

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XVII—No. 14.

LANCASTER, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1880.

Price Two Cents.

CLOTHING.

H. GERHART,

TAILOR,

Has just opened a
CHOICE STOCK
OF FINE
WOOLENS
FOR THE
FALL TRADE.
SELECT STYLES and none but the best of
ENGLISH, FRENCH
AND
AMERICAN FABRICS,
AT
No. 51 North Queen Street.
H. GERHART.

CLOTHING!

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We have now ready for sale an immense stock of
Ready-Made Clothing

Fall and Winter,

which are Cut and Trimmed in the Latest Style. We can give you a

GOOD STYLISH SUIT
AS LOW AS \$10.00.

PIECE GOODS

In great variety, made to order at short notice at the lowest prices.

D. B. Hostetter & Son,

24 CENTRE SQUARE,
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London and New York

NOVELTIES,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

FOR MEN'S WEAR,

NOW OPEN AT

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THE ARTIST TAILOR.

FURNITURE.

HEINITSH,

FINE FURNITURE

Cabinet Manufacturer.

All in want of Fine or Fancy Cabinet Work would do well to call and examine specimens of our work.

OFFICE FURNITURE A SPECIALTY.

HEINITSH,

15 1/2 East King Street.

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No. 227 NORTH PRINCE STREET.
d17-17d

E. McCANN, AUCTIONEER OF REAL Estate and Personal Property. Orders left at No. 35 Charlotte street, or at the Black Horse Hotel, 44 and 46 North Queen street, will receive prompt attention. Bills made out and sent to without additional cost. d17-17

WALL PAPERS, &c.

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 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
PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS.

OPENING FALL STYLES OF
WALL PAPER
AND
SHADES.

PHARES W. FRY,
No. 57 NORTH QUEEN ST.

DRY GOODS.

FAHNESTOCK'S,

Next Door to the Court House.
Open this day the Largest Stock of
UNDERWEAR
For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children,
DRAWERS, VESTS AND SHIRTS,
1 1/2, 1 3/4, 2, 2 1/4, 2 3/4, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

To be found in the city.
GRAND FALL OPENING OF
LADIES' SKIRTS.
FIVE HUNDRED FELT, FLANNEL, SILK AND WOOL SKIRTS, to be sold much less than

REGULAR PRICES.
FAHNESTOCK'S,
Next Door to the Court House.

B. H. MARTIN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
LUMBER AND COAL.
227 Yard No. 420 North Water and Prince Streets above Lemon, Lancaster. n3-17d

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.
427 YARD—150 SOUTH WATER ST.
n29-17d PHILIP SCHUM, SON & CO.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

We have constantly on hand all the best grades of COAL, that is to be had, which we are selling as low as any other, in the city. Call and get our prices before buying elsewhere.

M. F. STEIGERWALT & SON,

227-17d 224 NORTH WATER STREET.

COHO & WILEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
LUMBER AND COAL.
Connection With the Telephone Exchange.
Branch Office: No. 3 NORTH DUKE ST.
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GO TO

GORRECHT & CO'S

FOR
GOOD, CLEAN FAMILY COAL,
and all other kinds of Coal. Quality and quantity guaranteed. Yard, Harborside Pike, Office, 20 1/2 East Chestnut street. aug17-17d

COAL! COAL!

For good, clean family and all other kinds of COAL go to
RUSSEL & SHULMYER'S.
Quality and Weight guaranteed. Orders respectfully solicited.
OFFICE: 22 East King Street. YARD: 618 North Prince Street. aug17-17d

BARGAINS FOR EVERYBODY.

RARE CHANCE IN CARPETS,
Positive sale to Reduce Stock of
6,000 Yards Brussels Carpets,
AT AND BELOW COST.
Call and satisfy yourself. Also, Ingrain, Rag and China Carpets in almost endless variety at

H. S. SHIRK'S

CARPET HALL,

203 WEST KING STREET,
LANCASTER, PA.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

CAMPAIGN GOODS!
New Samples! New Styles!
Clubs and Committees invited to call and examine our goods before purchasing.
CAPES, COATS, HATS, CAPS, HELMETS, TORCHES, BADGES, STREAMERS, FLAGS, BURGERS, (Political) Lanterns very cheap.
Bunting Flags of All Sizes.
Portraits of Presidential Nominees on cloth, suitable for Banners and Transparencies.
FLASH TORCH.
Every Club ought to have some, even if they do not have them for entire Club.
D. S. BURSK,
17 East King Street, Lancaster.

JEWELRY.

LOUIS WEISS,
WATCHMAKER,
No. 126 1/2 NORTH QUEEN STREET, near F. E. Depot, Lancaster, Pa. Gold, Silver and Nickel-plated Watches, Chains, Clocks, &c. Agent for the celebrated Fantastico Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. Repairing a specialty. apr1-17d

Lancaster Watches.

We have just received a second invoice of the
New Lancaster Movement.
to which we call special attention of anyone wanting a Reliable Watch at a LOW PRICE.

E. F. BOWMAN,

106 EAST KING STREET,
LANCASTER, PA.

Lancaster Watch Co. Watch,

NAMED
West End, in 14k. Gold Cases.
West End, in 14k. Gold Cases.
West End, in Silver Hunting Cases.
West End, in Silver open-face Cases.

AUGUSTUS RHOADS'S.

No. 20 East King Street, Lancaster, Pa.

J. E. Caldwell & Co.

WATCHMAKERS, 902 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Dealers in American and Geneva Watches, 17kt. Gold Cases and the most reliable Movements; Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Boys' Watches, Chronographs, Repeaters, Chatelaine Watches. The Lowest Prices, marked in plain figures, from which there is no deviation. Orders and inquiries by mail receive prompt attention.

PHILADELPHIA.

sepl5-17doodM, W&Y

DRUGS, &c.

TRUSSERS! TRUSSERS! TRUSSERS!!!
Sufferers from Hemorrhoids will find the safest, easiest and cheapest Trusses in the world on exhibition and for sale by
ANDREW C. FREY, Druggist,
Cor. N. Queen and Orange Sts., Lancaster, Pa. Call and see.
Also, the only sure cure for Piles. **FREY'S UNIVERSAL PILE SUPPOSITORY.** Never fails. Price, 50c. and 75c. a box. n19-17d

HULL'S DRUG STORE.

PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.
All Kinds of
PATENT MEDICINES

HULL'S DRUG STORE,

15 West King St., Lancaster, Pa.
Also a Large and Fine Assortment of
TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES.
American, French and English PERFUMERY, Tooth, Hair, Nail, Flesh, Cloth, Shaving and Infant Brushes, Preparations for the Teeth, Soap, Hair Oils and Pomades, Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Supporters.

PURE GROUND SPICES.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS,
FISHING TACKLE, RODS AND REELS
of Every Description.

HULL'S DRUG STORE

No. 15 WEST KING STREET.
aug28-17d

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

GREAT BARGAINS
AT
CHINA HALL.
IN
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.
A large assortment of
Fancy Flower Pots,
Plain Flower Pots.
A full line of them in our window.

HIGH & MARTIN,

No. 15 EAST KING STREET.

MARBLE WORKS.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 16, 1880.

Outrages in Georgia.

Intimidation and Persecution.
Correspondence of the Intelligencer.
The people of the North, notwithstanding the many blood-chilling recitals of deeds of unheard of horror daily spread before their eyes in the newspapers, have not the least idea of the true state of affairs as they exist here in the very centre of what was once the hot-bed of secession. May it not be fitting and proper then, in me, as a northern man, who has been six months among the people of this section, who has carefully studied their characters, learned to know their vices and their virtues, their wants and their resources, and in every way possible by means within his reach, has familiarized himself with the condition of things in every phase of life as brought to his view through observation, reading and intercourse, to picture them. I will not attempt to speak for any other section of the South. My province is to deal only with facts such as have come under my immediate notice, not such as I have heard or read of from other parts of the former confederacy and as a matter of course more especially of this city (Rome) which will, I believe, serve as a criterion for all my purposes.

We have here a colored population of perhaps 2,500 out of a population, according to the late census of 7,000. These poor creatures may be seen every day in the year crowding our public streets, lounging in front of the barrooms or sitting upon empty store boxes on the corners, idling away their time in talking, smoking or eating such scraps as they may get hold of, happy as monkeys, without a thought for the future, a miserable, thriftless, helpless motley class of beings, wearing the "form divine," and in many instances scarcely rags enough upon them to cover the half of that form. Look at this picture, my Northern readers, and see the state in which these creatures live and can you forego an involuntary shudder at the base thought? Then try to imagine the reality if you can? The female portion of this class of human beings is apparently more numerous than the males. How they pass their time I will not attempt to describe, preferring to let you judge for yourselves. To presuppose that this kind of life leads to worse things is but a natural suggestion however.

And now in order to be brief and come to the point, let me attempt to illustrate by cases under my personal observation, some of the outrages daily occurring here. I need not tell you that the staple product of this country is cotton. In the spring numbers of farmers or small planters on rented or share plantations, with no capital in the world except their industry, having in most cases been left penniless after the rebellion, came to this city and by all the arguments in their power, endeavored to hire help to till their lands and get their seed into the ground. Approaching those poor downtrodden colored men who in groups of four, six, or ten idly stood or sat around the stores and bar-room, they offered them good wages, with plenty to eat, to induce them to come to the country and work, and yet with all the persuasion possible to employ, they were in many instances compelled to return to their homes, 10, 15 or 30 miles from the city, without a single man. The season advanced, cotton must go into the ground, and their last hope for a crop and the consequent cash for the same, was fast vanishing. In their straits they tried, again and again, (many of them) to induce some of those poor helpless negroes to accompany them to their farms by offering higher wages. Some succeeded, many not, and in some cases that I know of, not one half the acreage intended for the purpose, was employed for the raising of cotton for the sole reason that help could not be had to put the seed in the ground. Next came the season for chopping as it is called, a process which may be compared to potato or corn hoeing in the North, by which the soil is stirred about the plant and any superfluous growth removed, so as to give the bearing stalk more freedom for development, in other words, to prevent what is called chopping. This is of the greatest importance to the planter, after he has once succeeded in getting the seed in, and if not properly attended to, will result in much labor thrown away and a very inferior and short crop. He once more comes to town and by all persuasive means tries to get help. The same crowd of colored idlers meet him on every step, but he has more trouble still to get them to leave their haunts and associations for the purpose of going to hard labor. They prefer to remain in town and take their risks in getting chance jobs which will bring money enough to pay for their bacon, meal and whiskey, and the disappointed planter again leaves with no other prospect except to either leave the fields to weeds or chop the cotton himself. The consequence is that the crop in very many instances, right in this vicinity, is not a full one.

But now comes the picking season, a kind of labor to which the white race is not adapted and to which it seems nature has designed only the negro. The case is an urgent one. Cotton must not remain on the stalk when ripe for picking, for it injures the quality, and just in proportion to the urgency of the case, is also the difficulty to find help. The colored folks know just how to take advantage of the necessities of the cotton grower. They know that now, after the labors of a whole year are at stake, he is not willing to risk the contingency of losing it. He will submit to almost any demand rather than deprive himself of the profits (his only hope) on his sales of the staple. Prices have been paid this season for picking cotton, by which former slaves and their offspring were enabled to earn \$3 per day, and yet they were hard to obtain from among the ill-used poor neglected voters of this city. Now, after having said this much, touch-

ing upon the oppressed race on the male side, let me give a few instances of how the innocent and helpless females fare, and here I desire to say prefatorily, that I have the data to substantiate all I assert if any of the *Bourbons* of the North doubt my assertions. A lady with whom I board had a colored cook to whom she paid good living wages, allowing her besides to board one or two of her children. They worked smoothly for some time; but no sooner did our boarding house mistress complain about the frequent disappearance of articles from kitchen and larder, as also of the too frequent visits to the cook by a promiscuous and numerous crowd of relatives and friends, than the latter became restive and broke off her connection with the establishment in which she felt herself so outrageously persecuted and restricted in her privileges. A lady with an infant living alone with her husband, a gentleman engaged as teacher in one of the higher educational institutions of the city, found herself one morning without help, simply because the colored servant thought she would like some other place better, and accordingly left without one word of explanation. I can count twenty families who board out simply because they find the annoyance of getting help too great to be borne, and yet, as I said before, that class upon whom the southern housewife is alone dependent for her labor force is continually swarming the streets both night and day, in every style of dress and all the airs which are seen in the common herd of white people in other states.

By this time the kind reader may perhaps begin to notice something ambiguous in my way of putting facts. Well, I could hardly expect anything else, but I wish to be understood as giving the true picture of southern life and have chosen to adopt this somewhat sardonic style just to give it a zest, and with a view at the same time of enlisting the sympathy of those who are always so eager to catch at anything which treats upon the outrageous persecution and intimidation of the colored race. I shall get into a more serious strain, however, before I have finished.

Some years ago, and years that will never be forgotten by the people of the South, our paternal government sent a large number of very worthy gentlemen down here to civilize the barbarians and elevate the poor colored race to their proper sphere. Some envious people (they must have been traitors) called these worthy, self-sacrificing Christian philanthropists "carpet-baggers," a slang term suggested no doubt by the fact that they seldom carried a trunk. If they had, the same envious people (enemies of the government) would have probably called them "elephants," which, by-the-way, would have been very appropriate, for their unenviable history, marked by their virtuous tracks, shows that neither the government nor the people knew what they were for, or "what to do with them." Well, these highly exalted gentlemen, first of all, taught the poor hunted-down negro that all white people in the South were their deadly enemies, a thing they never knew before and a thing which thousands of them do not believe to this day. Having instructed their proteges in the first lesson of hate your neighbor like the devil, their next effort was to convince him that they were in every respect better than the white trash of the South, and finally to finish their education instructed them in the catechism of radical sectional politics and then left them to pick for themselves. Now while I do not lay claim to any extraordinary astuteness, it yet strikes me somehow, that perhaps it might be possible that the present indolence, arrogance and utter thriftlessness of the colored people of the South might be with some degree of justice and reason ascribed to those early impressions. I shall not insist on my proposition being accepted, but I simply will add with all the emphasis my pencil can put into the sentence: *It can!* I assure you, my good patient reader that I mean of the stories you read now-a-days (I mean since the gentlemen with the "carpet-bags" have left the South) are what may be in the most refined language justly called lies, "cut from the entire texture of fact." [NOTE—I give this new version of an old truism for the benefit of "J. P.," the correspondent of the *New Era*, who no doubt knows more about the South than I do, for he was there himself, and furthermore for the benefit of Mr. Nevin, editor of the Philadelphia *Evening News*, who also knows more about the South than I do, no doubt, having spent a lifetime here himself and speaking only from personal experience, for he says "I sprang my opinion too soon" when I asserted that life is as safe here as in the West or Northwest.]

A few words in explanation of the heading of this letter and I will leave the reader to draw his or her own inferences.

I hold, and my arguments I think prove, that the white man and not the negro of the South is the victim of persecution today. The negro can live without the white man (at least so he seems to reason) but the white man cannot live without the negro. He is compelled to have him whether he be a merchant, an hotel keeper or a farmer, and it is he who is often intimidated by the fear of losing his help, hence my heading. The ignorant negroes (I do not mean the whole race) take advantage of this dependence of the southern white man and very often put the latter to the most grievous annoyances and discomforts. According to the reasoning of some of this class the nation will never have discharged its duty fully towards the poor freedmen until all of them have been provided with a brown stone house, a coach and two (not one mule and forty acres), and at least 100 acres of land with their former owners and their descendants to till it for them. To this manner of thinking they have been educated by those same gentlemen who to-day continually cry out outrage! persecution! and intimidation! when they hear of an isolated case of crime committed some where in

the South, entirely losing sight of the fact that in their own vicinity parallel cases without number are happening every day. Yours in good faith,
J. J. S.

The Great Northwest.

Minneapolis and its Many Mills.
Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 13, 1880.
The great state fair closed on Saturday. On Friday there was another 20 mile race between Miss Bella Cook, of California, and Miss Pinnolo, of Colorado. This race drew an immense crowd. Not less than 25,000 people were on the ground. The excitement was intense. There was a good deal of feeling manifested in regard to the race on Tuesday between Miss Cook and Miss Jewett, and it was freely reported and believed by a great many that foul play had been practiced on the latter by Miss Cook's friends. Consequently the feeling of the crowd was favorable to Miss Pinnolo. An equal number of horses had been selected by each lady, all of them being thoroughbreds. At the end of each mile the horses were changed, grooms having them in waiting. Miss Pinnolo was unfortunate in the second round, when her horse gave out, by which she lost half a mile. It soon became evident that Miss Cook was the superior horsewoman, besides her assistants in dismounting and changing horses were much more expert than those of Miss Pinnolo. Miss Cook continued to gain, so that when she had completed her 20th mile Miss Pinnolo had only made 17 1/2 miles. The race was made in 50 minutes.

In company with my friend the late Dr. John K. Raub deceased, I visited this place in May, 1857, over 23 years ago. At that time Minneapolis was a small village. There was an old settlement at St. Anthony's, on the east bank of the river, where several large saw mills were then in operation. There was a suspension bridge above the Falls connecting the two towns. The water power had not been developed, and there was not a foot of railroad in the state.

To-day Minneapolis has a population of 48,000, with eight railroads connecting it with all the Eastern and Western states, and extending west and northwest with Duluth on the lakes, and Manitoba in the British possessions on the north, thus tapping the valley of the Red River of the north, and connecting with all the lines of the Northern Pacific.

But the most wonderful thing here is the development of the great water power of the Falls of St. Anthony. There has been a dam built above the falls by which the water has been turned into a canal which furnishes the water power for twenty-four of the largest flour mills in the Union. With a capacity for manufacturing 20,000 barrels of flour per day besides saw mills which manufacture 250,000,000 feet of lumber annually, besides a manufactory of bagging, blankets and flour barrels. There are also several large foundries and machine shops and a very large manufactory of hardware.

The city is beautifully laid out on a slightly rolling prairie, with wide streets. Many of the business houses and dwellings are built of light yellow brick, the almost entire absence of red brick houses is particularly noticed by an eastern person.

Many of the dwellings are being tastefully built with beautiful grounds in front. Lake Minnetonka, 14 miles west of the city, is quite a resort for invalids; the lake has about 200 miles of shore. There are several very large hotels, which are well filled with visitors during the summer. Lake Calhoun is a very pretty sheet of fresh water, three miles from the city, connected by a steam tramway.

A very noticeable feature here is the practice of driving on the street by ladies. They are splendid drivers managing their horses with great dexterity. Coming in from the fair on Friday we noticed a spirited black horse driven by a lady running at a furious rate on one of the principal avenues, with a man clinging to the buggy shafts. She managed to bring the horse to a dead halt relieving the man, who she informed us had been caught between the shafts and wheel as the horse shied at a wheelbarrow. H.

N. McEneaney, Ontario, writes: "I have not large quantities of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, but I have a few more bottles, croup, etc. and, in fact, for any affection of the throat it works like magic. It is a sure cure for burns, wounds and bruises." 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 stages will yield to a bottle of Locher's Renowned Cough Syrup, shall we condemn the sufferers for their negligence, or pity them for their ignorance? No 9 East King street.

Stop that Cough. Wheezing with the Asthma, Bronchitis or a simple cough is inexcusable when Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil banishes the throat-irritation and ear-disturbing complaints, and averts the danger of Consumption. Cease therefore, to be a sufferer and a nuisance. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

PHILADELPHIA
TO
CAPE MAY.

The famous mammoth three-deck Steamer
"REPUBLIC"

Leaves Race Street Wharf at 7 a. m., arriving at Cape May about 12 1/2 p. m. Returning, leaves Cape May at 3 o'clock p. m., giving ample time for bathing or a drive on the beach. A Full Brass Band and Orchestra Music for dancing. Favorable Entertainment varied weekly. Lunches and refreshments in abundance. Dinners and suppers provided. Oysters and Fish served for supper a few moments after taken from the water.

Fare for the Round Trip - \$1.00.
SUNDAYS—Will leave Race Street Wharf at 7 a. m. A Broad Gauge Steam E. R. will convey passengers to Cape Island in 8 minutes. Tickets for sale at

CHAS. H. BARR'S,
28-30nd&w CENTRE SQUARE.

DRY GOODS.

TOSTATEFAIR

VISITORS!

INVITATION.

A Cordial Invitation to visit my store, and to make use of it during your stay in the city.

In the waiting-room, as you enter from Chestnut street, you may rest with ladies and children; leave parcels, checked; and enjoy many other little facilities.

I want you to see my place and business; and to learn how easily, safely and advantageously you can send there from your homes for almost everything.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirtieth and Market streets, and City Hall Square, Philadelphia.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

NOTICE.

FLINN & BRENEMAN.

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 begins.

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.

BOOKS AND STATISTICAL.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

L. M. FLYNN'S
No. 43 WEST KING STREET.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES
for Lancaster City and County, at
L. M. FLYNN'S
No. 43 WEST KING STREET.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS
AND
Fancy Stationary

FON DERSMITH'S
No. 32 East King St., Lancaster, Pa.
aug28-17d

SCHOOL BOOKS.

SCHOOL BOOKS
FOR THE
Schools of Lancaster City,
NEW AND SECOND-HAND.

At the LOWEST PRICES, at the Book Store of
JOHN BAER'S SONS,
15 and 17 NORTH QUEEN STREET,
LANCASTER, PA.

LOCHER'S RENOWNED COUGH SYRUP