coconuts but may not be a dangerous rival of oleo or the genuine article for many years, or at least until coconuts are extensively cultivated to meet the demand. Meanwhile we may wonder whether legislation will be devised to smother this industry, as the oleomargarine business has been smothered.

The Philadelphia Times publishes a handy, well edited Almanac. QUAY has found another chance to taunt Congressmen Dalzell. Both have candidates for the census offices of the Allegheny district. The senator, in meddling with the appointment of janitors, tax collectors, and other civil servants, has put the bill covered with drugs more bitter than gall.

THE French submarine boat Gyronne has been successfully tested at Toulon and great things are expected of her. She is a long and narrow vessel propelled by a five-horse power engine, the power being furnished from electrical accumulators. The little vessel went under the surface to any desired depth and was steered with great accuracy, remaining under for ten minutes at a time. Somehow the submarine boats are seldom heard of after their successful trial trips. Not long ago there was great noise over the doings of a vessel of the kind in New York harbor, and the Russians, French and Swedes have all claimed at various times to have solved the question of submarine navigation. Robert Fulton invented a diving bell that was one of the marvels of his time and the latest inventions do not seem to have accomplished much more. Possibly the next great war may develop some of these lost submarine terrors, as foreign governments have a way of buying up strange devices and saving them in strict secrecy for use in war.

AN ACCOMPLISHED GOAT.

Ho Can Never Get Enough Tobacco or Beer. From the New York Times. "Yes, sir, he is uncommon fond of the weed 'Billy,'" said a brownie blacksmith yesterday standing in front of the anvil whereon lay a glowing horseshoe ready for the hammer. The "Billy" referred to was a middle-aged goat of rather disreputable appearance, who stood by looking wistfully at any bystander who happened to be indulging in the luxury of chewing tobacco. Billy's habitation is in Pearl street, between Whitehall and State streets, and very few people in the neighborhood would dream that such an interesting and accomplished personage could be found in such a dingy place. But anybody who stops in front of the little blacksmith's shop is pretty sure to see Billy sooner or later. Billy has several peculiarities, in which he goes far ahead of owners of his species. In the first place his appearance is decidedly striking. He is very large, with immense curving horns. His beard is yellowish and seragli, and there is about him a general air of blasé indifference—a dispirited look that possibly comes from the lengthy array of pipes and cigars and stimulants to which he is addicted. This latter characteristic—that of indulging his human associates in the use of tobacco and beer—is a particularly interesting feature of Billy's make-up. Instead of dozing like the tobacco pipe to the plumb line and part of an ordinary or rich and unwholesome theatre bills, Billy consumes large quantities of tobacco—plum, fine-cut or granulated. It is the custom for patrons of Billy's master to smooch him with a handful of chewing tobacco whenever they call, and he does so very peculiarly. He swallows it tenderly, like so much grass, and really does not seem to get much of the good of it. A favorite way for him to indulge his nicotine habit is by "bitting the pipe" so to speak. The older and richer the pipe the better Billy likes it. He gets somebody to hold the pipe for him, and then greedily runs his long tongue down into the bowl, and scoops up all the nicotine he can find. His passion for the stuff is so intense that he will peck a hole into any one's pocket after the pipe has been put away.

Billy also drinks beer with great gusto and has never been known to have coughed. His physique does not seem, however, to have been injured by his excesses. He is, on the contrary, probably the healthiest and strongest goat south of the Harlem river, and moreover, he is of an extraordinarily peaceful and inoffensive disposition.

Origin of the German Empire.

From the London Times. One of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha's memoranda in his new volume is of real importance, as it is calculated decisively to settle the question as to the origin of the project for restoring the German empire. Since the death of the Emperor Frederick it has been asserted that his son, Prince Albert, was the first to propose the restoration of the German empire, a statement which has excited considerable surprise, to say the least, of the public. It is now shown to be justly and so far from the Emperor Frederick having

originated this idea, and Prince Bismarck having opposed it, as has been abundantly stated, it appears that in October, 1870, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha sent one of his memoranda to Prince Bismarck, in which he strongly advocated the empire arrangement. The chancellor replied that the duke's idea was precisely his own in every particular, and that they were now in process of realization. It may be hoped that this valuable contribution to the controversy will be brought to light during the last sixteen months will finally dispose of the Emperor Frederick's preposterous claims to be considered the originator of the German empire. Prince Albert, Duke of Coburg-Gotha, who was one of his intimate friends, may surely be accepted as an unexceptional authority.

THEY FOUGHT BEFORE THE FLOOD.

Remains of a Sea Serpent and a Huge Shark Found in Kansas. A dispatch from Fort Riley, Kansas, says Professor Marchison, of the Kansas Scientific association, has been for some months exploring this region for fossil remains, in which the country is rich, being the ancient bed of the Cretaceous ocean of the West. The professor has been successful in recovering several valuable discoveries of the remains of extinct animals, among them the entire vertebral column, over thirty feet in length of the enormous Ichthyosaurus, and the bones of the paddle of a giant turtle or tortoise, which must have been at least eighty feet long.

The richest of all, however, was made a few days ago in a ravine some six miles west of town, which had been filled by the flood. The fossils were discovered in this water passing off washed away the loose earth and sediment of limestone on the sides, thus revealing an almost entire skeleton of the Ichthyosaurus, a shark-like fish of formidable power. The dinosaur measured nearly sixty feet in length from the tip of the blunt muzzle to the end of the long, serpent like tail, and the head of the molluscous some inches longer than that of a full-grown grizzly bear and much heavier and broader.

The Unruffling Of the Mummy.

From the Fall Mail Gazette. A scene such as was witnessed yesterday by the crowded assembly in the botanical garden of Philadelphia, has rarely been recorded in our history. There is something amusing about the short-haired mummy from Upper Egypt which was unrolled, and even Dr. Erichsen, the grave principal, could not help smiling when he explained that for the last fifty years, this mummy had been at the college museum, no one knowing how it got there and whence it came. By the way, when Dr. Erichsen came in, in his scarlet academic dress, he went through the audience, "Here comes the chief mummy."

The spectacle of the theatre immediately after Mr. Wallis Budge began his introductory remarks was quite dramatic. On the platform the fine figures of the principal and the lecturer, behind them a few rows of ladies and gentlemen, every seat of the auditorium crowded, and rows of students living the wall above them, the marmalade of school voices everywhere, and in the center of the assembly a long-legged deal table, the silent form of the Egyptian peasant, who lived twenty-six centuries ago, who was buried in a long wooden coffin which was unrolled, and even Dr. Erichsen, the grave principal, could not help smiling when he explained that for the last fifty years, this mummy had been at the college museum, no one knowing how it got there and whence it came. By the way, when Dr. Erichsen came in, in his scarlet academic dress, he went through the audience, "Here comes the chief mummy."

Oh, maiden with grim teeth, avast! Though fair you seem to look upon, Because you do not see HOOD'S PILL. The weakness of your blood is gone; Your breath is heavy, and, from this, Your lips no more invite a kiss. J.B. HOOD'S PILL. This age presents the greatest boon, Salvation Oil; it cures so soon. When Christmas came with its good cheer, its joy, and its merry songs, I tried to regulate my cold, but that was long ago, before the days of my Sarsaparilla. How different. A new era has dawned on us, and great and small, little and tall, merry men all, are happy.

The women talk me every day, "That all my blood has passed away," But they could no longer abide my wife with loss of blood, and I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. All female weaknesses and derangements vanishes before this wonderful medicine, and it cures and cures women, who find existence burdensome on account of their various ailments. It once have recourse to the surgical knife. M. T. W.

SARSAPARILLA. HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA. Is that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured thousands of people who were suffering with rheumatism. It neutralizes the lactic acid in the blood, which causes these terrible pains and aches, and also vitalizes and enriches the blood. It cures the rheumatism of the joints. These facts warrant us to say that, if you suffer with rheumatism, to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial.

For 25 years ago I suffered with sciatic rheumatism. Last November, I was taken worse than ever, and was unable to get out of the house. I was almost.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA. Suffering from sciatic rheumatism. After the second bottle I was able to be out and around and attend to business. I took five bottles, and am now so free from rheumatism that only occasionally I feel slightly on a sudden change of weather. I have great confidence in Hood's Sarsaparilla. CHARLES HANNAH, Christie, Clarke Co., Wis.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA. Having been troubled with inflammatory rheumatism for many years, my favorite attention was called to Hood's Sarsaparilla by an advertisement of curing the same. I have now used three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and can already testify to beneficial results. I highly recommend it as a great blood purifier. J. C. AVERY, 112 West 10th St., N. Y.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA. Sold by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 DRESS ONE DOLLAR.

HIS FINGER NAILS CAME OFF. For a year I was afflicted with a horrible case of blood poison, and upward of five months of that time I was unable to do work of any kind. My hair and eyebrows were falling out, my head was so swollen and so full of boils that I was unable to leave my bed. I was so weak that I could not get up without the aid of a chair. I tried to get rid of the poison in various ways, but without success. I finally read of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I bought a bottle. I took it for a few days, and my nails began to grow again. I took another bottle, and my hair and eyebrows began to grow again. I took a third bottle, and I was able to get up without the aid of a chair. I took a fourth bottle, and I was able to do work of any kind. I took a fifth bottle, and I was able to leave my bed. I took a sixth bottle, and I was able to go out for a walk. I took a seventh bottle, and I was able to do all my usual work. I took an eighth bottle, and I was able to do all my usual work. I took a ninth bottle, and I was able to do all my usual work. I took a tenth bottle, and I was able to do all my usual work. I took an eleventh bottle, and I was able to do all my usual work. I took a twelfth bottle, and I was able to do all my usual work. I took a thirteenth bottle, and I was able to do all my usual work. I took a fourteenth bottle, and I was able to do all my usual work. I took a fifteenth bottle, and I was able to do all my usual work. I took a sixteenth bottle, and I was able to do all my usual work. I took a seventeenth bottle, and I was able to do all my usual work. I took an eighteenth bottle, and I was able to do all my usual work. I took a nineteenth bottle, and I was able to do all my usual work. I took a twentieth bottle, and I was able to do all my usual work.

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Wanamaker's

HAPPY NEW YEAR! The New Gingham make new friends every day. Richer, prettier, more audacious than ever.

Bargains in elegant Melange Dress Patterns, Jacquard figures, satin striped, and silk side bands, \$12.50, \$15, \$16.50, \$18, and \$20. In light colors.

There are the end of some of the choicest of last season's styles. Prices accordingly. Very similar in colors and styles to the patterns of this year.

30 styles silk-and-wool Combination Dress Patterns, all the prevailing shades, reduced to \$6 from \$10. For all-the-year-round wear.

46-inch Drap d'Ete, 6 desirable colors, \$1 from \$1.50.

40-inch all-wool Habit Cloth, in gray and brown beige mixtures, 37 1/2 cent from 50c.

54-inch fine all-wool light-weight Tricot, \$1.25 quality for 75c; in colors

46-inch Drap de Dame, all-wool, popular colors, 75c from \$1.

50-inch Striped Chevot, \$1 from \$1.50; in medium colors.

38-inch all-wool Foulle Plaids and Stripes, 50c from 75c. The best value in this character of goods we ever had at the price. Colors that will do for Summer.

Seven bargains in Black Goods. Take the Grain de Poudre for instance; like getting greenbacks at a discount.

30-inch Grain de Poudre, 65c from 80c.

40-inch Grain de Poudre, 75c from \$1.

40-inch Grain de Poudre, 80c from \$1.

40-inch Grain de Poudre, \$1 from \$1.50.

40-inch Grain de Poudre, \$1.50 from \$2.

40-inch Grain de Poudre, \$2 from \$3.

40-inch Grain de Poudre, \$3 from \$4.

40-inch Grain de Poudre, \$4 from \$5.

40-inch Grain de Poudre, \$5 from \$6.

40-inch Grain de Poudre, \$6 from \$7.

40-inch Grain de Poudre, \$7 from \$8.

40-inch Grain de Poudre, \$8 from \$9.

40-inch Grain de Poudre, \$9 from \$10.

40-inch Grain de Poudre, \$10 from \$11.

40-inch Grain de Poudre, \$11 from \$12.

40-inch Grain de Poudre, \$12 from \$13.

40-inch Grain de Poudre, \$13 from \$14.

40-inch Grain de Poudre, \$14 from \$15.

40-inch Grain de Poudre, \$15 from \$16.

40-inch Grain de Poudre, \$16 from \$17.

40-inch Grain de Poudre, \$17 from \$18.

40-inch Grain de Poudre, \$18 from \$19.

40-inch Grain de Poudre, \$19 from \$20.

40-inch Grain de Poudre, \$20 from \$21.

40-inch Grain de Poudre, \$21 from \$22.

Machinery.

HAPPY NEW YEAR! BEST Steam Engine and Boiler Works.

MANUFACTURER OF HORIZONTAL, VERTICAL, PORTABLE HOISTING ENGINES.

BOILERS. CENTRIFUGAL FEED MINING STEAM MILLS.

AUTOMATIC FACERS, BRASS LEATHER ROLLERS, BARK CONVEYER SCREWS.

PULLEYS, SHAPING, GEARING HANGERS, FILLING BOXES, CLAMP BOXES.

COUPLINGS, COLLARS, MILL RUSHINGS, STEEP BOXES, SPINDLES, TOES AND STEPS.

PULLEY FLATES, SHIVE WHEELS, BOLTS, TURNBUCKLES, LAG SCREWS, RODS UPSET, BRIT SCREWS, FORINGS.

NUTS, &c. and HEX. CABT WASHERS, PLATE WASHERS, WROUGHT WASHERS.

Specialty in Making and Repairing DEEP WELL DRILLING TOOLS, &c.

TANKS—Round or Square, for Gas, Oil, Water or Acid. Stacks, Stand-Pipes, Water Wheel Castings, Hot Air Furnaces, &c.

LARGEST STOCK OF ENGINE AND BOILER SUPPLIES.

Such as Valves, Cocks, Gages, Oilers, Cast and Malleable Fittings, Injectors, Packings, Pipes, &c., ever carried in Lancaster.

Special Attention Given to STEAM HEATING.

Light and Heavy Iron and Brass Castings. Repairing Promptly Attended to.

Cheap Lot of SECOND-HAND PULLEYS AND SHAPING.

4 Pulleys, 4x12; 4 Pulleys, 4x10; 2 Pulleys, 4x8; 2 Pulleys, 4x6; 2 Pulleys, 4x4.

Wood Split Pulley, 20x10; 3 Wood Split Pulleys, 4x8x5.

8-2 15-lb Collars, 12-2 15-lb Collars, 14-2 15-lb Collars, 16-2 15-lb Collars.

Second-Hand Boilers. 5-8 Horse Power, 50 inch Diam., 16 feet long.

2 1/2-8 Horse Power, 40 inch Diam., 12 feet long.

3-8 Horse Power, 40 inch Diam., 12 feet long.

Dry Goods. THE PEOPLE'S CASH STORE.

Without Regard to Cost. WE WILL LOSE OUT OUR ENTIRE STOCK.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S COATS, Blankets and Comforts, BLANKET SHAWLS,

Underwear, &c. "DOWN WENT MCGINTY"

Fall and Winter Stock. McGinty Could Not Have Gone Much Lower

GEO. F. RATHVON, 25 East King Street.

MILLER SOAP CO. HENRY WOLF.

FURNITURE STORE, HIGH & MARTIN.

China, Glass, QUEENSWARE

China Hall.

WE EXAMINE EYES FREE. Spectacles! WE EXAMINE EYES FREE!

You Thank Your Eyes Are Good!

China, Glass, HIGH & MARTIN, 15 East King Street.

TURK DALLMATION INSECT POWDER, LUTHER S. KAUFFMAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

LIUBLEY'S DRUG STORE, 36 West King Street.

Groceries.

Just received a consignment of Choice Corn, and a large lot of the late Jersey & Andrews Fire, Philadelphia.

5 CTS. A CAN. CLARKE'S TEA AND COFFEE STORE, NOS. 18 & 20 SOUTH QUEEN STREET.

Coffees! Coffees! Coffees!

THE BEST COFFEES IN THE CITY FOR THE MONEY.

We buy in large quantities, for cash, and sell for less profit now than when Coffees are cheaper, so as to give our customers the best value for the money.

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