

# The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XVII—No. 19.

LANCASTER, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1880

Price Two Cents.

## CLOTHING.

### H. GERHART,

TAILOR,

Has just opened a

CHOICE STOCK

WOOLENS

FALL TRADE.

SELECT STYLES and none but the best of

ENGLISH, FRENCH

AMERICAN FABRICS,

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,

GOOD STYLISH SUIT

AS LOW AS \$10.00.

## PIECE GOODS

### D. B. Hostetter & Son,

24 CENTRE SQUARE,

LANCASTER, PA.

## SCHOOL BOOKS.

## SCHOOL BOOKS

## SCHOOL SUPPLIES

### L. M. FLYNN'S

## Fancy Stationary

### FON DERSMITH'S

## SCHOOL BOOKS

## NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

### HAGER & BROTHER

## SCHOOL BOOKS

## JOHN BAER'S SONS,

## HEINITSH,

## FINE FURNITURE

### HEINITSH,

## KIDNEY WAX FOR SALE AT LOCH-

## DRY GOODS.

### FAHNESTOCK'S,

Next Door to the Court House.

## UNDERWEAR

## LADIES' SKIRTS.

### FAHNESTOCK'S,

## BECAUSE

Our Goods are Carefully Selected,

## BECAUSE

The Designs are Artistic and New.

## BECAUSE

The Colorings are Rich and Harmonious

## BECAUSE

The Prices are Extremely Reasonable.

## CARPETS

## PAPER HANGINGS,

### J. B. Martin & Co.,

Corner West King and Prince Streets,

LANCASTER, PA.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

## FALL—1880.

## NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

### HAGER & BROTHER

## NOVELTIES IN SILKS.

## NOVELTIES IN VELVETS.

## NOVELTIES IN FRENCH DRESS GOODS.

## NOVELTIES IN ENGLISH DRESS GOODS.

## NOVELTIES IN AMERICAN DRESS GOODS.

## BLACK CASHMERE.

## BLACK SILK WARP HENRIETTA.

## FRENCH CREPE CLOTH.

## MOMIE CLOTH.

## ENGLISH CREPES and BLACK TRILBY SHAWLS.

## Shawls, Cloaks and Cloakings.

## LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR.

## GLOVES, LACES and RIBBONS.

## CHINTZES and CRETONNES.

## MUSLINS and SHEETINGS.

## KIDNEY PADS.

### DAY'S KIDNEY PAD!

A DISCOVERY BY ACCIDENT,

which supplies a want men of eminent ability have devoted years of study and experiment to find a Specific for Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs and Nervous System—and from the time of its discovery has rapidly increased in value, gaining the approval and confidence of medical men and those who have used it; it has become a favorite with all classes, and wherever introduced has superseded all other treatments. In short, such is its intrinsic merit and safety, that it is now the only recognized reliable remedy.

## Is Strongly Endorsed!

We have the most unequivocal testimony to its curative powers from many persons of high character, intelligence and responsibility. Our book, "How a Life was Saved," giving the history of this discovery, and a large record of cures, is sent free. Write for it.

### Day Kidney Pad Company,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

## CAUTION.

## \$500 REWARD!

### PROF. GUILMETTE'S French Kidney Pads

## LAME BACK

## FRENCH KIDNEY PAD,

## WHICH CURES BY ABSORPTION.

## YOU CAN BE CURED!

## PROF. GUILMETTE'S

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## Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY EVEN'G, SEPT. 22, 1880.

## ON THE OHIO.

## A DELIGHTFUL BOAT RIDE UP THE RIVER.

## CARPET-BAG GOVERNMENT.

## A Specimen Brick—How it was Done in the State of Missouri and Patterson.

## A Ride up the Ohio River.

## STEAMER CLIFTON,

## OHIO RIVER, Aug. 4, 1880.

When I left off writing we were about to enter "the locks." The canal, or lock, is entered at Portland about three miles below Louisville. We found a number of boats lying there waiting to pass through—

one of the pilots of the Clifton stepped ashore to see what the prospects were for our boat going in ahead of some of the others. As there was sufficient time for us to run up the levee a short distance, we followed him all along the capstone, which is a fine massive piece of masonry. We then mounted two flights of broad stone steps and reached the last gate; there are two basins and three gates; for the middle one an engine is used. The gate is very heavy, the large doors weighing two hundred tons each. They cost fifteen thousand dollars. The government made a large appropriation for the building of the lock and it has been a source of revenue for years. The income was enormous and the cost of construction has long since been paid for. If I remember correctly it has yielded \$600,000. During the last year it has been made free, the boats passing through without charge.

We stood on the capstone watching the filling up of the basin, and the boat rising to a level of the water. As the gates were opened the water came rushing and foaming through with great force. On the boat they were burning pine torches which cast a bright red glare around, giving a weird-like appearance to the whole scene. When the first basin was on a level with the second, the ponderous gates began slowly to open and when they were wide apart our boat, with another alongside of it, passed through. We waited until this gate had been closed and then stepped easily over the guards to the boiler deck just before the boat went through the third gate and into the canal, passing under a draw-bridge at this point. The canal is about three miles long and it took nearly four hours to get through the locks and canal, so that it was almost midnight before we reached the river again—it was too late to see anything of Louisville, and by morning it was some miles back, so that we did not have even a glimpse of it.

During this day, which was our last on the Clifton, we passed and stopped at a number of beautiful towns; among others Carrollton, at the mouth of the Kentucky river. The scenery is still beautiful, but has changed—the country being much more highly cultivated. On either side are fine farms with substantial and tasteful houses. We passed the Miami river after dark and reached Cincinnati a little before midnight on Wednesday. There we learned that, as the water was so low, our boat could only run as far as Huntington; by taking a lighter boat we might continue on the river at least as far as Wheeling and perhaps even to Pittsburgh. Our journey thus far had been made so comfortable that we regretted making the change.

After resting a night in Cincinnati we were ready for a jaunt through the city; we went up the inclined railway to the zoological gardens, the grounds and buildings of which are very handsome; we had a fine view of the city from the hill. It seemed almost as smoky and dingy as St. Louis. Indeed, without partiality for the latter city, it looked even worse. In the evening we crossed over the suspension bridge to Covington and Newport. I was rather disappointed in these places, as I had imagined them only as containing beautiful suburban residences, while they are really towns of themselves and not especially pretty ones. On Friday afternoon we went on board the Chancellor, starting from Cincinnati about six p. m. This boat was somewhat smaller than the Clifton, but in a time we were quite reconciled to the change; we found the officers and passengers very agreeable. Captain Chancellor is a refined, intelligent gentleman, and did all in his power to make it pleasant for those on board his boat—indeed all the officers exerted themselves in this direction and succeeded admirably. We spent many hours in the pilot house, where we learned much of interest in regard to the various places passed. The pilots instead of considering our visits an intrusion, as we at first feared they would, always gave us a cordial greeting, answered our numerous questions with ready politeness and urged us to come again. On Saturday morning we stopped at Portsmouth, Ohio, at the mouth of the Scioto river. Later in the day we had a very pretty race with the Courier, a newly fitted up steamer. She had almost passed us when our boat steamed up and got close beside her, so that for a few minutes we touched and the officers shook hands across the guards. We soon drew off to make a landing and the "Courier" went on ahead. Late in the afternoon we passed the Clifton on her down trip from Huntington to Cincinnati. The captain and his daughter, the officers and pilots, all gave us a hearty cheer. About 9 p. m. we stopped at Catlettsburg, at the mouth of the Big Sandy river. Here we had three states in view—Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky. The latter has a fine river front, for while we had passed Illinois, Indiana and a part of Ohio on one side we still had Kentucky on the

other bank. Very early on Sunday morning our boat was tied up four hours on account of the fog. We were not sorry, as this gave us more of our trip by daylight. During the morning the boat stopped at Gallipolis, Ohio. We got off and took a short walk. It was near this town that the John Porter stopped years ago when all on board were down with the yellow fever. The people kindly went to their assistance and some forty persons in the little village below the town tool the fever and died. About noon we stopped at Point Pleasant, West Virginia, at the junction of the Kanawha river. The "Indian battle in this part of the country was fought at this place. Towards evening we reached the Letart Rapids which in high water are scarcely noticed. At least they do not delay the boats. But when the water is so low the place is very rocky and the channel narrow and hard to keep. The pilot had told us we would probably have trouble in passing through the rapids. We were anxious to reach them before the call for supper, and we were gratified. About half-past five we started in. After some effort and several near approaches to failure, the boat swung round and would not be guided by the pilot; he soon had the engine reversed, and after backing a little was in position to work and he could only let the boat take its own course; it turned and crossed the stern wheel was entirely out of water; fortunately it had struck a place where there was soft ground and just cut into the mud. We all supposed the wheel had been broken, but the captain soon discovered that all was right, and as by this time the engine was ready to respond, he ordered them to steam up and move out. Soon the great wheel was turning; with each movement immense chunks of mud were dumped into the water and we were soon off the bank again. The captain told us we had struck five feet above, or ten feet below this point, the wheel would have been shattered on the rocks and in all probability a hole stove in the bottom; and though the water was too low to occasion any apprehension of danger, there would have been a long delay. When we got out into the channel and again entered the rapids, the engine worked very hard but could only manage to hold the boat in position without making any progress. The captain rang for the warp which was kept on shore about a hundred yards ahead; the men came aboard, bringing the strong rope with them. The captain, or "nigger," as they call it, was out of order, so all the roustabouts took hold and tried to pull the boat up; after tugging quite a time and not succeeding, the captain, who with a number of the passengers was watching from the hurricane deck, suggested that all hands go down and help. A number of the gentlemen did so and the extra strength thus added soon moved our boat forward and the delay was over, though we were still obliged to run very slowly. This evening the moon, or, as the pilots called it, "their friend," made its appearance and the scene was beautiful. On Monday about 6:30 a. m. we stopped at Parkersburg, W. Va., and as the captain, whose home is there, was going off for half an hour, we left the boat and walked up to see the city. It was a very pleasant morning and the place looked quite attractive. We saw many of the prominent buildings and a number of pretty residences. The scenery all along here is not so wild and romantic as during the earlier part of our trip. The towns are closer and the intervening country is more level and in a good state of cultivation; but the thrifty farms and beautiful homes are very picturesque and make the contrast very interesting and pleasing. Marietta, Ohio, at the mouth of the Muskingum river, looked very pretty from the boat. It has a fine location and is a clean and neatly built town. We passed a number of pretty islands and little creeks during the day and as night came on retired to our rooms very reluctantly. For we knew that our delightful river trip was about over, and that when we awoke in the morning our boat would have landed at Wheeling. I did not expect to know anything of the time we reached Wheeling, but when we arrived there—about 2 o'clock a. m.—the "rousters" commenced carrying off freight and seemed to be in such merry mood that they kept up a continual shouting and singing, and I could not help but hear that we had reached our journey's end—at least on the boat—having traveled over 1,000 miles on the water. We took breakfast on the Chancellor, and then bidding adieu to the captain and officers who had done so much to make our trip pleasant, we went up to the city and spent several hours in walking through it; seeing the capitol and other prominent buildings, many of which are quite fine. The city has a long river front and runs back to the bluffs. We walked up the hills and had a fine view, besides a long and pleasant though very tiresome walk. About eleven o'clock we drove across the bridge—and Wheeling island—to Bridgeport, where we took the train for Cincinnati, Ohio. The cars seemed very dusty and disagreeable in comparison with the boat, and I did not even enjoy the speed with which they whirled us along. And now the conclusion of the whole matter is that whenever there is time or opportunity for a trip by water we shall certainly take that method in preference to going by rail since we found it much more comfortable and agreeable, besides affording a better opportunity of enjoying the scenery.

There were two notable militia chaplains in the great Boston parade. One was HENRY WARD BEECHER, horsed, uniformed and showy; the other was EDWARD EVERETT HALE, in his ordinary attire, walking at the head of his regiment. The faces of the two men differed as widely as their attire.

The Rain From Which Southern Democrats Saved Their States.

Senator Conkling's speech was full of bitterness against the Southern Democrats, but he signally failed to tell his hearers of the carnival of fraud which prevailed in the South when his friends were in control there and how Democratic governments there relieved the people of those states. The infamous Republican carpet bag governments of the South are responsible, not only for millions of dollars of debt imposed upon an impoverished people, but for the stagnation of the business interests of the states they controlled, and the prostration of the rich material resources of an immense section of the Union. Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Arkansas, and Virginia, all suffered from the invasions of these pests, but in South Carolina the record which it is now possible to make public shows in the clearest light the manner in which these Republican adventurers administered the affairs of a great commonwealth. It became apparent to the thieves, who had plundered that state, as soon as Hampton was elected governor, that an investigation of their misdeeds could not be avoided, prison doors yawned before them, and their only security lay in immediate flight. This exodus in 1877 will long be memorable. The results of it are best read in eloquent figures contrasting the expenditures of Democratic and Republican state administrations in South Carolina. The legislative expenses of the Democratic administration of South Carolina in 1876-77, were \$34,096; under carpet bag rule in 1870-71 they were \$822,608.83; in 1871-72 they were \$1,523,574.78; in 1872-73 they amounted to \$908,855, and in 1873-74 they were \$922,556. How the friends of Conkling spent the taxes of the people may be learned on this page from the history of South Carolina, under the dominancy of the Patterson and Moses tribe:

"A state has no right to be a state unless she can pay and take care of her state debts," said D. P. Leslie, a carpet-bag state senator of South Carolina. This opinion met with the unanimous approval of every other Republican in both branches of the Assembly. The supplies purchased during one session of the Legislature, under the head of "legislative expenses, sundries and stationery," cost \$550,000, of which sum not less than \$125,000 was paid for "Refreshments, Wines, Liqueurs" and "Cigars." For purposes of repose a large room in the state house was fitted up in the most elaborate manner, and every luxurious appliance for the bodily comfort was obtained regardless of cost. Not were the grosser features of the members neglected in the legislative retreat. Westphalia hams, Bologna sausages, imported cheese, ginned edge butter, sardines, smoked and canned salmon, buffalo tongues, fresh oysters, mushrooms, Guava jelly, French chocolate and other refreshments, filled the parlors; bottles of various brands of champagne, beside Moselle, Catawba, Chateau la Rose, Lafitte, sherry and Madeira wines, Cognac, rye and Bourbon whiskeys, gin, rum, and biters were on hand to promote digestion. Negroes, whose only acquaintance with tobacco previously had been the mastication of horse-leaved and manufactured leaf, smoked imported Bravas, Partagas, Espozosols, Conchas and other brands of cigars. The champagne cost \$40 per case; port wine, \$40 per dozen; brandy, \$20 per gallon. The other articles were in the same proportion, and all was paid for by the state. Most of this was consumed at the state house barroom. The investigating committee examined the list-keeper, who, familiar as he was with social resorts of large cities, said "he never saw a barroom equal to the state house restaurant for drinking, smoking and talking." The state moreover paid for large quantities of cigars and French wine for the members of their boarding houses. On March 4, 1872, one dealer furnished the Senate with \$1,611 worth of wine and liquor; and three days later he sent to the Senate \$1,552.75 worth—aggregating \$3,163.75 in that brief space of time. The liquor bills were always promptly paid, while the free schools were closed, teachers unpaid and the inmates of the lunatic asylums were suffering from lack of proper clothing and food. During watermelon time the negro legislators revelled in that delicious fruit, as a bill of \$1,080, presented by a fruiterer, shows.

The state bought furniture for the members of the Legislature. Over \$100,000 was paid for furniture within four years, and at the expiration of that time there was by appraisement only \$17,713 worth left in the state house. Members who had all their lives slept on hard mattresses or bundles of straw were enabled to furnish their beds with sponge mattresses, and when the pattern of the Wilton carpets upon the floors of their apartments failed to please their eye, or the color of the same did not agree with their taste, the colored gentlemen shipped it off to their log cabins in the country and ordered a new outfit. At the expiration of the session of the Legislature the furniture would be moved to the houses of the members, never to be seen again. A house of ill fame at Columbia was completely furnished at the expense of the state. Diamonds were as plentiful as in the mines of Colombia. Huge watch chains, from which depended the necks of these statesmen. Thousands of dollars were expended for soap, towels and brushes. "Verily," says the committee, "they should have been cleansed." The state paid the rent of the rooms hired by the members of the Legislature. R. K. Sewell, Patterson's constant agent for election to the United States Senate, charged the state \$2,210.00 for the rent of a cottage for one year, which could not be sold for that price. Accounts with notorious persons were made out and paid, the statesmen pocketing the money. The wives and mistresses were kept in fine style by the state. Vouchers were exhibited for such things as "edgings," "ladies' hoods," "cambrics," "skirt braid," "boulevard veils," "chignons," "pallies," "hoses," "dusters," &c., &c. In fine, everything from a wooden toothpick to a first water diamond was bought by the state for the comfort of her statesmen.

A Device for Making Robbery Convenient.

The payments for these luxuries were made by the clearing of the two houses. The circulating medium was a slip of paper known as a "legislative pay certificate." The committee in its report says: "Through this source the most flagrant violations of law were committed, whereupon the state was annually robbed of amounts ranging from two hundred thousand to one million of dollars, including fraudulent printing certificates, which were collected and divided between the officials,

## The Carpet Bag Governments.

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senators, members of the House and political hangers-on of the administration. To perpetuate the power and influence of the Republican party, it was necessary to have a ready and unfailling reservoir of funds. No simpler or easier way suggested itself than the issuing of pay certificates by the speaker of the House and the president of the Senate. Thus it became not only possible but practicable to perpetrate the numerous frauds in the public printing and supplies, to which we have already referred. Indeed, this like the famous Hydra, threw out its hundred heads, encircling and poisoning every department of the government, and giving comfort and support to local leaders. In its trail followed the low, despicable forgeries and perjuries necessary to effect the end proposed. It is not surprising that the poor and ignorant members of the General Assembly fell into these practices when they were conceived and brought forth by such adroit swindlers as those who led. This immense fund produced and nurtured a bond ring, a printing ring and this legislative ring—the most popular, and at the same time most unscrupulous. It is evident, from the testimony, that such a source of revenue as this was indispensable to silence any complaint and to pacify the fears of the timid and the greed of the avaricious, while the other great rings were in successful progress."

In one session \$1,168,405 in pay certificates were issued. Every dollar of this sum excepting \$200,000 due to the Legislature and their employees, was stolen. General Dennis testified in relation to one fraudulent pay certificate as follows:

"The speaker thought he ought to have something, and made out a bill for \$2,500, which, as chairman, I approved. When the certificate was presented to Lieutenant-Governor Ransier, president of the Senate, for his signature, he refused to sign it, unless he (Ransier) could be paid an equal amount. I was sent for, and went down to the state house and found Ransier and Moses in the speaker's room. Ransier said: 'Gov. Ransier refuses to sign this certificate unless he can have one for a similar amount.' So it was agreed that he should have it. The first bill was destroyed, and the following (also entirely fictitious) was made out to cover the two amounts for Speaker Moses and Lieutenant-Governor Ransier."

"STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.  
"TO JOHN GERISHON, Dr.,  
"For room rent, fees, &c., for the joint special investigating committee in New York, \$5,000."

MEDICAL.

## CUTICURA

## SKIN REMEDIES

Are the only known remedies that will permanently cure Itchiness of the Blood and Skin. Affecting the scalp with Loss of Hair, and Liver, Kidney and Urinary Disorders caused by Impure Blood. CUTICURA is the greatest blood purifier in medicine. It acts through the bowels, liver, kidneys and skin. CUTICURA, a Medical Jelly, arrests external disease, cuts away flabby flesh and skin, allays inflammation, relieves itching, restores the hair, and cleanses the skin. It and the CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, the only medicinal shaving soap, are prepared from CUTICURA.

## SALT RHUM.

Law Office of CHAS. ROUGHTON, 27 Congress Street, Boston, Feb. 28, 1884. I feel it a duty to inform you, and through you all who are interested to know the fact, that a most disagreeable and obnoxious case of Salt Rhum, or Rozema, which has been under my personal observation from its first appearance to the present time—about six (6) weeks—covering the greater portion of the patient's body and limbs with its peculiar irritating and itching sores, and to which all the known methods of treating such disease had been applied without benefit, has been cured by the use of the CUTICURA