Too weak to fight the onward rush— What's left for you but drifting! But men grow better where you pass, Inspiring self-uplifting.

Think ye the oak alone is brave
Strong in its self-reliance,
A-scorning all the storms of time,
With haughtlest defiance?

The strong can well afford to meet A world's warlike advances; One crash—the world bows down to treat. With shattered, lowered lances,

But braver still the stream-borne bloom Too weak to make endeavor. That drifting teaches man a faith That faileth never, never.

God bless your life! He dropped it thus Upon the great, wild river,— He'll guide it where 'tis best I know, Forever and forever!

- WILL F. McSp

PREAKS OF NATURE. Certain Animals Have Characteristics

for Which No Reason Can Be Found.

Prof. Agassiz used to tell a good story
bout his friend Buckland, the British
aturalist, who, on one of his visits to the
ondon zoo, was attacked by a babirousa,
t horned boar, and had to save himself
y a headlong retreat.

London zoo, was attacked by a babirousa, or horned boar, and had to save himself by a headlong retreat.

"That brue would have knocked you down if he had struck you with his horus," remarked a sympathizing friend.

"Oh, I don't care, said the philosopher; but it worries me to notice that he never does use his horns, as they call them. They are hornshaped tusks, and curved too much backward to be of any service in fighting. What in the world can be their practical purpose?"

Naturalists of that sort are liable to a good deal of worry, says Felix L. Oswald in the New York Ledger. Nature abounds with unexplained phenomena. Of what use, for instance, is the long tail of the male pheasant to a bird that has often to save itself by fight? In some varieties (as in the Chinese silver pheasant) the problematic appendage is nearly six feet long, and makes it almost impossible for its proprietor to take wing at short notice. In running through the tail is hardly less obstructive, and is sertainly not companyental enough to comthe tail is hardly less obstructive, and is certainly not ornamental enough to com-pensate its undesirable tendencies. And, again, of what benefit to its owner are the igain, of what benefit to its owner are the mormous horns of the Wapiti stag antiers with a spread of 56 inches and a weight of 5 pounds? Besides stretching left and right almost as far as a man of average size ould extend his arms, they send out a number of lateral branches, forming a visitem of books, and proness exquisitely stem of hooks and prongs exquisitely lapted to catch against every bush as the cumbered animal dashes along through

the maze of its native woods.
"I would not care for the bite of a mosquito if it wasn't for its infernal whine," I have heard many people say, and it seems, indeed, not quite easy to understand of what profit the droning and buzzing sound of its wings can be to any blood-sucking insect. It merely serves to warn or annoy its intended victims, to whom it can hardly be more aggravating than to the whining

its intended victims, to whom it can hardly be more aggravating than to the whining little vampire itself.

A still greater enigma is the deadly virus of the African tsetse fly. In Southern Nubia there are districts where herdsmen have to drive their cattle hundreds of miles every spring to avoid the bite of the little pest, whose private purpose is limited to the extraction of a few drops of blood, and whose interests have no imaginable connection with the subsequent agony of its whose interests have no imaginable con-nection with the subsequent agony of its victims. A day or two after a stout steer has been bitten strange swellings appear under his jaw and about the groins; the suimal shivers and twitches as if in ex-treme distress, and finally dies in con-vulsions, often attended with outbreaks of first similar to those observed in an anvuisions, often attended with outbreaks of fury similar to those observed in an an-vanced stage of hydrophobia. The testi-mony of such travelers as Dr. Livingstone and Sir Samuel Baker leaves no doubt about the actuality of the described results; yet, if a wasp should be provided with an apparatus to poison every pear it nibbles the arrangement could hardly appear more proposterous.

carnivorous animals presents a very similar problem. An otter in a well-stocked fish-pond will kill about fifty fishes for one it eats, and the murderous instinct of the weasel and the European pine marten far exceeds the needs and conceivable interests of the little demons. An amatur poultry funcior of my acquaintance once lost twenty-eight imported chickens in a single night, all of them having been killed by a small, sharp bite into the base of the brain. In three or four cases the murderer had guawed the skull of its prey and torn open the neck in quest of blood, but with these exceptions the massacre seemed to have been prompted by a sheer wanton love of havoc. With a little more prudence the poultry-loving martea could have repeated his visits and banquets for a long series of nights, and have all his depredations credited to one or the other of the half hundred different disorders fewls are heir to, for the henhouse harbored an army of feathered bipeds, some of them on the sick list. But that one night's mischief ended the game. The fiend was tracked to his loophole and trapped the very next evening. night, all of them having

trapped the very next evening.

As a rule defenseless animals are dressed in the colors bost adapted to conceal them from their enemies, and kind nature goes so far as to vary the protective hue of certain creatures with the different seasons of the very six the case of the Norcertain creatures with the different sea-sons of the year, as in the case of the Nor-wegian grouse, whose plumage is brown in summer, but turns white at the approach of winter. But this close study of that rule reveals some curious exceptions. In the Arctic regions, where snow-white would be the best possible protective color, several species of seal are dressed in suits of black and dark brown that contrast strikingly with the bleak surface of the ice-fields, and attract polar bears and other connoisseurs of sealskin from a dis-tance of many miles. Sparrow-hawks often pursue tanagers or summer redbirds tance of many miles. Sparrow-hawks often pursue tanagers or summer redbirds that try their best to escape by darting into a thicket of tangle vines, but are betrayed again and again by a color that "flames as if it was going to set the woods afire," as Henry Thoreau expresses it. Several species of tropical finches are attired in even more risky hues—a glaring combination of white and scarlet or yellow and dark blue—colors that cannot possibly escape the attention of even a casual obescape the attention of even a casual ob-server. Butterflies fight the struggle for existence under similar disadvantages.

Storms And Cloudbursts.

Dr. Felix L. Oswald, in Frank Leslie's Monthly.

Neither dikes nor reservoirs could prevent the ravages of sudden floods, and no naval architect has thus far devised a plan for the construction of a completely storm-proof ship, but, experience has at least proof ship, but experience has at least taught us to avoid perils which we cannot resist. The meteorological observatories of sixteen different nations have been very of sixteen different nations have been very busy in the course of the last fifty years, and if the direction of a storm could be predicted as successfully as its imminence, disastrous floods and hurricanes would rarely come unexpected. A gale originating in the plains of Western Kansas, and keep-ing a straight eastward course as far as St. in the plains of Western Kansas, and keeping a straight eastward course as far as St. Louis, Missouri, may suddenly turn southwest on striking the valley of the Mississippi, and thus save Ohio and Pennsylvania from the predicted visitation. Rain-clouds that have discharged their torrents all along the gulf coast from Tampico to New Orleans and drenched the plains of Alabama, may refuse their showers to the table-lands of Northern Georgia and dissolve away into fleecy specks of vapor where their moisture was perhaps most sorely needed in a more condensed form. The most approved indications of rain may prove delusive in midsummer; still, the observations of many years have facilitated the art of weather-prediction by quite a number of tolerably reliable general rules. Thus storms have been found to have a tendency to blow from regions of high to regions of to blow from regions of high to regions of low barometrical pressure, and to be pre-ceded by a rise and followed by a de-pression of temperature. North of the equator the curves of cyclones turn from right to left; on the Southern Hemisphere from left to right and offer several right to left; on the Southern Hemisphere from left to right, and often seem to spend their fury in the foot-hills of a high mountain-range, but manage to resume their work of devastation on the plains beyond. Counter-currents have a tendency to delay, rather than neutralize, far traveled gales, and only a few month ago four steamers and a multitude of sailing-vessels were saved by the official meteorologist of Singapore, who kept his storm-signals hoisted in spite of all temporary appearances of clearing skies, till on the third day the retarded storm burst with a fury sorely rued by all vessels that had disresorely rued by all vessels that had disre-garded the prediction.

A Trained English Nurse Who Eas Devoted Her Life to Legers.

From the Pall Mail Gasette.

The other day a lady, dressed in a neat, simple, nurse's uniform, called at this office. On her dress she wors, to my surprise, the order of merit which is awarded by the Russian Red Cross society, but which, in most cases, is not "bodily" bestowed. She was Miss Kate Marsden, who hopes to start within a few days for a six months' tour through the wide dominions of the "great White Far," there to study the subject of leprosy, which has of late arouned so much attention and interest.

"What is it," I saked Miss Marsden after she had told me of her intention, "what is it that induces you to turn your attention specially to leprosy?" "It came about in rather a strange way, and long before leproay had begun to attract much notice even in the medical world. I was nurse in the Russo-Turkish war in 1877-8, and one day at Sistova I saw two lepers for the first time in my life. The sight of the disease was so losthsome, so altogether appalling, and the suffering of the poor men was so beyond anything that I had ever seen, that there and then I vowed to devote my whole life and strength to lepers, if ever the opportunity was given to me.

"And from that day forth I have waited for the opportunity to fulfit the vow I made at the sight of the two Rulgarian lepers. The time was not yet, for many years. Several of my sisters were living; they were very much opposed to my plan, but they have all died of consumption, one after the other.

"I fire became deputy superintendent of the Woolton Convalencent home, Liverpool, where I remained for four and a half years. After a rest I went out to New Zealand, where my last aister was dying

the Woolton Convalences to me, Liverpool, where I remained for four and a bail
years. After a rest I went out to New
Zealand, where my last sister was dying
of consumption. A week after I arrived
she died, and I accepted the place as lady
superintendent at the Wellington hospital.
Then I heard of the minerain South Island,
many of whom live several days' journey
away from any place where they can get
medical assistance in case of accident.
You can imagine what a man's sufferings
must be if he breaks or injurys a limb and
has to remain unattended to for days and
days till a doctor is brought to him, or till
he is taken a long journey to where the
nearest medical man lives. In order to enable them to help themselves and each
other till medical assistance can be obtained,
I went among the miners all over the
island and gave ambulance lectures. It
was a strange experience. Sometimes I
had to trave four or five days to get issand and gave amoutance fectures. It was a strange experience. Sometimes I had to travel four or five days to get to them; then I gave my lecture, sat with them by their camp fire, slept in a tent which they had specially put up for me, and rode off again next day to another place.

which they had specially put up for me, and rode off again next day to another place.

"On these tours I saw a good deal of leprosy among the Maories, and a few months ago I came home to England, thinking to go to Molokai.

"My final object has always been, and still is, to study leprosy and its various treatments as thoroughly as possible, and then to go to India to organize the care of lepers, who, in many cases, are terribly neglected. Soon after reaching London I went to the Hawaiian consul, to see what assistance he could give me, but he informed me at once that only Roman Catholics could be received at Molokai. That, of course, put an end to it, as I belong to the Church of England.

"This spring I was presented to the queen, and three days after the Princess of Wales, whom some of my friends had told of my intentions, telegraphed, asking me to come and see her.

"I cannot tell you how kind the princess."

told of my intentions, telegraphed, asking me to come and see her.

"I cannot tell you how kind the princess was; she promised to write at once to her sister, the Empress of Russia, from whom I was anxious to obtain the Red Cross Order, which had, nominally, been awarded to me after the Russo-Turkish war, but which I had not received. A few days later I was on my way to Russia, obtained the order without trouble and was specially invited to come and see the Empress at Gatachina.

was specially invited to come and see the Empress at Gatschina.

"And there again I was received with such simple kindness and sympathy that I could hardly believe I was really in the presence of the highest lady in the land. The empress would not let me stand for a moment in her presence. So I sat down, even while the empress remained standing, and she listened to all I had to say, and when I expressed the wish to study the leper question in Russia she promised her help and the emperor's. In this folio," ontinued Miss Marsden, opening out one after the other the large white sheets stamped with mighty official seals, and signed by some of the most important and powerful men in Russia, "I have papers entitling me to go into all the hospitals, all the prisons and to all places where I think I can find anything connected with the study of leprosy all over Russia, Siberia, the Caucasus and Asiatic Russia, and to see everything, get all information I can. the Caucasus and Asiatic Russia, and to see everything, get all information I can, and take what notes and photographs I like about leprosy. Every official is bound to give me all possible assistance, and, as in some parts of Russia leprosy is very preva-lent, indeed, I am convinced that I could obtain information of priceless value." So it seems, indeed, and it almost makes one's head real to think what the indicious use

obtain information of priceless value." So it seems, indeed, and it almost makes one's head reel to think what the judicious use of the pen and the photographic camera in Russian hospitals, Siberian prisons and Caucasian fortresses might do for Russia, for the leper, and, indirectly, for "all the people born beneath the throne" of the great empire of the North.

"I don't speak Russian, and that would have been an obstacle. Therefore, Dr. Duncan, the chief medical officer at St. Petersburg, is to accompany me on the whole tour, the Russian government paying all his expenses. At Riga, Dr. Duncan is to meet me; then we go on to Moscow and Central Russia, to Siberia, and finally across the Caucasus to Tiflis, Baku, whence, after crossing the Caspian, we take train to Samarkand, and enter Transcaspia, Central Asia. What I shall find remains to be seen, but it is beyond all doubt that the terrible disease is prevalent in all parts of the empire, and to an extent which has never yet been officially ascertained."

BREAD FROM WOOD.

The Remarkable Possibility for Which Science is Striving.

From the Milling Record.

Science has already enabled men to extract hery beverages and many other things of more or less value from wood, and it is now proposed to go a step further and produce bread from wood. In an address recently delivered at Heidelberg, Germany, by no less eminent an author than Victor Meyer, it is announced "that we may reasonably hope that chemistry will teach us to make the fiber of wood the source of human food." What an enormous stock of food then, would be found if this becomes possible in the wood of our forests or even in grass and straw. From the Milling Record.

or food then, would be found if this becomes possible in the wood of our forests or even in grass and straw.

The fiber of the wood consists essentially of cellulin. Can this be made into starch? Starch has essentially the same percentage composition, but it differs very much in its properties, and the nature of its molecule is probably much more complex. Cellulin is like starch, in boiling water. It really gives glucose when treated with strong sulphuric acid, as is essentially shown when cotton wood, which is practically pure cellulin, is merely immersed in it. Starch gives the same product when boiled with weak acid. The author further quotes the researches of Heilriegel, which ge to show beyond dispute that certain plants transform atomspheric nitrogen into albumen, and that this process can be improved by a suitable treatment. The production, therefore, of starch from cellulin, together with the enforced increase of albumen in plants, would, he adds, in reality signify the abolition of the bread question.

Peculiarities of The Teeth. From Good Housekeeping.

A tooth in its normal condition consists of four parts or substances—enamel, cement, dentine and pulp. Enamel is the outer covering of the crown or exposed portion of the tooth, and by a wise provision of nature it is thickest where most subject to use and wear. It is the hardest tissue of the human system, possesses of itself no sensibility and contains not over 4 per cent, of animal matter. Yet it is an important fact and one that should not be lost sight of in caring for the teeth, that this indispensable coating is almost entirely soluble in acids. Cement is the bonelike covering of the roots and neck of the tooth, corresponding for the covered portion to the enamel, with which it blends and unites about the edge of the gums, for the exposed part. Dentine forms the body of the tooth. It is not so hard as bone, consisting of parallel tubes about 4500 to an inch in diameter, and more than a quarter of its composition consists of animal matter. It is somewhat sensitive, but the sensation is probably due to the nerves of From Good Housekeeping. matter. It is somewhat sensitive, but the matter. It is somewhat sensitive, but the sensation is probably due to the nerves of the pulp. The latter commonly called "the nerve," is a mass of nerves and blood vessels, almost infinitesimal in size, connected and enwrapped by a very delicate

tiesus. These corves and blood vessels connect with the general system through a
minute opening at the extremity of the
root, with which exception the pelp is estirely surrounded by a wail of dentine. In
fact, the pulp is the germ of the body of
the tooth, the dentine is formed from it
and nourished by it; when the pulp—
which is extremely sensitive, and most
readers know—dies, the deutine losse its
apparent sensitiveness and gradually
changes color—itself becomes dead.

Perils of the Ice Business.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"Do many people kick about shoringe of ice?" was asked of an ice-dealer the other day.

"Heaps of 'oun," was the reply.

"And do they always have a valid excuse?"

"Not one in twenty. They feel it obligatory to drop in and claim light weight, but not one in a hundred ever weights a lump to be sure about it. And then nearly every lump is allowed to lay at the gate from fifteen to sixty minutes, and the sun melts off five pounds in a very little time."

time."

"I suppose you can tell a kicker as soon as he entera."

"I oan. Hush! One has just struck the foot of the stairs. Walt and see the circus."

The steps came nearer and nearer, and presently a red-faced man opened the door, glared around, and asked:

"Is this the ice office?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I came to see about my ice."

"Yes," was the non-committal reply, as the teeman winked at the reporter.

"The lumps looked very small to me."

"Yes."

"I guessed their weight to be about seven-

"Yes."
"I guessed their weight to be about seventeen pounds."
"Yes."
"Where I ought to have twenty-five."
"Exactly."
"And so I got a pair of scales and weighed them for a week."
"I see. How much was the shortage?"
"Shortage! Why, man, every lump weighed twenty-seven pounds, and some of them thirty, and we come in to pay you for mineteen extra pounds for last week.
How much is it?"
The iceman turned red—then white—began to tremble, and finally pitched off his stool to the floor. When the reporter raised him up he was as dead as a mackerel. The sudden shock killed him.

Peace on Earth

Awaits that countless army of martys, whose ranks are constantly recruited from the victims of nervousness and nervous diseases. The price of the boon is a systematic course of Hostetter's stomach Bitters, the finest and most genial of tonic nervines, pursued with reasonable persistence. Easter, pleasanter and safer this than to swash the victualing department with pseudo tonics, alcoholic or the reverse, beef extracts, nerve foods, narcotics, sedatives and poisons in disguise. "Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," is the providential recuperant for weak nerves, and this glorious franchise being usually the consequence of sound digestion and increased vigor, the great stomachic which insures both is productive also of repose at the required time. Not unrefrashed awakens the individual who uses it, but vigorous, clear headed and tranguit. Use the Bitters also in fever and ague, rheumatism, kidney troubles, constipation and billousness.

One Thousand Bollars.

One Thousand Dollars.

I will forfiet the above amount if I fail to prove that Floraplexion is the best medicine in existence for Dyspepsia, Indigestion or Billionaness. It is a certain cure, and affords immediate relief, in cases of Kidney and Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility and Consumption. Floraplexion builds up the weak system and cures where other remedies fail. Ask your iruggist for it and get well. Valuable book Things Worth Knowing," also, sample book ent free; all charges prepaid. Address, Prof. Franklin Hart, 88 Warren street, N. Y. For sale by Geo, W. Hull, Lancaster Pa.

apri7-lyd&w apri7-lyd&w

A Spring Medicine.

The druggists claim that people call daily for the new cure for constipation and sick headache, discovered by Dr. Silns Lane in the Bocky Mountains. It is said to be Oregon grape root in great remedy in the far West for those complaints, combined with plaints) combined with simple herbs, and is made for use by pouring on boiling water to draw out the strength. It sells at 50 cents a pack age and is called Lane's Family Medicine. (1)

Special Motices.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Bucklen's Araica Salve.

This Bert Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruisse Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chappest Hands, Chiblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively ourse Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give percet satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by W. T. Hoch, Druggist, Nos. 187 and 199 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa.

"What Can't Be Cured, Must Be Endured. This old adage does not signify that we must suffer the miseries of dyspepsia, when a medicine with the curative properties or Burdock Blood Bitters is available. It is one of the most substantial and reliable remedies sold to-day. Sold in Lancaster by W. T. Hoch, 137 and 139 North Queen street.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruelating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS, WINS-LOWS SOOTHING SYRUP, It will relieve the page little sufferer immediately—depend the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will requiste the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere, 25 cents a bottle.

" Spent Fifty Dollars" In doctoring for rheumatism before I tried Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Used a 59-cent bottle of this medicine and got out in one week. For burns and sprains it is excellent." Jas. Durham, East Pembroke, N. Y. Sold in Lancaster by W. T. Hoch, 157 and 139 North Queen street.

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighted less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of br. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped fier more, bought a nother and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For fuller particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, Druggist, Fort Smith. Trial bottles of this wonderful Discovery Free at W. T. Hoch's drug store, 137 and 138 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa.

A Word of Caution.

A WOFG OF CRITION.

A WOFG OF CRITION.

Raifroad men, mechanics, commercial travelers, base ballists, farmers and others who labor out of doors, are peculiarly liable to accident and injury. Thomas Edectric Oil for braises, burns, bites and sprains is one of the finest applications yet devised. Sold inLancaster by W. T. Hoch, 137 and 139 North Queen street.

Eupepsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you Good Digestion and oust the demon Dyspepsia and install instead Eupepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia, and all diseases of Liver Stomach and Kidneys. Sold at 50 and 51 per bottle by W. T. Hoch, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster, Fa.

(4) Eupepsy.

Honesty the Best Policy. In advertising a medicine it is best to be hon-est; deception will never do; the people won't stand it. Let the truth the known that Burdock Blood Bitters cure scrotnia, and all eruptions of the skin. This medicine is sold every where by druggists. Sold in Lancaster by W. T. Hoch, 137 and 139 North Queen street.

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Filling Teeth and Fainless Extraction Specialities. New Sels made, broken ones mended and remodaled. Teeth inserted without plates and pivoted, etc. Yes, everything pertaining to Dentistry will receive prompt attention, at very Moderate Terms. Remember that Dr. Naihorst is the ONIA Dentist in this county who is a graduate of Medicine as well as of Dentistry, an advantage that is obvious.

PENSIONS.

The New Pension Bill just passed entities all Soldiers, Widows, Minor Children and Depen-dent Parents to a pension. I will attend to all applications placed in my hands promptly. I have had four years experience in the pension office at Washington, D. C. jezsamd 19 North Duke St., Lancaster, Pa.

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Best Value to be had in MEN'S STRIPED

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\$1 and \$1.25 Lace Curtains at 75e and \$1. Curtain Poles, 15c and 19c. 5c and 8c Calicoos at 234c and 5c. 10e Outing Cloths at 85/c. 8714c and \$1.25 White Quilts at 75c and \$1 Bilk Plushes, 29c. 48-Inch Black Henrietta at 75c.

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GEO. M. STEINMAN & CO., 96 & 96 WEST KING STREET, mylf-\$mdM.W.A LANCASTER, PA.

Legal Motices.

PSTATE OF LEWIS PICKEL, LATE OF Bart township, Lancaster county, Pa., deceased. The undersign d auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Esther M., Pickel and Frank M. Trout, administrators, to end among those legally emitted to the same, will sit for that purpose on Wednesday, August B. 180, at 100 clock a. m., in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.

Jy12-34d8 A. B. HAMSLER, Auditor.

I N THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF Lancaster county.

In reassigned estate of the Keystone Standard Watch company, of Lancaster, Ps.

An now, July 7, 1860, on motion of H. B. Swarr, the court grant a rule to show cause why D. Ramasy Palterson, assignee of the Esystone Standard Watch company, of Lancaster, Pa., should not be authorized and empowered to complete the watch-works or mover-tents now in process of manufacture, but nos completed in the factory at Lancaster, Pa., and to employ such mechanics and purchase such meterials as may be necessary for the purpose.

Rule returnable August M. 1860, at 18 o'cleck a. 19.

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