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CASSIMERES, COATINGS, COATINGS, SUITINGS,

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H. GERHART'S

Tailoring Establishment, MONDAY, APRIL 5.

Having just returned from the New York Woolen Macket, I am now prepared to exhibit one of the Best Selected Stocks of

WOOLENS

Spring and Summer Trade,

Ever brought to this city. None but the very

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AMERICAN FABRICS.

fn all the Leading Styles. Prices as low as the lowest, and all goods warranted as represented, at

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We have for sale for the coming seasons an

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of our own manufacture, which comprises the

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which is larger and composed of the best styles

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BOILER MANUFACTORY, SHOP ON PLUM STREET

OPPOSITE THE LOCOMOTIVE WORKS. The subscriber continues to manufacture BOILERS AND STEAM ENGINES,

Bellows Pipes, Sheet-fron Work, and Blacksmithing generally.

For Tanning and other purposes;

42 Jobbing promptly attended to. JOHN BEST.

CARPETS.

H. S. SHIRK'S CARPET HALL,

202 WEST KING STREET, Has the Largest and Cheapest Stock of all

kinds of CARPETS in Lancaster. Over 100 Pieces of Brussels

on hand, as low as \$1.00 and upwards.

also pay 10 cents for Extra Carpet Rags.

43 Give us a trial. 202 WEST KING STREET.

Carpets made to order at short notice, Will

LANCASTER, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1880.

CUTICURA WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 2, 1880.

Miracles of Healing Unparalleled in Medical History.

"I have been afflicted for twenty years with an obstinate skin disease, called by some M. D.s' psoriasis and others, leprosy, commencing on my scalp, and in spite of all I could do, with the help of the most skilful doctors, it slowly but surely extended, until a year ago this winter it covered my entire person in form of dry scales. For the last three years I have been unable to do any labor, and suffering intensely all the time. Every morning there could be nearly a dustpanful of scales taken from the sheet of my bed, some of them half as large as the envelope containing this letter. In the latter part of winter my skin commenced cracking open. I tried everything, almost, that could be thought of, without any relief. The 12th of June I started West in

commenced cracking open. I tried everything, almost, that could be thought of, without any relief. The 12th of June I started West in hopes I could reach the Hot Springs. I reached Detroit and was so low I thought I should have to go to the hospital, but finally got as far as Lansing, Mich., where I had a sister living. One Dr. — treated me about two weeks, but did me no good. All thought I had but a short time live. I carnestly prayed to die, Cracked through the skin all over my back, across my ribs, arms, hands, limbs, feet hadly swollen, toe nails came off, finger nails dead and hard as bone, hair dea!, dry and lifeless as old straw. O, my God! how I did suffer.

"My sister, Mrs. E. H. Davis, had a small part of a box of Cuticura in the house. She wouldn't give up; said, 'We will try Cuticura.' Some was applied on one hand and arm. Eureka! there was relief: stopped the terrible burning sensation from the word go. They immediately got the Cuticura Resolvent, Cuticura and Cuticura Soap. I commenced by taking one tablespoonful of Resolvent three times a day, after meals; had a bath once a day, water about blood heat: used Cuticura Soap freely; applied Cuticura morning and evening. Result, returned to my home in just six weeks from time I left, and my skin as smooth as this sheet of paper.

"HIRAM E. CARPENTER.

mooth as this sheet of paper.

"HIRAM E. CARPENTER,

"Henderson, Jefferson County, V. Y.

"Sworn to before me this nineteenth day of January, 1889. "A. M. LEFFINGWELL.

Justice of the Peace.

We hereby certify that we are acquainted with the aforesaid diram E. Carpenter and know his condition to have been as stated. We believe his statement to be true in every particular. ticular. L. B. Simmons & Son, Merch'ts, Henderson, N. Y. G. A. Thompson, Merchaut,

A. A. Davis, Millard E. Joiner, John Carpenter, A. M. Leffingwell,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, " CUTICURA REMEDIES are prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, 350 Washington street. Boston, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of Cuticura, a Medical Jelly, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, \$1. Cuti-cuta Resolvent, a New Blood Purifier, \$1 per bottle. Cuticuta Medicinal Tollet Soap, 25 cents. Cuticuta Medicinal Shaving Soap, 15 cents; in bars for Barbers and large customers, 50 cents.

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storative in Medicine for Feeble and Exhausted Constitutions, Nervous and General Debility, Consumption and Wast-

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Opening to-day of a large and select line of

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SUMMER WEAR. Tropicals, Serges and Rep Worsteds,

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Duck and Marseilles Vesting.

All the latest novelties of the season. The public are cordially invited to examine our stock, which we claim to be the handsomest and most recherche ever offered for the hot weather.

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WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE ALL KINDS OF

WIRE SCREENS for doors and windows. Plain Wires in Green, Drab and Black, Also Beautiful Landscapes for Parlor Screens. Sold by the foot in any quan-tity, or made up in Screens to fit windows and

put up in such a manner that you need not take out when you wish to close them. PAPER HANGINGS

in an endle-s line to select from in the leading styles. A lot of ends in order to close out will be sold out very cheap. WINDOW SHADES

PATENT EXTENSION

the Cheapest and Best Cornice made. Fit any

window up to five feet in width. Cornice Poles in Walnut and Ebony. Orders taken for PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS. AT LOW RATES.

PHARES W. FRY. No. 57 NORTH QUEEN ST. Lamaster Intelligencer.

JUDGE FIELD.

SOUND IN DOCTRINE, BRAVE IN DEED.

Au Ardent View of His Fitness for the Democratic Candidacy. For the INTELLIGENCE Four years ago Mr. Tilden was pre-eminently the man of the hour. Probably no other Democrat could have been elected at that time. But living as rapidly as we do, in these years of our Lord, the period between 1876 and 1830, is a vast tract. Much has happened. Men and issues have We lost the fruits of that vicchanged. tory, and the responsibility for the loss is still undetermined. Mr. Tilden did not become president, but he ceased to be governor of New York, and last autumn the party itself under his leadership was driven from power in the state. The questions upon which he acquired the confidence and won the support of his own people are set-

Mr. Tilden is an older and a feebler man than he was then, and he may not really desire the nomination. He has not said that he does, and his nearest friends have entered into intrigues for the succession which imply that he does not. Some of them are put forward in a way that can mean only the conviction in their own minds or that of their friends that Mr. Tilden is not a candidate in the sense that he desires to make the battle a second time in his own name, or feels equal to the duties of the office if he should be elected. We may fairly assume then that Mr. Tilden is not in the field until he tells us plainly that he is, and until he puts a quictus upon these friends of his who are candidates, on the sole ground that they are severally his

No man having a vote at Cineinnati will strive more earnestly than the writer hereof to secure justice to the great man who reorganized the party in 1876, suppiled it with the reform issue raised by his own official conduct in New York, and led it to the first victory it had won in twenty years. But the Democratic party will not suffer its leadership to be transferred like a mere chattel, or to be made the subject of any testamentary arrangement. If Mr. Tilden wants the nomination let him say so, and the convention will canvass the grounds of his claim with a favor no other will receive. If, on the other hand, he manfully retires and expresses candidly his preference for another, his advice will weigh heavily. But the party is not particularly charmed by the reports of the intrigues, and manageuvrescentering in Gramercy Park, and while Mr. Tilden may exert a great though perhaps not a controlling influence at Cincinnati by a bold and honorable course. the nomination cannot be disposed of by testament to any of the hungry expectants who hang around his house like cager legacy-hunters about the sick-chamber of an opulent Roman. When he pitches upon an heir he must bring him out and show him to the people; since their consent will probably be of more importance than that of the cunuch and women of the household. The people and their delegates at Cincinnati may develop a preference which could not be set aside by an edict, round, vigorous, imperial in every word, and still less by the small uncertain whisper that comes, or seems to come, from Gramerey Park. We may, therefore, I think, consider Mr. Tilden as out of the race until he chooses to come into it; and we need not concern ourselves about his wishes concerning a candidate until he shall see fit to designate his choice. In the meantime, while the anxious expectants assure us he is moribund, and busily drafting the last will and testament which is to transfer our property, perhaps we may, without serious offence, deliberate upon the matter

do with the estate, if only Mr. Tilden and his heirs would allow us. sion of the present constitution, the heart of the Democratic party broken, and its disbandment, or its future existence as a mere conspiracy against the personal government at Washington. This is the thought in the popular mind. It is the thought upon which the election will turn. It is the issue upon which every Democrat will east his ballot and upon which thousands of Republicans will cast theirs. The man therefore who embodies most clearly this opposition to centralization and personal government is the man of the hour to-day, as Mr. Tilden was the man of the hour in 1876. Then the issues were matters of administrative reform, economy, retrenchment, and the restoration of official integrity and decency. They are now superseded by a greater. The constitution itself is in danger; the republic quivers in every nerve with apprehension of a death blow. Mr. Tilden ran against a weak man, an obscure governor of a Western state, who, being defeated by him, was lifted over his head by force and fraud. The candidate of to-day must run against the unscrupulous soldier who swept Mr. Tilden aside in '77, who is the type and symbol of all that is threatening to the liberties of men and states, and who comes, seizing power a third time, with a grasp as rigid as fixed fron. Who is the man to meet him at the polls, and, equally important, to meet him when the votes shall have been counted?

ourselves, and determine what we would

He must be one who can command the full vote of the Democratic party, and one who, when elected, will defend the right of the people to have the president of their choice, and will not cover his eyes before a drawn sword. He must have been loyal to the Union, but he must have been always a consistent and faithful Democrat. He must be one who had no lot or part in the shameful surrender of 1876-77; and he will be all the better if it appears that he not only resisted the adoption of the electoral bill, but fought the false count at every step, and followed his last blow at the consummated fraud, with a heart-felt judicial anathema. Such is the man the people want. And if in addition to these qualifications he has proved himself the foremost defender of the rights of states and of people against federal centralization—the champion of the republic against the empire-he would be elected as certainly as the sun should rise on the 2d of November, and he would be found in the White House as certainly as it should set on the 4th of military force or congressional enactment, March.

they do not find in him the man with every quality and every qualification required to their domestic affairs without federal incarry the country, and to execute its judg- terference, his course was the same. Never nent. To one great Democratic citizen in particular-to that Samuel J. Tilden, whose confidence is hourly abused by men who dodge in the shadows of his house—by men who report him to-day as in favor of Payne, who eagerly clutched the electoral bill as it was handed out from the secrecy of the Senate committee and those concerning the right of the states to control corporations desired committee and those concerning the right of the states to of the Senate committee-room and gave no sleep to his eyelids or rest to the sole of their limits. These touch questions which

it unamended down the throat of the re- state of the Union, and would move large luctant House, and thrown away the last chance of Mr. Tilden gaining his office; of the Democratic party, and his remedy by men who will to-morrow report him as for corporate abuses of every description, in favor of some one else, and dishonor including apparently local freight discrimihim with the imputation of making a sham | nations, is not the intention of Congress canvass, intending to betray his followers under the vague and uncertain power to into the support of a ticket they would regulate commerce, but the conceded otherwise oppose—to this Samuel J. Tilden power of the states to regulate their own Judge Field's nomination ought to be creations. Monopoly finds no more favor especially acceptable. Of all men in Con- at his hands than the absurd centralizing gress, at the bar, or on the bench, Judge pretension that the right of supervision Field made the most gallant and strengous resides in the federal government. He battle against the Great Fraud. He fought | leaves it where it belongs-with the states it inch by inch in all its forms and phases | - and the oil producer and the granger, -the South Carolina case, the Florida the farmer and the lumberman, can secure case, the Louisiana case-each separate for himself under his own home governfraud which combined to make the Great | ment the redress and protection he needs, Fraud. Does Mr. Tilden, in common with without inviting in the Saxons or the the American people, who were cheated | Danes. The following extract expresses when he was cheated, owe this man no the principle with that clearness and debt of gratitude for the splendid struggle simplicity which mark a great mind, and he made in the electoral commission in lead us to wonder why we had not said it defence of their rights? Would he or any that way ourselves : other good Democrat be willing to see him pushed aside to make room for any of the mous cost of life and property that the facile congresimen who voted to abdicate Union might be preserved; but unless the the constitutional powers of the two houses, independence of the states within their

ever fell from his lips, that, himself aside, Judge Field would draw more votes than any candidate the Democrats could name. which the centralizing process has gone. Our government to-day is no more like the government of the fathers than it is like that of the patriarchs. The constitution under which we live resembles that of 1789, about as much as the present British constitution resembles that of the septarchy. The federal has gradually given place to

the imperial, until state lines are merely geographical distinctions. Power has stolen or is stealing toward the centre, and we are liable to awake from our dream of local self-government in the chilling shadow of the empire. It is near; one more defeat of the states rights party, one more stamp of the iron heel on the states rights idea, and it is here. All this has been accomplished, not by open violence, but by construction. The old constitution has been buried under the liberal interpretations of ederalist-Republican Congresses and administrations, grasping doubtful powers and making each step toward centralization the sure precedent of another. This revolution was possible only with the con currence of the judiciary, and for more than twenty years the current of decisions has run steadily in the one direction-reversing the old rules of strict constitutional ing aside the doctrines of those who made Hamilton and the monarchists whose views were rejected by the fathers. In other words, in that great case of the republic vs. the empire, which is perpetually at the bar in some one of its countless forms, the court has steadily leaned and with crushing weight to the side of the empire. But during all that period there was one justice whose voice never faltered. His opinions run sparkling through the books like a silver stream through the desert. Did the case involve the right of the citizen or the right of the state, he stretched out in every instance the strong arm of legal defence, and every "blow aimed at our liberties he caught upon the broad shield of our blessed constitution and our equal laws." But for the protest

to what further extreme the court would have swung, or what worse transformation of our republican system might have taken place under its decisions. It sounds strangely enough now, but it is nevertheless true, that in 1865 the adminisnever. A failure against Grant means the end of free elections, the practical subversion of the present conditions are subversion of the present conditions. courts, and to shoot or hang them under the judgments of those tribunals in states where an enemy had never trod and the civil courts were wide open. And more strangely still, there were judges of the supreme court who upheld the power. Milli-

gan was saved from the clutches of such tribunals by a bare majority of one. McCardle, a citizen of Mississippi, was arrested under the so-called reconstruction laws, tried and sentenced by a military court. His case, like that of Milligan, was brought to the supreme court. It involved the validity of the whole system of legislation, which Mr. Stevens said was and I presume determined in consultation, for there was but one way it could be determined. Thereupon a bill was introduced into the House of Representatives to take away the jurisdiction, and the court was dismayed and paralyzed. There sat the timid justices withholding their judgment upon a case heard, and upon which hung the liberties, not of one citizen only, but of many millions, until this iniquitous bill devised in party councils, could be run through the two houses-and the case stricken from the docket by a caucus decree. Two only had the courage to denounce the outrage, and record their solemn protest. That paper is in style and tenor the noblest that ever found its way to the musty files of any court, English or American. One of the signers was Mr. Justice Grier, who died full of years and in the odor of judicial sanctity. The other was Mr. Justice Field.

In 1866 came on the test-oath cases from Missouri and Arkansas, and again Mr. Justice Field came to the front as the defender of the citizen, this time carrying the court with him and wiping out that whole system of most odious proscriptions. These cases, as determined, the case of Cummings, the priest, fined and imprisoned for exercising his sacred afunctions, without the previous ceremony of an infamous and shameful oath, and the case of Garland, the lawyer, debarred from pracly as it could have been done by constitutional amendment. These cases were but the beginning of

the ceaseless contest waged by Judge Field for constitutional liberty against ungranted and centralized power. On the confiscation cases, on the cases concerning the indestructibility of states either by on the sanctity of the mails and the right Window Cornices, I invite your readers to examine fairly and fully the history and character of Stephen J. Field, of Callfornia, and see if trary and military arrests, and on the man sat upon any bench more vigilant, more fearless, more consistent. Perhaps none of the opinions of Judge

Field-except those in the leading sohis foot until he had succeeded in forcing are of the utmost moment in nearly every

"The late war was carried on at an enorand to create a juggling commission, proper spheres be also preserved the scribed upon the banner to be lifted whereby to cast dice for the destinies of Union is valueless. In our form of gov- at Cincinnati, all differences in the forty million of freemen? No! If Mr. ernment the one is as essential as the Tilden has a choice beyond himself that other; and a blow at one strikes both. The choice is necessarily Judge Field. If he general government was formed for nawishes only that honorable discharge from | tional purposes, principally that we might the service, of which we have heard, he have within ourselves uniformity of comwould naturally desire that his place mercial regulations, a common currency, should be occupied by one, who in the one postal system, and that the citizens of crisis of 76-77 had stood inflexibly true the several states might have in each equato him and to the country. Indeed, Mr. ity of right and privilege; and that in our Tilden has said, at least once, and it is the foreign relations we might present ouronly authenticated speech of the kind that selves as one nation. But the protection

and enforcement of private rights of both persons and property, and the regulation of domestic affairs, were left chiefly with The people little realize the extent to the states, and unless they are allowed to remain there it will be impossible for a country of such vast dimensions as ours, with every variety of soil and climate, creating different pursuits and conflicting interests in different sections, to be kept together in peace. As long as the general government confines itself to its great but limited sphere, and the states are left to control their domestic affairs and business, there can be no ground for public unrest and disturbance. Disquiet can only arise from the exercise of ungranted powers.

"Over no subject is it more important for the interests and welfare of a state that it should have control, than over corporations doing business within its limits. By the decision now rendered, congressional legislation can take this control from the state, and even thrust within its borders corporations of other states in no way responsible to it. It seems to me that, in this instance, the court has departed from long estab lished doctrines, the enforcement of which is of vital importance to the efficient and harmonious working of our national and state governments. "* At the October term, 1879, Mr. Justice Field filed his now famous dissenting ions in the Virginia case involvi

construction and adopting the new-east- the right of Congress to punish a state officer for the manner in which he dis the government, and enforcing those of charges a duty imposed by state law, and in the Maryland and Ohio cases involving the constitutionality of the infamous election laws of Congress. The reasoning in the two cases were the same, and the opinions have been widely read. They have largely drawn public attention to their author, especially in the South, as the proper candidate of the party whose life-giving principle is that of local selfgovernment. In the election case he said "The views expressed derive further support from the fact that the constitutional provision applies equally to the election of

senators, except as to the place of choos ing them, as it does to the election of representatives. It will not be pretended that Congress could authorize the appointment of supervisors to examine the roll of which he voiced, and which we may almembers of state legislatures and pass most say he was, during a long series of upon the validity of their titles, or to seru tinize the balloting for senators; or could dark and eventful years, there is no telling delegate to special deputy marshals the power to arrest any member resisting and repelling the interference of the supervisors. But if Congress can authorize such officers to interfere with the judges of election appointed under state laws in the dis charge of their duties when representatives are voted for, it can authorize such officers to interfere with members of the state legislatures when senators are voted for. The language of the constitution conferring power upon Congress to alter the regulations of the states, or to make new regulations on the subject, is as ap plicable in the one case as in the other The objection to such legislation in both cases is that state officers are not respon sible to the federal government for the manner in which they perform their du-ties, nor subject to its control. Penal sanctions and coercive measures by federal law cannot be enforced against them. Whenever, as in some instances is the case 'outside the constitution.' It was heard a state officer is required by the constitu tion to perform a duty, the manner of which may be prescribed by Congress, as

in the election of senators by members of state legislatures, those officers are responsible to their states for their official conduct. The federal government cannot touch them. There are remedies for their disregard of its regulations, which can be applied without interfering with their official character as state officers. Thus, if its regulations for the election of senators should not be followed, the election had in disregard of them might be invalidated but no one, however extreme in his views would contend that in such a case th members of the Legislature could be sub jected to criminal prosecution for their action. With respect to the election of representatives, so long as Congress does not adopt regulations of its own and enforce them through federal officers, but permits the regulations of the states to remain, it must depend for a compliance with them upon the fidelity of the state officers and their responsibility to their own government. All the provisions of the law, therefore, authorizing supervisors and marshals to interfere with those officers in the discharge of their duties, and providing for criminal prosecutions against them in the federal courts, are, in my judgment, clearly in conflict with the constitution. The law was adopted, no doubt, with the object of preventing tice for the same reason, settle in favor of frauds at elections for members of Conthe citizen the principles involved as firm- gress, but it does not seem to have occurred to its authors that the states are as

much interested as the geveral government in guarding against frauds at those elections and in maintaining their purity, and, f possible, more so, as their principal officers are elected at the same time. If fraud be successfully perpetrated in any case, they will be the first and greatest sufferers. They are invested with the sole power to regulate domestic affairs of the highest moment to the prosperity and happiness of their people, affecting the acquisition, enjoyment, transfer and descent of property; the marriage relation, and the education of children; and if such momentous and vital concerns may be wisely and safely entrusted to them, I do not think that any apprehension need be felt if the supervision of all elections in

their respective states should also be left to them. "Much has been said in argument of the power of the general government to enforce its own laws, and in so doing to preserve the peace, though it is not very ap-*Gibbons vs. Ogden, 9 Wheaton, 194-5

parent what pertinency the observations have to the questions involved in the cases before us. No one will deny that in the powers granted to it the general government is supreme, and that upon all subjects within their scope, it can make its authority respected and obeyed throughout the limits of the republic; and that it can repress all disorders and disturbances which interfere with the enforcement of its laws. But I am unable to perceive in this fact, which all sensible men acknowledge, any cause for the exereise of ungranted power. The greater its lawful power, the greater the reason for not usurping more. Unrest, disquiet and disturbance will always arise among a people, jealous of their rights, from the exercise by the general government of powers which they have reserved to them-

selves or to the states.'

Judge Field's name is stainless, and held in honor by every man that respects integrity and admires courage. His public life has been as pure as running water and as bright in every prominent feature as a star. As a candidate he would be at every point above assault. Before his name in-Democratic party would melt away like mist before the rising sun. He is identified with no faction; and has no enemies to punish or friends to reward. He has no long political record to explain or defend-nothing but the broad, calm, consistent flow of judicial logic, wherein there is no break, no variableness nor shadow of turning, He should be acceptable to all factions in New York. He is the most Western of Western men and should excite the unbounded enthusiasm of that great section which clamors for recognition and has the power to enforce its demands. He is from the Gold Coast, where specie payments were never suspended, and would attract, more perhaps than any other Democrat, the support of the interests requiring a stable currency. His opinions on the legal tender question are well known, but his secret service to the country at that momentous crisis is a chapter that may not now be written. He would bring the electoral votes of the Pacific states and of Colorado. He would be elected and when elected inaugurated. Of this last no man who knows him or the story of his life can entertain a doubt. He is alike above fear and above reproach. No personal periland he has passed many-ever did or ever will deter him from the performance of a public duty. Madison.

JEWELLRS.

OUIS WEBER, WATCHMAKER. WATCHMAKER.
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French Clocks, Bronze Card Tables, Jarda iers, Candlestick and Services at

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WORCESTER, COPELANDS, HAVILANDS, MINTONS. The Productions of all the Celebrat-

CLOCKS: CABINET SETS, CHIMING CLOCKS, CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

Artistic Bronzes, Groups, Statuettes,

LEATHER GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, FANS, One price, always the lowest, marked in plain figures. Orders and inquiries by mail receive prompt attention.

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MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS

758 North Queen Street, Lancaster, Pa.

MONUMENTS, HEAD AND FOOT STONES, GARDEN STATUARY,

CEMETERY LOTS ENCLOSED, &c.

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RIFE & KAUFMAN,

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ninety cents will answer? We have been below the market all the year; and now are lower still. We point to

TABLE-LINEN.

a few samples :

Not many linens will be sold else-

where till we have reduced our stock;

for why should you pay a dollar when

DRY GOODS

in Linens.

A Tumble

Half-bleached damask, \$0.50, .56, .62, .70, .80, .90, I.00; cach one is as good a linen as you can find elsewhere at the next higher price. Bleached damask, \$0.50, .65, .75, .85, 1.00, 1.10, 1.25, 1.35, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25; cach one of these also is as good as you can find anywhere else at the next higher price; the last one, at \$2.25, is now sold at wholesale, by one of the heaviest merchants in the country, at the same price.

German damask, Napkins to match, Belgian damask, 1.00 these last three are not to be found elsewhere at any price.

NAPKINS 26 inches square, \$1.50; these cannot be matched anywhere else for a whit less than \$200. 24 inches square, \$1:75;

these are German goods, and are put up in half dozens. We could not buy them to-day to sell below \$2.00 at the very least. 24 inches square, \$2.25; these are German also; they have no dressing; i.e., they look and feel the same as after washing. We have been selling them at \$2.50; and they are worth it. We have been offered our price for the whole lot, but have kent them for you.

TOWELS.

Dannask, at 15 cents; beat them at 20 cents if you can. Damask, all white, 25 cents; have been selling at 31 cents; and we cannot buy them now to sell at 31; but you shall have them at 25.

German Damask, 31 cents: have been selling at 35 cents; we ought to put them up instead of down; but, re-member, we are reducing stock. Bleached diaper towel, 50 cents. the current price is 65 cents. Huck, knotted tringe, 25 cents.

Turkish, from 15 cents. SHEETING.

French, 72 inches' \$9.90.

French, 92 inches, \$0.90, 1.10, 1.50; these ought to be compared with Irish linens at \$2.00 to \$2.50. They are equal in weight and strength, but not of quite so good a bleach. They are more like the Barnsleybleach, but better than that. PILLOW LINEN.

French, 54 inches, \$0.85, 1.00; these are the same as the French sheetings above. UNDERWEAR-LINEN Old-fashioned Irish linen, yard wide, \$0.25, .28, .31, .35, .40, .45, .50, .62, .70, .75, .80, .85; they were begun on our order a year and a half ago. The oid pro-cess of bleaching is a slow one. The goods are to our liking every way.

French, 45 inches, \$0.50, .62, .70, .80;

FLOOR-LINENS. Five yards wide, a single pattern only, \$1.65; we ask you to notice it.

27 inches, for stairs, 12½ cents; it will puzzle you to get it elsewhere at 25 cents. These are few out of many. Our stock was never mearly so large; and we were never more fortunate in buying, either as to choice or price. The rise in linens has carried everybody above us; we alone are anchor-

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