

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XVII—No. 32

LANCASTER, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1880

Price Two Cents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
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H. GERHART,
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Has just opened a

CHOICE STOCK
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WOOLENS

FOR THE
FALL TRADE.

SELECT STYLES and none but the best of
ENGLISH, FRENCH

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We have now ready for sale an immense stock of
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We are constantly receiving something new and novel in
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SCHOOL SUPPLIES
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—AND—
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ANDREW G. FREY, Druggist,
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Call and see.
Also, the only safe cure for Piles, FLEAS, TICKS, &c. NEVER FAILS. Price, 50c, and 75c, a box.

HULL'S DRUG STORE.
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DIRECTIONS FOR USING WITH EACH PACKAGE.

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WE ARE OFFERING THE ONLY
PERFECT

Extension Window Cornice
ever manufactured. It is perfect in its construction, simple and handy to adjust and very cheap. It can be regulated to fit any or any window by means of a thumb screw, and can be adjusted from one foot to five feet wide. They are made of 1/2 inch Walnut Moulding of a New Pattern, and we have them in eight different styles. Come and see them.

CURTAIN POLES
In Walnut, Ash and Ebony, Ends, Rings and Brackets complete.

ORDERS TAKEN FOR
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—AND—
SHADES.

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GENTS' GOODS.
FOR LINEN COLLARS
—GO TO—
ERISMAN'S.

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—GO TO—
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—GO TO—
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FOR NEW STYLE
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, GO TO
E. J. ERISMAN'S,
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—THE—
Lancaster Organ Manufactory

Without a doubt furnish the FINEST INSTRUMENTS in the Market. Warehouses 320 North Queen Street, Lancaster in the rear. Branch Office, 15 1/2 East King Street.

Alex. McKillips, Proprietor.
Also Agent for Lancaster County for CHICKERING & SON'S Celebrated

PIANOS.
A Full Line of Sheet and other Music, Small Instruments, Violins, Banjos, Band Instruments, &c., always on hand.

FOR SALE AT
HANCOCK AND ENGLISH
THIS OFFICE.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 7, 1880.
THE CITY FATHERS.

MEETING OF SELECT AND COMMON COUNCIL.
Committee's Reports—Mayor's Message—Adam B. Herr Elected Select Councilman—Report of the Finance and Treasurer's Accounts—Alleged Deficit of Over

A stated meeting of the city councils was held last evening.
Select Council.

The following members were present: Messrs. Boring, Doerr, Eberly, Franklin, Judith, Sales, Zecher and Evans, president.

The report of the city treasurer and receiver of taxes for the past month was presented and read. It shows the receipts for the last month to have been \$2,833.95; the expenditures \$3,292.77, and the balance in the treasury October 1, \$32,809.35.

On the motion of Mr. Zecher, the finance and water committees were read.

The following message from the mayor was read:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, LANCASTER, PA., Oct. 6, 1880.
To the Honorable Select and Common Councils of the City of Lancaster.

For your information and action I lay before you a list of suits brought by the several plaintiffs named against the city of Lancaster. The list does not include the suit of Mrs. Kissinger vs. the city, lately decided in our court of common pleas against the city with damages in \$1,000, and cost. There seems to be no ground for appeal in any of these cases except the last one for the reason that the contracts upon which the claims are based, were made while the appropriation was not made, and the Council will please instruct the solicitor what to do, as the appeal day will have expired before next meeting of councils.

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN T. MACGONIGLE,
Mayor.

Here follows a communication from the city solicitor containing a list of suits pending against the city. The list embraces five suits by John R. Smith, Davis Kitch and Henry Shaub; three suits by P. S. McTague; two suits by Samuel Reish, for the use of E. H. Kaufman; all of which have been brought in the court of common pleas; and the following brought before aldermen who have entered judgment against the city: one suit each by John Weiman, Alexander Harris's use, and John A. Siegler.

On motion of Mr. Zecher \$75 was refunded Mr. Rowe for over-paid water rent, and \$84.85 were ordered to be paid Allen A. Herr and others for balance due city survey. Common council concurred.

Mr. Zecher moved that \$3,000 of the contingent fund be set aside for the water fund. He argued that this amount would be necessary to keep the water department in good running order, there being a number of unpaid bills and the cost of coal for running the engine being heavy, owing to the unusually low water in the creek.

On motion of Mr. Boring, the matter was laid over for one month.

Councils proceeded to elect a member to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Maj. R. W. Shenk, of the Third ward. Adam B. Herr was nominated and elected.

On motion of Mr. Zecher, Mr. Barr was elected, he receiving the votes of Messrs. Boring, Eberly, Judith, Sales, Zecher and Evans, president. Messrs. Doerr and Franklin voted for Mr. Meutzer.

The ordinance requiring the water meter to set curbstones of granite seven inches thick and not less than five feet long and twenty inches deep, which passed common council last month, was taken up and passed, all the members voting for it except Messrs. Boring and Evans.

The ordinance introduced June 2, referred to committee and reported back September 7, was taken up, read a second and third time and passed unanimously, after striking out the provision requiring the renters of stalls to give security for the payment of the rent.

Mr. Eberly, from the special committee, appointed to make a thorough examination of the accounts of the city treasurer and receiver of taxes, and of the funds in the treasury, reported as follows:

To the Honorable Select and Common Councils of the City of Lancaster:

Your committee appointed at May meeting of councils to make a thorough examination of the accounts of the city treasurer and receiver of taxes, and of the funds in the treasury, and report the same to councils, respectfully report:

The committee met in select council chamber July 16, 1880. Present, Messrs. Boring, McTague, Eberly and Evans. On motion Robt. A. Evans was elected chairman and Jacob K. Barr secretary.

Your committee thought it advisable, as they had not the time to make the thorough examination required under the resolution, to select a competent accountant to perform the duty required. Accordingly they elected Mr. Joseph Clarkson to make the examination. The treasurer not keeping the books and accounts as required by law necessitated the delay, by causing double the time to verify the different accounts. The result of the examination is as follows:

The treasurer kept a distinct and separate account in a book opened for that purpose of all bonds and moneys belonging to the sinking fund, and at least twice in each year he shall present to councils a distinct and separate statement of the condition and increase of said fund. The treasurer keeps no book of the kind, nor makes the statement required. Again, councils annually, as required by law, assess a separate tax on all property taxable for city purposes for the payment of the interest and principal of city loans. The law requires said tax when collected to be kept separate by the city treasurer, and applied by him to no other purpose. The city treasurer keeps no separate account as required by law, but used the said fund for other purposes; thereby the sinking fund has lost thousands.

The result of the examination made by Mr. Clarkson is herewith submitted to councils as part of this report, showing the city treasurer to be indebted to the city twenty-three hundred and seventy dollars and thirty-five cents (\$23,375.35) more than he reports the same.

ROBERT A. EVANS,
Geo. W. Zecher,
A. J. Eberly,
JOHN B. BORING,
JOHN LEVERGOOD,
LANCASTER, October 6, 1880.

Mr. Clarkson's Report.

To R. A. Evans, esq., Chairman, &c.:
The undersigned, to whom was referred by your committee the accounts of Edward Welchans, city treasurer, for three years and seven months, ending with the fiscal year 1879, respectfully reports:

That he has examined the books for the collection of water rents and city taxes for the years 1877, 1878 and 1879, and settled them by verifying all additions of columns and totals, and making corrections, and taking off the abatement allowed for prompt payment, excorations, and unpaid amounts, thereby ascertaining the net amount in each book to be accounted for by the treasurer, and stating the account, beginning with

the sum received from his predecessor in office, charging miscellaneous receipts from the receipt book, and net amounts of water rents and city taxes for each year mentioned, together with the water rents received during May, 1880, for said year, and the market rents for four years, up to June 1, 1880, making a total of receipts of \$478,101.48 for the term. The payments during the same time were \$458,498.69, showing a balance due by the treasurer on June 1, 1880, of \$19,602.79, which sum is \$988.85 in excess of balance reported by the treasurer and committee of same date.

The excess is made up of the following items less \$2.32 abatement:

On market rent book, page 113, paid out of account, \$18.50
On market rent book, page 144, paid out of account, 45.00
On market rent book unpaid, 38.50

On page 11, city tax duplicate, 56.50
1877, error in addition, 30.00
On page 78, city tax duplicate, 67.20
On page 97, water rent duplicate, 41.00
1877, clerical error, 736.67

On page 10, water rent duplicate, 7,900.92
2 1/2 per cent. added, 199.02

Amount of duplicate put in the books of collector, \$8,130.94
Amount of duplicate put in the books of collector, \$8,130.94
Real estate delinquent per duplicate for 1878, \$9,812.79
2 1/2 per cent. added, 245.31

Amount put in hands of collector for said year, \$9,433.40
Real estate delinquent per duplicate for 1879, \$6,284.92
2 1/2 per cent. added, 157.17

Amount put in hands of collector for said year, \$10,464.04
On water rent duplicate for 1878, the unpaid items are with percentage, \$1,634.93
Amount returned by treasurer to mayor, 1,548.06

Water rent duplicate for 1879, the unpaid items are with percentage, \$1,217.37
Amount returned by treasurer to mayor, 1,179.56

Total tax water books due, \$2,292.10

The two items noted clerical errors were carried into the column for the 5 per cent. abatement in lieu of the column for full paid tax and water rent.

There were secondary clerical errors found involving small amounts in drawing warrants, set forth in schedule herewith submitted, showing items for and against the treasurer amounting to \$15.25 net that charged himself with.

The amount of interest paid on registers for crossing the term is \$121.30 41
On consols for said time, 1,679 10
Total, \$122,771 41

The amount of city bonds purchased for sinking fund is \$25,000 00
The amount of city bonds purchased for sinking fund is \$25,000 00
The duplicates of city taxes for 1879 and 1880 were returned by the copyist without a summary of the amounts being set forth in either book, thereby causing much more work in the endeavor to verify the figures which were found to be \$361.05 in excess of the former and \$2,460.33 in the latter book.

Respectfully submitted,
JOS. CLARKSON.

Lancaster, Oct. 2, 1880.
Mr. Boring arose to defend Treasurer Welchans, and avowed his belief that his accounts would prove to be all right, and that the report now put against him originated in malice. If he had defaulted in any of his duties during the three or four years, how did it come that the finance committee had declared from year to year that they had carefully examined and audited his books and found them correct and had so certified over their own signatures? He said that the only fault which had been detected for the presidency of select council and the treasurer had declined to deposit the city funds in a certain banking house, that this investigation had been started through malice. Mr. Welchans had followed the system of book-keeping used by his predecessors. It was not according to law how did it come that it had been approved for years, and the accounts certified to be correct by some of the very men who are now hunting down the treasurer? Mr. Boring had no objection to an auditing of his books, and would account for every dollar of the city's money that ever came into his possession. He was amazed that the members of the finance committee could so belittle themselves as to certify to the correctness of the accounts of a man who had presented such a report as they had presented to councils to-night.

Mr. Franklin offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

WHEREAS, The report of the special committee appointed to make an investigation of the accounts of the city treasurer and receiver of taxes, shows that there is a deficit in his accounts of \$23,375.35; therefore

Resolved, That the finance committee are hereby instructed to demand from the city treasurer and receiver of taxes the said sum of \$23,375.35; and if the said amount is not promptly paid to place the claim in the hands of the city solicitor for collection.

Mr. Boring seconded the resolution. He hoped the fullest investigation would be made, because he felt assured the treasurer would come out all right.

The resolution was adopted and council adjourned.

Common Council.
The following named members were present: Messrs. Albert, Barnes, Boos, Boring, Brown, Cormery, Davis, Downey, Franklin, Hartley, Hays, Henberg, Johnson, Keller, Lutz, Sing, Smecher, Snyder, Sprecher, Springer, Stormfeltz, White, Yackly, Levergood, president.

The minutes were read and the roll of committees was called without eliciting any business. Mr. Boring presented a petition for the payment of the interest on South Duke street in the Seventh ward, which went to the street committee, and Mr. Johnson offered a resolution granting the gas company permission to shut off the gas at midnight for a week or ten days, that on compliance with the request of the corporation, which owing to alterations now in progress at its works finds itself unable to supply the demand for illuminating substance. The resolution was adopted. Select council concurred.

Mr. Snyder offered an ordinance authorizing a temporary loan of \$5,000 to pay for laying Belgian block pavement on North Queen street, between Orange and Chestnut, which was referred to the finance committee.

A long bill ensued in the proceedings, common council settling itself down in an expectation of important business from select council. The strain upon the councilmanic patience becoming too severe, the clerk was dispatched to communicate the intelligence that common council was ready to adjourn in the absence of business, which communication had the effect of bringing over a few unimportant items. These being disposed of as reported in select council's proceedings, common council repeated its notice, and without

waiting for the specified ten minutes to lapse adjourned forthwith, greatly to the chagrin of the members of the other branch who had just buckled down to the special committee's report on Treasurer Welchans's account.

THE BUSINESS INTERESTS
WOULD NOT SUFFER UNDER DEMOCRACY.

A Financier and a Statesman.
Belmont's Unanswerable Arguments.
From Aug. Belmont's New York Speech.

"The Republican press and speakers, finding it impossible to assail the character and great moral and intellectual qualifications of General Hancock, and being equally reduced to silence by the sound, national and progressive principles of our platform, are trying now to frighten the American voter by conjuring up visions of calamities and ruin which would overtake our unhappy country if, instead of Mr. Hancock, General Hancock, the honorable gentleman; soldier and statesman, should receive the suffrages of a free and enlightened people."

"This same game was attempted in 1876 when, after the October elections in Indiana, a leading Republican evening paper published a telegram from Washington stating that the treasury department had received advices from England to the effect that the probability of Mr. Tilden's election had stopped the sale of our federal bonds in London, and put a virtual end to the progress of the funding operations of our government. I at once declared this a base fabrication, and denounced the reckless partisan spirit which could trifle with the nation's credit for selfish party purposes, and I stated then, what I repeat here, that the success of the Republican or Democratic candidate would not in any more affect the intrinsic and market value of our bonds than the advent of a Conservative or Liberal ministry in England would jeopardize the security and quotations of English consols. For making this assertion and for proving that no such information had been received by the treasury department from the syndicate which had the sale of our bonds in England in charge, I was honored by the attacks of two distinguished Republican leaders, who in vain tried to belittle the untarnished good faith and credit of our country, the one since holding the first place in the cabinet of the present administration, and the other rewarded for his services in Louisiana by the United States Senate. How far I was wrong and they were right was conclusively proved not only by the undeniable fact that neither the secretary of the treasury nor any member of the syndicate had received any such information as published in the Evening Post, but also by the speech and letter by that truthful and distinguished visiting statesman and diplomat, Mr. Stoughton, who was as reliable in this and the returns of Louisiana as he was subsequently in his dispatches to the State department about the happy and contented Louisiana people and their filial love for their benevolent ruler, but also—and that is much more to the purpose—by the fact that upon the actual election of Mr. Tilden, accepted and conceded by Mr. Hancock, the United States government bonds were purchased here and in London in large sums at fully as high prices as they had fetched before that event."

"Nay, more. When the stupendous and colossal fraud was conceived and carried through by which the people were robbed of their rightful choice, and when we were pushed to the very verge of revolution and bloodshed, from which we were only rescued by the patriotism and self-abnegation of the Democratic party and its representatives in both houses of Congress—even during all that dark period the price of our federal bonds was not seriously affected in the money markets of the world. And why was this? It was because the capitalists of both hemispheres had learned to know that our government had during a century most scrupulously and honorably kept inviolate its public faith, and they remembered also that under the Democratic administration of General Jackson all our bonds had been redeemed and paid off, so that the United States government was free of debt. In 1873 we were overtaken by a most disastrous financial crisis, which swept away the fortunes of thousands, and shook to their very foundations the soundest institutions and corporations throughout the country. A reckless spirit of overtrading and wild speculations had been fostered after the war by an irredeemable paper currency and by the example of lavish expenditure on the part of the federal and state governments. In the midst of this unstrained control of the Republican party. Every one of our members those sad times when the very life-springs of our progress and prosperity seemed to have snapped asunder. Distrust and panic took possession of every mind, and when, month after month and year after year, sales, corporations, banks and savings institutions were added to the long list of bankrupts, poor and rich alike rushed for the bonds of the federal government as the only place of safety for their money. It was not until the year 1874 that the immense armaments of the great powers, rendered necessary by the result of the Franco-German war and the threatened political complications in the East, made English and Continental capitalists look towards the securities of the government as the only investment undisturbed by the gathering clouds. It was in this way that our government was enabled to fund its 6 per cent. bonds in 1876 into 4 1/2 per cent. bonds, and subsequently into 4 per cent. bonds, while previously and as late as 1874 their conversion could only be effected into a 5 per cent. bond."

"And mind, gentlemen, that all this was done during the time that the law-making power of these United States was in the hands of the Democratic party by its majority in Congress. Were foreign or domestic capitalists and investors frightened by this majority, and deterred from putting their savings and fortunes in the securities of our government? Nothing of the kind, and it is a significant fact that only in 1875, with the passage of the Senate both Democratic, were we enabled to float our 4 per cent. bonds at par. It is true, and I concede it most cheerfully to its fullest extent, that Secretary Sherman took advantage of this favorable combination of circumstances in the most able manner. He developed in his negotiations all the address and energy which have characterized his political career, and nobody could have managed the financial department of our government with a more earnest and intelligent zeal. But further than this his merit does not go, nor can it be logically expected to, and consequently it cannot and ought not to be claimed. He could as little permanently raise the value of our bonds in Europe and America as the great Napoleon, with all his financial genius, could prevent the depreciation of French assignats. The claim of our opponents that we owe to them the prosperity with which, after years of poverty and depression, we are now blessed, is equally preposterous

and without foundation. It is barely two years since we emerged from distress and despondency to an upward course of success and hope, and, as I said before, for the last four years the law-making power of the country was in the hands of the Democracy.

"I will tell you, my friends, what we owe to the Republicans, so far as commerce and industry are concerned. We owe to them our present navigation laws, which have driven the American merchant flag more effectively from the ocean than ever did the Alabama, Florida and other rebel cruisers, so that at this moment our immense carrying trade is almost entirely done in foreign bottoms. It is a presumption as unwarrantable and untrue as their promise to be a moral, national and progressive party, while they actually present the very worst elements of corruption, sectional hatred and bigoted intolerance with which ever a political body has been impregnated. Their predictions of disaster and ruin if General Hancock should be elected are even more absurd, and I am bold to assert here that these ridiculous and wicked prophecies are not even believed by the reckless partisans who put them forward."

Thos. Fitcham, Bradford, Pa., writes: I enclose money for Spring Blossom, as I said I would if cured. My Dyspepsia has vanished with all its symptoms. Many thanks I shall never be without it in the house. Prices: Six trial bottles free. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa.

STATISTICS prove that twenty-five per cent of the deaths in our larger cities are caused by consumption, and when we reflect that this terrible disease in its worst stage will yield to a bottle of Loecher's Renowned Cough Syrup, shall we condemn the sufferers for their neglect, or pity them for their ignorance? No! 139 North Queen street.

A Modern Poet, to write his thoughts upon a slate. The easiest way of doing, gives it a ripe and all is gone. Like Rheumatism from our bodies off. When Thomas' Electric Oil was used. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
NOTICE.
FLINN & BRENNEMAN.

Would advise all who contemplate putting in HEATERS or making any alterations in their heating arrangements to do so at once before the rush of Fall Trade.

THE MOST RELIABLE
Stoves, Heaters and Ranges,
In the Market at the
LOWEST PRICES.

Flinn & Breneman's
GREAT STOVE STORE,
152 North Queen Street,
LANCASTER, PA.

COAL.
B. B. MARTIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of LUMBER AND COAL.

42-1st, No. 42 North Water and Prince streets above Lemon, Lancaster. n3-1yd

COAL! COAL! COAL! COAL!
Coal of the Best Quality put up expressly for family use, and at the lowest market prices.

TRY A SAMPLE TON.
42 YARD—150 SOUTH WATER ST.
n2-3-1yd PHILIP SCHUM, SON & CO.

COAL! COAL! COAL!!!
We have constantly on hand all the best grades of COAL that are in market, which we are selling as low as any yard in the city. Call and get our prices before buying elsewhere.

M. F. STEIGERWALT & SON,
231 NORTH WATER STREET.

COHO & WILEY,
350 NORTH WATER ST., Lancaster, Pa.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
LUMBER AND COAL.

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Branch Office: No. 3 NORTH DUKE ST.
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COAL! COAL!
For good, clean Family and all other kind of COAL go to

RUSSEL & SHULMYER'S,
Quality and Weight guaranteed. Orders respectfully solicited.
OFFICE: 23 East King Street. YARD: 618 North Prince Street.
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REILLY & KELLER
—FOR—
GOOD, CLEAN FAMILY COAL,
and all other kinds of Coal. Quality and quantity guaranteed. Manure by the car load at Philadelphia stock yard prices.
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BARGAINS FOR EVERYBODY.
RARE CHANCE IN CARPETS,
Festive sale to reduce stock of

6,000 Yards Brussels Carpets,
AT AND BELOW COST.
Call and satisfy yourself. Also, Ingrat, Rag and Chain Carpets in almost endless variety. At

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CARPET HALL,
203 WEST KING STREET,
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FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS.
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BOILER MANUFACTORY,
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