

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XVI—No. 266.

LANCASTER, PA., SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880.

Price Two Cents.

CLOTHING.
Spring Opening
—AT—
24 CENTRE SQUARE.

We have for sale for the coming seasons an immense stock of
Ready-Made Clothing,

of our own manufacture, which comprises the latest and most
STYLISH DESIGNS.

Come and see our
NEW GOODS

—FOR—
MERCHANT TAILORING,
which is larger and composed of the best styles to be found in the city.

D. B. Hostetter & Son,
24 CENTRE SQUARE.
LANCASTER, PA.

SPRING OPENING
—AT—
H. GERHART'S

Tailoring Establishment,
MONDAY, APRIL 5.

Having just returned from the New York Woolen Market, I am now prepared to exhibit one of the best selected stocks of
WOOLENS

—FOR THE—
Spring and Summer Trade,
Ever brought to this city. None but the very best.

ENGLISH, FRENCH
—AND—
AMERICAN FABRICS,

in all the leading styles. Prices as low as the lowest, and all goods warranted as represented.
H. GERHART'S,
No. 51 North Queen Street.

J. K. SMALING,
THE ARTIST TAILOR.

Opening to-day of a large and select line of
English Novelties

—FOR—
SUMMER WEAR.
Tropicals, Serges and Rep Worsteds,

BANNOCKBURN CELTIC CHEVOTS, GAMBROON FAIRMA, AND BATHISTE CLOTHS, SEERSTOCKERS, VALENCIAS, PAROLE AND MOHAIR COATINGS.

Ladies in Great Variety. Wilford's Padded Breeches in Plain and Fancy Styles. A Large Assortment of Fancy
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 finest and most complete ever offered for the hot weather.
I. K. SMALING,
ARTIST TAILOR,
121 NORTH QUEEN STREET.

FURNITURE.
REGILDING OF ALL KINDS

—AT—
SHORT NOTICE.
My arrangements are now completed to do Regilding in first-class manner and at reasonable prices.

THE NEW PICTURE FRAME STORE,
15 1/2 East King Street.
WALTER A. HEINITSH.

EDUCATIONAL.
THE ACADEMY CONNECTED WITH Franklin and Marshall College offers superior advantages to young men and boys who desire either to prepare for college or to obtain a thorough academic education. Students received at any time during the school year. For circulars apply to
REV. JAMES CRAWFORD,
Lancaster, Pa.

DRY GOODS.
RARE BARGAINS

—IN—
DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

WILL BE OFFERED BY US DURING
JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST.

In order to maintain during these ordinarily dull months the activity that in our establishment characterizes all the rest of the year. Especially will this apply to the following departments:

THE SILK DEPARTMENT,
In which wonderful inducements are offered in Black and Colored Silks, Summer and Fancy Silks, etc.

THE SUIT DEPARTMENT,
with its grand array of ready-made garments of all kinds for Ladies, Misses and Children.

THE DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT,
In which considerable reductions have been made in Lace and Plain Bunting, Grenadines, French Novelty and all seasonable Fabrics.

THE HOSIERY DEPARTMENT,
In which almost everything in the great stock has been marked at the lowest point these goods have ever reached.

The Department for Foreign Cottons,
in which nearly all the Lawns, Ginghams, Chintzes, Calicoes, etc., have shared in the general reduction.

THE MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT
Will supply all who cannot visit us personally with samples of whatever may be needed.

Strawbridge & Clothier,
Eighth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

GREAT CLEARING SALE
—OF—
SUMMER DRESS GOODS

—AT THE—
NEW YORK STORE.

All the New Shades in Twilled Calicoes 12 1/2c yard; regular price 15c.
All Wood Montie Cloth 25c yard; sold everywhere at 27 1/2c. Special Bargains in
BLACK SILKS, COLORED SILKS, BLACK CASHMERES.

Watt, Shand & Company,
3 AND 10 EAST KING STREET.

CLOTHING.
A FACT WORTH REMEMBERING!
THE REPUTATION OF THE GREAT CLOTHING HOUSE

—OF—
A. C. YATES & CO.
FULLY ESTABLISHED.

Four Years of Success in Producing First-Class
CLOTHING.

INCREASING SALES AND SPREADING POPULARITY THE RESULT OF OUR EFFORTS TO PLEASE THE PUBLIC.
AN OPEN DOOR TO ALL AT THE
LEDGER, CHESTNUT AND BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA,
THE FINEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST LOT OF GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' FURNISHING GOODS

Ever brought to this city, embracing all the new, beautiful and most stylish colors in Neckties and Scarfs for the Summer Season.

Men's Colored Bathing Goggles, with Embroidered Silk Clocks; Scarlet and Blue Silk Hose; Fancy Colored Half Hose; Striped Cotton Half Hose and Merino Half Hose. Men's and Boys' Suspenders and Fine Braces, in all styles and colors. Men's and Boys' White Dress and Colored Shirts, Superior Cheviot Shirts, and Blue Flannel Negligee Shirts. Men's and Boys' Summer Underwear in Merino and India Gange. Men's and Boys' Colored Lisle Thread and Lisle Gloves, for Summer Wear. Men's and Boys' Vulcanized Rubber Braces, and a large stock of fine Silk, French Linen and Cashmere Handkerchiefs. Men's and Boys' Latest Styles Fine Linen and Paper Collars and Cuffs.

MYERS & RATHFON,
CENTRE HALL,
No. 12 EAST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PENN'A.

E. BAILY. W. W. BAILY
S. E. BAILY & Co.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in

CARRIAGES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!
Office and Warerooms, 430 and 432 North Queen Street. Factory, 431 and 433 Market Street, Lancaster, Pa.

We are now ready for SPRING TRADE, with a Fine Assortment of
Buggies, Carriages, Phaetons, Market Wagons, &c.
Having purchased our stock for cash, before the recent advance, we are enabled to offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN PRICE. We will keep in stock BUGGIES OF ALL GRADES and PRICES to suit all classes of customers. SPECIAL BARGAINS IN MARKET WAGONS. Give us a call. All work fully warranted one year.

Lancaster Intelligencer.
SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1880.

SATURDAY NIGHT.
MISCELLANY FOR TEATABLE OF GENERAL POPULAR INTEREST.

Our Saucy Ship's Beauty—The Pleasure Yacht in Which the Earl of all the Russias Will Sail the Ocean Blue.

ROMANCE AND REALITY.
The Strange Story of an Involuntary Member of a Horse Thieving Gang.

PEOPLE WHO DON'T GO TO CHURCH.
Mr. Beecher's Paper Comments on the Reasons That Prevent a Way from the House of Prayer.

An Imperial Pleasure Boat.
The Livadia is one of the most remarkable pieces of naval architecture afloat. Although intended as a royal pleasure yacht she is as far removed from the popular idea of such a vessel as she is from every other type of ship. Any one who wishes to get an accurate idea of what she looks like can readily obtain it by taking two saucers and placing them one above the other, with their concave sides facing inward. Let him next take a slice of bread, and cutting it into the form of the clipper prow of an ordinary merchant sailing ship, place it across the centre. The combination will give as good if not a better idea of the main plan of the boat than a column of the technicalities of marine architecture.

Although not to be expected with any more powerful guns than four pounders for saluting purposes, her sub-structure or raft is shaped like an enormous hollow, steel tub, the lines of which sweep round in front into a pointed bow or beak. It is 320 feet long, 155 feet wide and 18 feet deep. At the sides they expand, so as to give a wide and spacious area to the back and then again come to a point at the stern. There is no free board, properly so called, the necessary stability being obtained by breadth and weight.

The bottom has a flat area of 14,500 square feet. At the edges the surface trends out and upward all around the ship toward the water line; but, as soon as the ordinary water line is reached a change is made in the direction of the curves by gradients which equal six feet perpendicular. The outward slope is succeeded by a slope inward which continues until a perpendicular depth of twenty feet has been given to the substructure. It gradually rises to this all around. It is the outward convexity of form which insures comfort for a sea way, as the waves expend their force gradually instead of striking, and causing to heel over, the flat wall or free board as in the case of ordinary vessels.

In the middle of the back of the fish-shaped structure there is a wide flat space of about fifteen thousand feet, on which the upper portion is built. This latter more nearly resembles an ordinary ship than the plated steel fish already described. It is built of steel and wood, 260 feet long and 110 feet wide at the broadest portion. The bow is of clipper form, bending forward slightly and extending the length beyond that of the hull. The upper appearance of the lower part of the vessel is relieved and her appearance improved by three white painted steam funnels all abreast, and having a similar rake aft to the deck houses, while signal poles, two of which are on each side fore and aft, preserve the idea of masts, although, of course, no sail will be used.

There is a double row of wooden houses on the forward part of the main deck, entirely removed from the noise and smell of the engines. In this portion of the ship are located the staterooms of the "Earl." They are fitted up in a style of unprecedented magnificence. Besides the grand reception room and the bedrooms of the emperor and his suite there are the imperial dining and drawing rooms, each 65 feet long, 35 feet broad and 12 feet high. Provision is also made for a study and for reception rooms for the Grand Duke Constantine as well as private rooms for the captain of the ship. A large and spacious deck house for the emperor will be furnished in the style of Louis XVI., and scarcely less handsomely decorated will be the houses and cabins which are for the use of the Grand Duke Constantine. The whole deck is surrounded by a covered gallery, so that it can be used as a promenade in the stormiest weather. The roof above affords an admirable walking place in fine weather. The hatchways of the engines and boilers will open above the highest of these houses, the immense coils for ventilating their rising still higher. The flying bridge will command a view above the roof of the highest of the houses. The height from the keel to the second story of the deck houses is about fifty feet. The arrangements for ventilating the vessel are perfect, three immense funnels being used for the purpose. The yacht carries three side wheel steam launches, ten life-boats suspended at the edge of the raft, and, in addition, a large number of other boats. Long rows of steps sloping down the sides of the raft lead to the boats.

At the stern there is a large hall, the bow is swung clear of the raft from the bridge above and lowered into the water.

The vessel will be manned by a crew of 200 men, and it is expected that she will speed fourteen knots an hour. Her total length is 320 feet, and breadth 155, draught 6 feet 6 inches. At the stern there is a depression, making the draught sixteen feet, in order to give the screw room to work. For the purpose of crossing shallows, as at the mouth of the Dnieper, the draught can be decreased four feet by pumping water into the compartments, which do so lowering the bow. On the line of the propeller shafts there are three keels which will assist in steering the boat as well as in preventing her making leeway. The raft has a water-tight bottom, three and a-half feet deep in the centre and two and a-half feet deep at the ends. Three bulkheads divide it longitudinally into compartments, making it almost impossible to be sunk by collision. The lower body or raft is built entirely of steel. The engine rooms and boilers take up, of course, a large amount of space, as do the tunnels for the three propelling shafts, which so lowering the bow.

Each propeller will have three sets of engines, and each engine will have three cylinders, a high pressure one on either side and a low pressure one on either side. The diameter of the propeller is 16 feet, with four blades of 20 feet width. Of the outside screws one is right handed and the other left handed. The total horse power is 10,500. The gross tonnage is 6,780 tons. The vessel will have in all

twenty separate small engines, to be used for steering, hoisting ashore, pumping, &c. Seven will be used in supplying the "Job-lock" light.

A Horse Thief Gang.
Romantic Story of an Oath-Bound Criminal Organization Extending Through Several States.

There is a very romantic history connected with William C. Simonds, one of the applicants for executive clemency at the recent meeting of the board of pardons. The prisoner himself gives it, and the truth of much of it has been verified to such an extent that Judge Church, who imposed a three years' sentence on Simonds for horse-stealing, had departed from his usual custom, and in a letter to the board earnestly appeals for a favorable consideration of the case in the interests of public justice. The judge says, referring to the prisoner's document: "I am satisfied from evidence furnished me that Simonds has this valuable information and will faithfully impart such as he may not already have done."

S. S. McDowell, prominently identified with a horse thief detective association, and to whom Simonds has addressed his statement, says: "Simonds has disclosed secrets and hidden places of a formidable gang of thieves and general marauding plunderers, who have infested this and other sections of the state for many years. I have acted on his statement, and on evidence thus obtained, have been able to bring to justice parties charged with theft and to find places where horse thieves had rendezvoused."

The board of pardons is holding the case of Simonds under advisement, and at the next meeting it will doubtless recommend a pardon on account of his unusual custom of respecting the wishes of the presiding judge.

Simonds states that the H. W. M. H. T. and C. C. union has a large membership thoroughly organized, extending from Augusta, Me., to central Indiana and spreading through New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Their two main routes through this state embrace the counties of Potter, Clinton, Clearfield, Jefferson, Armstrong, Butler and Lawrence in their southern, and Mercer, Crawford and Erie, branching into Venango, Forest and Warren in their northern. There are three main rendezvous in Pennsylvania—namely, in Potter, Jefferson and Forest counties. Aside from those main dens they have transient stopping places or way stations every thirty or forty miles from Meigs, to Georgia.

It was organized in 1847, and grew out of the Loomis gang, which was organized in the store of Messrs. Bradley & Welty, cloth importers, White street, New York. Relinquishing this employment because his health required an open-air life, he became assistant to a noted horse trainer, and finally set up in that business on his own account in New York. N. Y. He was applied to by a Mr. Loomis to undertake to conquer a valuable, but wholly vicious horse. They agreed upon the terms and Loomis took him to a large farm 14 miles distant, where he was to stay for several days handling the horse. Strange noises which Simonds heard at night tempted his curiosity. Letting himself out by a window he spied upon the operations of the gang of thieves in whose rendezvous he was housed. Finally he was discovered, seized and threatened with death if he did not join the organization and take their oaths of secrecy and fidelity. In order to save his life he was promised silence and was allowed to go free, except that he was obliged to report every two weeks for six months at the house of William Loomis. This promise he faithfully kept. Some time ago one of the leaders of the gang began a system of persecution and annoyance against Simonds, which he now claims has fully absolved him from further obligations to screen the marauders. They have sought to eradicate him as a thief and have tried to kill him. He has, in return, for years been gathering and treasuring up information against them, which he now proposes to give to the Pennsylvania authorities, with his own services, for the detection, punishment and breaking up of the gang if the board of pardons grant him his freedom. He acknowledges that, driven to desperation by adverse circumstances he appropriated funds entrusted to him and became a criminal. Since his incarceration he has received from the horse thief gang assurance that they would procure his release on condition that he should become a member of their organization, and threats that if he divulges anything against them he will be hounded by them to the death.

A Sturdy Stock.
The Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish in the Carolinas.

In an address before the Cumberland Valley historical society, Rev. Dr. J. W. P. Otts, pastor of the Chambers Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, after referring to the fact of his being a South Carolina by birth and a Pennsylvania by residence, and eulogizing the Scotch-Irish for their enterprise and thrift, said: Let us go back as near to the beginning as we can, and we will find out that the Scotch-Irish were first Irish-Scotchmen and then Scotch Irishmen. In the thirteenth century the Scots migrated through Northwestern Europe, by Belgium and the North of France and settled in Ireland. The Scots were, therefore, Irishmen before they settled in Scotland, and Irishmen they remained for 300 years. It was in the sixteenth century that the European Scots went from Ireland into Carolina and there subjugated the Scots, and founded a kingdom. Thereafter, Caledonia was the land it remains till the present day.

About the middle of the sixteenth century King James confiscated the lands of several Irish nobles in the north of Ireland, who had conspired against his sovereignty. The north of Ireland was thus re-peopled with Scottish colonies in the sixteenth century. Thus, after the lapse of nearly a thousand years, the Scots, whom Ireland gave the Caledonia of old, came back to occupy their ancestral homes and the Irish Scots now became the Scotch-Irish.

About the beginning of the eighteenth century the English government began to do all that was possible to suppress the Scotch-Irish in the north of Ireland. Then it was that the Scotch-Irish began to emigrate in large numbers to Pennsylvania.

These emigrants landed principally at New Castle, Delaware and at Philadelphia. During this period, from about 1718 to 1736, large settlements of Scotch-Irish were made in Chester, Lancaster, York and Cumberland counties; and Pennsylvania owes much of what she is today to the fact that so many of these people settled in her borders. The first public voice in America for dissolving all connection with Great Britain, says Bancroft, came from the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. A large number of them were signers of the Declaration of Independ-

ence, and throughout the Revolution they were devoted to the cause of the country.

The upper part of South Carolina is full of Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish, that is, of Scots who came from Scotland, to the north of Ireland, and from Ireland into this state. The line of emigration from Pennsylvania was through the Kittatinny valley, west of the Susquehanna, to the Potomac, and through the valley of the Shenandoah, southward. Irish settlers were left all along the line of emigration, and many of them made their way into the Cumberland valley, into Kentucky and Tennessee.

The speaker then referred to those who went into the upper counties of South Carolina and said: "Here you have your Lancaster, York and Chester counties, and we have in South Carolina our Lancaster, York and Chester counties, all of whose earlier settlers were Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish, who gave the names of the counties from which they emigrated to the region in which they settled. These counties at the first covered the districts which are now known by the names of Union, Spartanburg, Newberry and Laurens. Lancaster people first settled in 1749, in 1754 and 1755 a colony of Scotch-Irish from Pennsylvania, who had lived under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Cathcart, settled on Brown's creek, in what is known as Union county, and founded a church to which they gave the name of Union, the name of the church to which they belonged in Pennsylvania. This was the mother church."

In concluding his address the reverend gentleman said: "There is no better blood in the United States nor anywhere else, and the Scotch-Irish are a better and a greater people in this country than in Scotland or Ireland, for here alone they have a fair field and a full scope for the free and unimpeded development of their inward capacities and possibilities. They are a plucky, pushing and persistent people. They have a will of their own and when they want to go forward they do not find a way, they make a way for themselves. The Pennsylvania Dutch know how to mind their own business, and to let other people's business alone; in doing so they keep out of trouble; the Scotch-Irish know how to mind their own business, but they do not always know how to let other people's business alone. If they think that the other man's business is wrong they will interfere; they will not tolerate the wrong in friend or foe, and in this way they sometimes get themselves into trouble, but they do not get into trouble they stand and fight. All we who are descendants of these noble, self-willed, strong and valiant Scotch-Irish, a people always to be held dear as friends and dreaded as enemies, should never forget to pray the prayer of the old Scotch elder, who prayed, 'O good Lord, always keep me in trouble, for I am ungodly, Lord, that when I gang wrong, I am ungodly to turn.'"

A Voice From the Highways.
Christian Union.

The Boston Herald has been investigating the question why so many in that city absent themselves from church. For this purpose it has sent its reporter to interview a number of non-church-goers and gives the result of their interviews in a couple of columns. The result we may epitomize in a few sentences.

An engineer with salary \$1,200 a year, cannot afford it and will not go to a "dead beat" or to mission chapels.

A widow lady had too much church-going in her youth and learned to hate it.

A music teacher cannot dress well enough to feel comfortable in a full dress congregation.

An intelligent mechanic, formerly Roman Catholic, finds the church barren and goes to spiritual seances instead.

A young professional man was spoiled for other preachers by Mr. Murray.

A fine-looking shop girl stays away from church because her employer is one of the pillars.

An active business man believes in the ethics of Christianity, but not in the theology of the churches; he is said to be a type of a large class.

An engineer wants knowledge in relation to the things the preachers talk about but they do not give him what he wants. A blacksmith is in the same category; he gets no "new ideas" at church.

Of course, such a set of hap-hazard interviews does not cover the ground; cannot cover the ground. But they are at least suggestive, and worthy of study by pastors, churches, and church-goers. It is doubtful whether the church can do anything to attract the man who finds no food in sermons but delights in the mush of a spiritual seance; or, whether an ordinary minister can attract the young man whose appetite for homely counsels has been destroyed by the too highly seasoned vendors of Mr. Murray; or, whether any skill in the pulpit can furnish the kind of knowledge respecting God and his government which the mechanical engineer is looking for. But there are some things which churches and ministers can do. They can make the church service less of a dress affair, so that the poor music teacher may feel at home though she is not dressed for a reception. They can give a hospitable welcome to strangers, and not keep them waiting half an hour in the porch for an overworked sexton to show them tardily to a seat. Tardy hospitality is no hospitality at all. They can reserve some of the best pews in the church to be given to strangers, and not put them off in mission chapels, or in pews that no regular attendant will hire at any price. And they can encourage their preachers to speak of topics of present and current interest, to discuss living issues, to apply the truth to the events and wants of to-day, without stirring up an opposition and making it hot for him whenever he dares venture out of the "good old paths." Modern skepticism is not a mere change of temperature for an hour or a day, but a change of climate. We are in transition; the pulpit cannot prevent the change; it can and ought to lead the community through the change. What modifications in forms of theological statement and methods of church service and pulpit address ought to be made is a question too large to be entered on in a paragraph. But it is very safe to say that every minister must have a larger liberty than, practically, most of them exercise, if not more than that of them enjoy, if he is going to study how to meet even the real wants, intellectual, moral and spiritual, of those who now stay away from church because they get nothing when they go to church.

MEDICAL.
CUTICURA

BLOOD AND SKIN REMEDIES.

What are Skin and Scalp Diseases but the evidence of Internal Humors ten times more difficult to reach and cure, which float in the blood and other fluids, destroying the delicate machinery of life and filling the body with foul corruptions.

CUTICURA RESOLVES, the new Blood Purifier, CUTICURA, a Medical Jelly, used by the CUTICURA MEDICAL AND TOILET SOAP, have performed the most miraculous cures ever recorded in medical annals.

ECZEMA, ROSEY, SALT RHEUM, &c.
ECZEMA ROSEY—F. H. Drake, esq., agent for Harper and Brothers, Detroit, Mich., gives an astonishing account of his case (eczema rosey), which had been treated by a consultation of physicians without benefit, and which specially yielded to the Cuticura Remedies.

SALT RHEUM—Will McDonald, 1415 Butterfield street, Chicago, gratefully acknowledges a cure of salt rheum on head, neck, face, arms and legs for seventeen years; not able to walk except on lumps and crutches for one year; not able to help himself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced his case hopeless; permanently cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

PSORIASIS—Thos. Delaney, Memphis, Tenn., afflicted with psoriasis for nineteen years, completely cured by Cuticura Remedies.

SCALD HEAD—E. L. I. cured of a ringworm humor got at the barber's, which spread all over the neck and face, and for six years resisted all kinds of treatment; cured by Cuticura Remedies.

CUTICURA Remedies are prepared by WELLS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, 300 Washington street, Boston, 21 Front street, Toronto, Ont., and 810 Hill, London, and are for sale by all Druggists.

MALT BITTERS.
UNFERMENTED
MALT AND HOPS!

BLOOD POVERTY.—The cause of the debility to be met with in every walk of life may be traced to Poverty of the Blood. Too close application to business or study, late hours, dissipation, want of exercise, and other causes, tend to the digestive organs and rendered the blood thin, watery and powerless to fulfil the great purpose for which it was created. What shall be done? Live a regular and wholesome life and take MALT BITTERS. This matches Renovator of feeble and enervated constitutions is rich in the elements that go to nourish and strengthen the blood. It perfects digestion, stimulates the liver, kidneys and bowels, quiets the brain and nervous forces, and induces refreshing sleep.

MALT BITTERS are prepared without fermentation from Canadian BARLEY MALT and HOPS, and warranted superior to all other forms of malt or medicine, while free from the objections urged against malt liquors.

Ask for MALT BITTERS prepared by the MALT BITTERS COMPANY, and see that every bottle bears the TRADE MARK LABEL, duly signed and enclosed in W. & P. wrapper.

MALT BITTERS are for sale by all Druggists. Jyl-lmW482

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
NEW STATIONERY!
New, Plain and Fancy
STATIONERY.
Also, Velvet and Kestlake
PICTURE FRAMES AND BASELS.

—AT—
L. M. FLYNN'S
BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
No. 42 WEST KING STREET.

JOHN BAER'S SONS,
15 and 17 NORTH QUEEN STREET,
LANCASTER, PA.,
have in stock a large assortment of
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Attention is invited to their
FAMILY AND PULPIT BIBLES
Teachers' Bibles, Sunday School Libraries, Hymnals, Prayer Books.

HYMN BOOKS AND MUSIC BOOKS
For Sunday Schools.
FINE REWARD CARDS.
SUNDAY SCHOOL REQUISITES of all kinds

ARCHERY.
FISHING TACKLE
—AT—
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

—AT—
FLINN & BRENNAN'S
ARCHERY,

Cricket, Base Balls and Bats, Chinese Toy Bomb Shells, Paper Cap Pistols, and other Seasonable Goods, at

Flinn & Brennan's
152 North Queen Street,
LANCASTER, PA.

ROBES, BLANKETS, &c.
ROBES! ROBES!
BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!

I have now on hand the LAMBERT, BENT AND CHAPMAN Assortment of Lined and Unlined RUFFLED ROBES in the city. Also LAF AND ROBE BLANKETS of every description. A full line of
Trunks and Satchels.
Harness, Whips, Collars, &c.
Repairing neatly and promptly done.

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102 North Queen St., Lancaster,
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