

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

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TERMS.

THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER,
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
BY STEINMAN & HENSEL,
Intelligencer Building, Southwest Corner of
Third and Market Streets.
The DAILY INTELLIGENCER is furnished to
subscribers in the City of Lancaster and sur-
rounding towns, accessible by Railroad and
Daily Stage Lines at Two CENTS PER WEEK,
payable to the carriers, weekly. By Mail, \$5 a
year in advance, otherwise, \$6.
Entered at the post office at Lancaster, Pa., as
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*THE STEAM JOB PRINTING DEPART-
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B. B. MARTIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
LUMBER AND COAL.
No. 42 North Water and Prince
Streets, above Lemon, Lancaster. 103-1y4

COAL! - - - COAL!!
-GO TO-
GORRECHT & CO.,
For Good and Cheap Coal, Yard—Harrisburg
Price, Office—205 East Chestnut Street.
P. W. GORRECHT, Agt.
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COAL! COAL! COAL!
Coal of the Best Quality put up expressly
for family use, and at the low-
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TRY A SAMPLE TON.
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**JUST RECEIVED A FINE LOT OF BALED
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COAL! FLOUR!! GRAIN!!!
FAMILY COAL UNDER COVER.
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
LUMBER AND COAL.
Also, Contractors and Builders.
Estimates made and contracts undertaken
on all kinds of buildings.
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G. SENER & SONS,
Will continue to sell only
GENUINE LYKENS VALLEY
and WILKESBARRE COALS
which are the best in the market, and sell as
LOW as the LOWEST, and not only GUAR-
ANTEE FULL WEIGHT, but allow to WEIGH
ON ANY scale in good order.
Also Rough and Dressed Lumber, Sash,
Doors, Blinds, &c., at Lowest Market Prices.
Office and yard northeast corner Prince and
Walnut streets, Lancaster, Pa. Jan-14-80

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
VALENTINES! VALENTINES!!
VALENTINES!
A GREAT VARIETY,
-AT-
L. M. FLYNN'S
BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
No. 42 WEST KING STREET.
CARPETS.

GREAT BARGAINS.
A Large Assortment of all kinds of
CARPETS
Are still sold at lower rates than ever at the
CARPET HALL
-OF-
H. S. SHIRK,
292 WEST KING STREET.
Call and examine our stock and satisfy your-
self that we can offer the largest assortment of
Hensels, Three Piles and Ingrains at all
prices—cut the lowest. Also, Carpets, Rugs,
and Common Mattresses, Book Cases, Ward-
robes, Escritoires, Upholstered Canes and Wood
Seat Chairs, Chiffoniers, Sinks, Doughtrays,
Breakfast Tables, Dining Tables, &c., always
on hand, at prices that are acknowledged to be
as cheap as the cheapest. You can save
money here if you want to buy.
Particular attention given to custom work.
Also on hand a full assortment of Counter-
panes, Oil Cloths and Blankets of every vari-
ety. 103-1y4

FURNITURE.
A SPECIAL INVITATION TO ALL.
To examine my stock of Parlor Suits, Cham-
ber Suits, Patent Socks, Easy Chairs, Rattan
Rockers, Hat Boxes, Marble Top Tables, Ex-
tension Tables, Sideboards, Hair, Brass, Wood
and Common Mattresses, Book Cases, Ward-
robes, Escritoires, Upholstered Canes and Wood
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PHOTOGRAPHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
REPAIRING PROMPTLY AND
NEATLY DONE.
Picture Frames on hand and made to order.
Refracting done at Reasonable Rates at the
New Picture Frame and Furniture Store,
15 1/2 EAST KING STREET,
(Over Bar's Grocery and Sprecher's Slate
Store.)

WALTER A. HEINITSH,
(Schneider's Old Stand).
ROBES, BLANKETS, &c.
ROBES! ROBES!!
BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!
I have now on hand the LARGEST, BEST AND
CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT of Lined and Unlined
BUFFALO ROBES, Blankets, &c. Also, LAMP
AND HORSE BLANKETS of every descrip-
tion. A full line of

Trunks and Satchels,
Harness, Whips, Collars, &c.
Repairing neatly and promptly done. 103-1y4

A. MILEY,
168 North Queen St., Lancaster.
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BANKING.
\$10 to \$500. ALL WISHING TO
should deal with the undersigned. Write for
explaining circulars, sent free by
HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers,
New York. 103-1y4

MARCUS G. SEIBERL,
HOUSE CARPENTER,
No. 120 North Prince Street.
Prompt and particular attention paid to al-
teration and repairs. 103-1y4

CLOTHING.

NEW GOODS

FALL & WINTER.

We are now prepared to show the public one
of the largest stocks of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

ever exhibited in the city of Lancaster. Good
Working Suits for men \$2.50. Good Styles
Cashmere Suits for men \$3.50. Our All Wool
Men's Suits that we are selling for \$5.00 are as
good as you can buy elsewhere for \$12.00. Our
stock of overcoats are immense. All grades
and every variety of styles and colors, for
men, boys and youths, all our own manufac-
ture. Full line of Men's, Youths' and Boys'
Suits. Full line of Men's, Youths' and Boys'
Overcoats.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT!

We are prepared to show one of the best
stocks of Piece Goods to select from, and have
made to order ever shown in the city. They
are all arranged on tables fitted up expressly
so that every piece can be examined before
making selection. All our goods have been
purchased before the rise in woollens. We are
prepared to make up in good styles at short
notice and at bottom prices. We make to or-
der an All Wool Suit for \$12.00. By buying
your goods at

CENTRE HALL

you save one profit, as we manufacture all our
own clothing and give employment to about
one hundred hands. Call and examine our
stock and be convinced of the truth of what we
affirm.

MYERS & RATHFON,

Centre Hall, No. 12 East King Street.

1880. FEBRUARY. 1880.

The GREAT REDUCTION in Prices con-
tinued until

MARCH

To close out a Large and Splendid Line of

HEAVY WEIGHTS,

To make room for our

SPRING GOODS.

Over 500 PANTALON PATTERNS of the
Leading Styles, in

English, French and American Novelties,
At a Reduction of 25 per cent.

Scotch, English and Amer- ican Suitings

AT CORRESPONDINGLY LOW PRICES.

OVERCOATINGS,

at a Great Sacrifice. All are invited to secure
these Great Bargains. Our prices are as low as consistent
with first-class work.

J. K. SMALING,

ARTIST TAILOR,
121 North Queen Street.
mars-1y4 & W

CENTRE HALL,

24 CENTRE SQUARE.

WINTER STOCK

Closing out our

Greatly Reduced Prices,

In order to make room for the

Large Spring Stock,

Which we are now manufacturing.

Overcoats,

Suits and Suitings,

To be sold at the Lowest Prices.

D. B. Hostetter & Son,

24 CENTRE SQUARE.

GROCERIES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEVAN'S FLOUR

No. 227 NORTH PRINCE STREET.
017-1y4

FAHNESTOCK'S FARINA FLOUR.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

BUY THE HECKER'S SELF-RAISING

GIDDLE CAKE & BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

FOR THE BEST COFFEES,

FRESH ROASTED DAILY.

FOR THE BEST GROCERIES OF EVERY

Description.

BURSK'S,

No. 17 EAST KING STREET,
LANCASTER, PA.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 5, 1880.

"The Mountain Kalmia," AND "THE LILY OF THE PLAIN."

A Lesson in Botany.

Many of our readers have perused and
some of them have laughed over the fol-
lowing extract from a charge by Judge
Lewis to a Lancaster county jury many
years ago, and introduced into District At-
torney Esleman's speech to the jury in
the recent Cooney case:

The principle of reproduction stands
next in importance to its elder born, con-
servative, self-preservation, and is equally a
fundamental law of existence. It is the
blessing which tempered with mercy the
justice of expulsion from Paradise. It was
imposed upon the human creation by a
beneficent Providence, to multiply the im-
ages of himself, and thus to promote His
own glory and the happiness of His crea-
ture. Not man alone, but the whole animal
and vegetable kingdom are under an
imperious necessity to obey its mandates.

From the lotus of the forest to the nos-
trum of the deep—from the subtlety of the ser-
pent to the innocence of the dove—from the
elastic embrace of the mountain kalmia
to the descending fructification of the
lily of the plain, all nature bows submissively
to this principal law. Even the flowers
which perfume the air with their fragrance,
and decorate the forests and fields with
their hues, are but "creatures of the
marital bed."

Those who are not botanists have been
puzzled to know just what is meant by the
"elastic embrace of the mountain kalmia"
and "the descending fructification of the
lily of the plain." With the preliminary
explanation that "elastic" is a mis-
print for "elastic," we think the following
extracts from Wood and Steele's "Fourteen
Weeks in Botany" will make plain the
meaning of the above quotation, show that
Judge Lewis was a botanist and knew
what he was talking about, and perhaps be
of interest to students in botany, as well
as to the general reader. We quote from
Wood and Steele as follows:

The Kalmia; or, American Laurel.
Description.—In the woods of the Atlan-
tic states, from Maine to Georgia and
westward to Wisconsin and Kentucky, grow
the American Laurels, adorned in the
months of May and June in their mag-
nificent bloom. Five species are known to
the botanist flowering simultaneously
and therefore, possibly, at or several in
the box of the collector. Let us first re-
view their points of agreement that is
their:

1. *Generic Characters.*—These are ever-
green shrubs with coriaceous [leathery-
like] entire leaves, with raceme-like
corymbs [level topped clusters] of showy
white or red flowers, all 5-parted, gamo-
petalous [petals united] and complete.
The 5 petals [outer leaves of the calyx] co-
here only at the base, the 5 petals [flower
leaves] are united to the top into a
sawer-shaped, 3-lobed corolla [inner floral
envelope] larger than the calyx [outer
floral envelope], having ten pits or sacks in
which the ten anthers [summit of the stamens
are lodged]. The filaments are long,
slender, elastic and recurved. Style 1,
slender. Fruit a globose capsule, 3-celled,
many-seeded.

Plants possessing these attributes con-
stitute a genus named *Kalmia* in honor of
Kalm, a Swedish botanist who traveled in
America about 1750.

Specific characters of the broad-leaved
Kalmia (*K. latifolia*), often called the Calico
Bush. It is a shrub with crooked stems
and branches, 5-15 feet high, with leaves
mostly alternate, smooth, bright green on
both sides, elliptical, acute at each end,
supported on short petioles [leaf-stalks].
Its flowers are in large terminal corymbs,
[level topped clusters] viscid-pubescent,
white varying to rose-color.

The other species are shrublets 1-3 feet
in height.

Pollination.—The curious action of the
stamens in these plants are worthy of special
attention. When the flower first opens
the stamens are confined with their anthers
in as many little pockets of the corolla,
and consequently the elastic [sawer] fila-
ments bend backward away from the
style which stands erect in their midst.
The anther containing the pollen grains
has two porous openings at the top. A
touch or sudden jar will liberate the an-
thers, when they instantly rebound against
the style, discharging their pollen toward
it.

It has been observed that the stamens do
not spontaneously free themselves, but
await some external force as a gust of
wind, a falling twig or rain drop. But the
special agent in this service is the bee
in quest of honey. The rustling of its
wings, the thrusting its proboscis into
the cavity, at the base of the stamens
where the nectar is secreted, sets them
free. In this case the pollen shot from
the rebounding stamens will be discharged
upon the body of the insect, and thus
carried to the stigma of the next flower
which it may visit.

The thoughtful student will here inquire
"Why must the pollen be lodged upon
the stigma at all?"—a question which we
are preparing to answer.

Further on in the book the author an-
swers the question. Speaking of the pol-
len of the morning-glory, he says:
"Watch the expanded flower at sunrise.
The anther cells are also open and the pol-
len is set free, to fall, to fly with the wind,
or be readily brushed away by the bumble-
bee, as he plunges twice or thrice into the
search of the nectar secreted in its
depths. Thus a thousand grains may be
lost, but some few are almost certain to
be lodged on the stigma standing in the
midst. On this event depends the life and
growth, &c., the fertilization of the seed.
If the stigma be covered or destroyed, so
as to prevent the action of the pollen, no
seed will be perfected in the ovary and no
fruit produced. Or, if the stigma remain
good and yet no pollen be lodged upon it
the fruit is equally sure to fail. Therefore
the nectar secreted in the necessities of the
flower, and the insect that comes to gather
it, while unconsciously scattering the pol-
len, are both necessary links in the Cre-
ator's plan. Thus the flower is not merely
a thing of beauty; it is an apparatus for a
specific work in which each organ performs
a definite part. That work is the repro-
duction of living seed for the perpetuation
of its kind upon earth."

So much for the fertilization resulting
from the "elastic embrace" of the stamens
and stigma of the mountain Kalmia, and
the "reproduction of its kind" produced
thereby. Now let us inquire what Judge
Lewis meant by "the descending fructifi-
cation of the lily of the plain." Turning
again to our author, p. 255-6, we find his
description of "the lily of the valley, ex-
quisite in sweetness." He says:

It is originally a mountain plant of
Europe and grows wild on the high Alle-
ghanies of Virginia and Carolina. It is

propagated by its rhizomes [root stocks].
In the cultivated state it bears no fruit,
or but little, perhaps for want of the special
insect by which its flowers are fertilized.
In its native mountains. There, its red,
round, five-seeded berries are perfected in
abundance. The greater portion of the
plant is subterranean. On this large por-
tion depends its almost inconquerable
vitality. The lily of the valley is strictly
an annual plant, and arises two
leaves and several bracts involuted together
and a scape [flower-stalk] outside of them,
bearing a one-sided raceme [flowers ar-
ranged like a bunch of currants].

In a note (page 20) our author says:
"Plants with rhizomes are not uncom-
mon. They are always perennial, i. e.,
living from year to year and otherwise
noted for their strong vitality. Those
which have rhizomes long slender, branch-
ing, are inclined to take exclusive posses-
sion of the soil, and so become in fields
and gardens troublesome weeds. Such
is the Polygonum in Europe. On the con-
trary, in sandy sea-shores and dikes they
are useful, binding the soil into a firm turf
resisting the washing of the waves."

From the above description of the Kal-
mia and the lily the reader will perceive
that Judge Lewis was not only a botanist
but made most apt illustrations of nat-
ure's "primeval law" when he referred
to the "elastic embrace" of the one and
"the descending fructification" of the
other, as different means tending to the
same end of self-preservation and re-
production; or, as our author puts it,
"necessary links in the Creator's plan."

* * * * * the production of living seed for
the perpetuation of its kind upon the
earth." But it is not quite so clear that
our learned district attorney knew what
he was talking about when he favored the
jury with the "elastic embrace" of the
"intelligent compositor."

Flowers and Perfumes.

Something About the Art of the Perfumer—
How the Most Delicate Odors are
Obtained.

A writer in one of the magazines says:
Odors are extracted from different parts
of plants and flowers—from the root, as in
orris and civit, the stem, as in
sandal and rosewood; the leaves, as
thyme, mint, patchouli; the blossom, as
roses, violets, &c.; the seed, as the Tonquin
bean, the caraway; the bark, as the cin-
nabum. But all the more delicate odors
are obtained from the corolla, or
blossom. After the orange—which comes
in some shape or form very largely into
the composition of countless essences, pomades
oils and cosmetics—one of the most use-
ful plants to the perfumer is cassia. It is
found in most of the favorite hand-
kerchief perfumes; but alone it is too
richly sweet an odor to be agreeable. It is
extensively grown at Cannes, and combines
well with orange flowers, rose, tuberose
and vanilla. Bergamot is another faithful
of the perfume art. It is an essential
oil, obtained by expression from the rind
of a species of citron, and is to be found
in the majority of essences, particularly
in the celebrated *Ess Bouquet*. Of itself
it is not a particularly pleasant odor,
but combined with orris, musk, or other fixing
scents, it is very fragrant. It is best kept
in a cool, dark place, in closely stoppered
bottles, which applies to all perfumes ex-
tract or essence of rose; so that
when ladies keep their perfume bottles on
the toilet table in sunlight and gas-light,
or, as is sometimes the case, the marble
piece over a fire, they should not be sur-
prised if they soon lose their delicate sub-
tle odor; in fact the purer and better per-
fumes are, the more susceptible are they to
the influences of light and heat. It is curi-
ous to note that some of the sweetest flowers
are unavailable for the purposes of per-
fumery. Sweet-brier, for instance, and
eglantine can only be imitated. No pro-
cess has been discovered by which their
delicate perfume can be extracted and pre-
served; but spirituous extracts of rose
pomade, of flower of orange, neroli oil—
also produced from the orange and ver-
bena—when cunningly combined, very
fairly imitate both. Lily-of-the-valley—
another sweet flower, the perfume of
which is so deliciously fragrant. It is best
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which is so deliciously fragrant. It is best
kept in a cool, dark place, in closely stop-
pered bottles, which applies to all perfumes ex-
tract or essence of rose; so that
when ladies keep their perfume bottles on
the toilet table in sunlight and gas-light,
or, as is sometimes the case, the marble
piece over a fire, they should not be sur-
prised if they soon lose their delicate sub-
tle odor; in fact the purer and better per-
fumes are, the more susceptible are they to
the influences of light and heat. It is curi-
ous to note that some of the sweetest flowers
are unavailable for the purposes of per-
fumery. Sweet-brier, for instance, and
eglantine can only be imitated. No pro-
cess has been discovered by which their
delicate perfume can be extracted and pre-
served; but spirituous extracts of rose
pomade, of flower of orange, neroli oil—
also produced from the orange and ver-
bena—when cunningly combined, very
fairly imitate both. Lily-of-the-valley—
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