

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XVII—No. 22.

LANCASTER, PA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 25, 1880.

Price Two Cents.

H. GERHART,
TAILOR,
Has just opened a
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OF FINE
WOOLENS
—FOR THE—
FALL TRADE.
SELECT STYLES and none but the best of
ENGLISH, FRENCH
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AMERICAN FABRICS,
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We have now ready for sale an immense
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In great variety, made to order at short notice
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Fall and Winter
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LATEST STYLES
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DRUGS, &c.
TUNES!! TRUSSES!! TRUSSES!!
Sufferers from Rupture will find the safest,
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Also, the only cure for Piles,
FREY'S UNIVERSAL PILE SUPPOSITORY.
Never fails. Price, 50c. and 75c. a box.
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PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.
All kinds of
PATENT MEDICINES
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HULL'S DRUG STORE,
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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,
Soaps, Hair Oils and Pomades, Trusses, Shon-
der Braces and Supporters.
PURE DRUG SPIES.
FLAVORING EXTRACTS,
FISHING TACKLE, RODS AND REELS
of Every Description.
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Our Goods are Carefully Selected,
BECAUSE
The Designs are Artistic and New,
BECAUSE
The Colorings are Rich and Harmonious
—AND—
BECAUSE
The Prices are Extremely Reasonable.
We ask you to visit us when you are in want
of

CARPETS
—OR—
PAPER HANGINGS,
LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
J. B. Martin & Co.,
Corner West King and Prince Streets,
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FALL—1880.
NEW FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS.
HAGER & BROTHER
ARE RECEIVING DAILY
NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

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NOVELTIES IN VELVETS,
NOVELTIES IN FRENCH DRESS GOODS,
NOVELTIES IN ENGLISH DRESS GOODS,
NOVELTIES IN AMERICAN DRESS GOODS.
LYONS BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED BROCADE SILKS,
TRIMMING SILKS AND SATINS,
BLACK AND COLORED DRESS AND TRIM-
MING VELVETS.
BLACK CASHMERES.
Splendid value, 37c, 45c, 50c, 60c, 75c, 81c, 81.25.
BLACK SILK WARP HENRIETTA,
FRENCH CREPE CLOTH,
MOIRE CLOTH,
ENGLISH CREPES AND BLACK THIBET
SHAWLS.
Shawls, Cloaks and Cloakings.
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HOSIERY
and UNDERWEAR,
GLOVES, LACES and RIBBONS,
CHINTZES and CRETONNES,
MUSLINS and SHEETINGS,
TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS and TOWELING,
TURKEY RED CLOTHS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS.
In large assortment, at very LOWEST prices.
Call and examine.
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R. Depot, Lancaster, Pa. Gold, silver and
Nickel—Watches, Chains, Clocks, &c.
Agent for the celebrated Pantoscope Spectacles
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SERVICE.
Measuring Rain-Fall Accurately to
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PRICE \$5.00.
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—GO TO—**ERISMAN'S.**
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LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, GO TO
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BOOTS AND SHOES.
EASY
BOOTS, SHOES AND LASTS
made on a new principle, insur-
ing comfort for the feet.
Lasts made to order.
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LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER.
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25, 1880.
Groesbeck on the Issues.
From Hon. W. S. Groesbeck's Speech in
Cincinnati, Ohio.
In all civil nations where political
liberty is allowed to the people, you may
find two leading forces in constant move-
ment; one representing centralization, the
other representing individualism. We
have these two forces in our government.
We shall always have them, and this being
so, it is of the utmost importance that
both should be kept in a sound, conserva-
tive condition. If either of them is over-
whelmed or loses its vitality, the other
unhindered and uninterrupted in the use
of power, will be sure to become despotic
and disorderly. This may be prevented by
interchanging the administration between
them, and this interchange should take
place, whenever either party, by being too
long in power, loses its conservatism and
becomes dangerous. I have no more faith
in permanent party ascendancy than I
have in a perpetual emergency.
I must believe there is not a thoughtful,
candid citizen, who will not agree with me
in what I have just said. I must believe
there is not a true, sincere Democrat who
will not admit that it would be unwise and
unsafe to intrust to the Republican party,
permanently and continuously, the
Democratic party. I must believe
there is not a good Republican who will
not admit that it would be equally unwise
and unsafe to intrust it permanently and
continuously to the Republican party.
The party should be intrusted indefinitely with
the controlling power of a good govern-
ment.
This brings me to the question, How
should we vote at the approaching presi-
dential election? Has the time come when
we should be woe to change our adminis-
tration, and can it be done with safety and
advantage?
The whole case is before us—candidates,
letters and platforms. We have Gen. Gar-
field and Republicanism on one side and
Gen. Hancock and Democracy on the other.
What of the men? They both fought for
the Union. Garfield fought a little
while and resigned much too soon, and
when the contest was hot and very doubt-
ful, he returned home and immediately
went to Congress, where he has remained
ever since. Hancock fought to the end of
the war. He was in the very hottest of it
and conspicuous in many eventful battles.
Garfield has served his party with great
fidelity. Hancock has served his country
with more patriotism than Garfield. The
country estimated the services of Wash-
ington, of Jackson, of Harrison, of Taylor,
and of Grant. Now that it will soon
speak, how will it estimate the services of
Hancock? Garfield is a very able
congressman. We know of no other man
ever about his abilities and his knowledge
of politics. I cannot recall a president
whom he would not obscure on the floor
of Congress. He would obscure Hancock
in debate, but would not equal him in ad-
ministration as an executive officer. Those
who are most ready in speech are not
usually able in conduct. It has seemed to
me that Gen. Garfield is wavering, un-
certain, and sometimes almost timid.
However that may be, he has always been
a more particular and more conscientious
man than Hancock. Hancock has never
been a political partisan, and if he is other-
wise qualified, this is a crowning qualifi-
cation for the presidency. There are Republi-
cans who are not more patriotic than Han-
cock, and there are Democrats who are
not more patriotic than Hancock. It is in
the history of all governments, when such
men are especially needed to restore a
condition of general conservatism. Such
a time is now upon us, and Gen. Hancock
is such a man. Is he otherwise qualified?
As a man, he is without spot or blemish.
He is a man of high character. Hancock,
as we have seen, has been a citizen of the
United States. We know what
he would be in the peril of war and in the
defeat of the Union at home or abroad.
He has been well tried. What would he
do in time of peace? Here, too, he has
been tried, though not so thoroughly. If, how-
ever, we may take his conduct and utter-
ances while military governor of Texas
and Louisiana, his letter of acceptance,
and especially his letter to Gen. Sherman,
as the earnest of what he would be in
the higher position to which he may be called,
we may rest in the certainty that he would
be a fearless, wise, conciliatory and consti-
tutional president. Whoever may be
elected, whether Garfield or Hancock, he
will have a cabinet for consultation, and
the best qualified for the respect of every
wisdom and firmness to decide aright, after
questions have been fully considered before
him. Much technical knowledge and in-
ferior executive abilities are not as desir-
able for the presidency as less knowledge
and less executive ability. Gen. Han-
cock, though not half so learned in politics,
made quite as good a president as either
of the Adamses.
Garfield and Hancock are both edu-
cated. One graduated from a literary college,
the other from our national military col-
lege. Since then Garfield has become in-
spicuously familiar with party policy and
stratagem, and an active participant in
them. It has been otherwise with Han-
cock. He presents himself only as a pa-
triot, and as far as he has made known
his political opinions, he has done so as
if he has derived them chiefly from the
constitution of the United States. Let me
stop for a moment and call your attention
to the oath of office we administer to our
president. All officers take an oath of
office—judges of the federal courts and
judges of the state courts, senators and
representatives in Congress, and senators
and representatives in state legislatures. I
might enlarge the enumeration indefinitely.
If they are federal officers, they swear
to support the constitution of the United
States and faithfully perform the duties of
their offices; if they be state officers, to
support the constitution of the United
States and of their respective states,
and faithfully perform the duties of
their offices. There is one special oath
for the president. It is, "I do hereby
solemnly swear, that I will faithfully and
merely as the others are, but in addition to
that, "to preserve, protect, and defend
the constitution of the United States."
Why this more solemn and comprehensive
oath was prepared for the president alone,
I will not inquire. Whether Garfield
has been the purpose, it was eminently
appropriate that our Chief Magistrate,
who stands in our government where
Kings, Emperors, and despots stand in
theirs, should be impressively admonished
that there were limitations to his power,
that the constitution was more sacred than
himself, and that he should not merely
walk hand in hand with it, but be always
watchful and ready, even as an appointed
champion, "to preserve, protect, and de-
fend it." The first great duty of a presi-
dent, and the one which Garfield has
merely as the others are, but in addition to
that, "to preserve, protect, and defend
the constitution of the United States."
The undersigned are now prepared to re-
ceive orders for
Coal, Lumber, Sash, Doors,
Blinds, &c.,
by Telephone. Stop in at the Exchange and
do your own ordering free of charge.
U. SEIBER & SONS,
S. E. Cor. Prince and Walnut Streets.
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(A Medicine, not a Drink.)
CONTAINS
HOPS, RUCHU, MANDRAKE,
DANDELION.
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES
OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood,
Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervous-
ness, Sleeplessness, Female Complaints and
Drunkennes.
\$1,000 IN GOLD
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or
help, or for anything impure or injurious found
in them.
Ask your Druggist for Hop Bitters and free
books, and try the Bitters before you sleep.
Take no other.
Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company,
Rochester, New York, and Toronto, Ontario.
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NEW AND SECOND-HAND.
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15 and 17 NORTH QUEEN STREET,
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COAL! COAL! COAL!
Coal of the Best Quality put up expressly
for family use, and at the low-
est market prices.
TRY A SAMPLE TON.
27-YARD—150 SOUTH WATER ST.
n29-1y1 **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 else-
where.
M. F. STEIGERWALT & SON,
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COHO & WILEY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
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Connection With the Telephone Exchange.
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Warner's Safe
Kidney & Liver
CURE.
\$1.25 PER BOTTLE.
A Positive Remedy for ALL Kid-
ney, Liver and Urinary Troubles of
both Male and Female.
READ THE RECORD:
"It saved my life."—*E. B. Lakely, Steina,*
Ala.
It is the remedy that will cure the many
diseases peculiar to women.—*Mother's Memo-*
irs.
It has passed severe tests and won endorse-
ments from some of the highest medical talent
in the country.—*New York World.*
"No remedy heretofore discovered can be
held for one moment in comparison with it."
—*C. A. Harvey, D. D., Washington, D. C.*
This Great Natural Remedy is for Sale
by Druggists in all Parts of the World.
TRY IT AND TAKE NO OTHER.
H. H. WARNER & CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
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Branch Office: No. 3 NORTH DUKE ST.
7eb28-1y1

erations; it may be not for a century.
The danger now threatening us in cen-
tralization or imperialism. The federal gov-
ernment has already taken a new name,
and calls itself the nation, and claims to
be our all in all, and the state is remem-
bered with derision and contempt. Write
nation with a capital N, said Gen. Gar-
field, the other day, and his press and
many of his party are so writing it, re-
joicing in the change. Let us ever write
it as our father taught us. May we ever
write it as it is written in the constitution,
the sacred scriptures of our politics. Yes-
terday the state was boastful; its pride
has been humbled. That was right. To-
day the federal government is boastful; it
is the most influential friend they had
in its true position. What of the federal
government and what of the state? They
are the work of our own hands, and made
to serve us. We worship neither. We
look down upon them from a higher
sovereignty than theirs, and should be
careful not to magnify them. Write
nation and state, both of them, in small
letters, I care not how small, and write
PEOPLE, every letter, in shining capitals.
This is the word to emblazon on our ban-
ners.
A moment more. It has seemed to me
that many good Republicans have come to
desire a change, but hesitate to make it
because of the South. The leaders in
power understand this, and purposely keep
alive this apprehension. With each recur-
ring election they beat their drums and
sound a new alarm, as if the North and
South were still at war. Every idle or
foolish word is exaggerated into a threat
and every local breach of the peace into an
act of disloyalty, and the entire South is
made suspicious. It will ever be so, if by
such unfriendly sectional negotiations
they can retain their power. What of
the South? Was not their surrender
absolute, and have not all its terms and
conditions been complied with? But they are
still proud. Would you have them get
up and say to the North, "I am sorry, but
I am brave. Must they become cowardly and
would you have them so? Who are they?
Not strangers; they and we are the chil-
dren of a common ancestry, and born, as
it were, under the same roof. Their fore-
fathers and ours were the same. They are
claiming our independence, and fought side
by side to achieve it; and they have done
as much as we to secure these blessings
we enjoy. We have become very great.
Our resources are infinite, our domain a
continent, our possibilities boundless.
Their work is in it all, and equal to our
own.
Two policies are before us—one of alle-
nation, and the other of brotherhood. One
leads to discords and animosities and per-
petual and increasing dangers. It may
be compared to an Ironclad on our
midst, or something even worse. Its end
can not be good. The other leads to har-
mony and safety and assured prosperity.
Garfield represents the policy of alle-
nation; Hancock represents the policy of
brotherhood.
Hancock did more for us than Garfield
to overcome the rebellion, and he can do
far more to heal its wounds. Let us be
wise and heal them. Now is our oppor-
tunity.

The Electoral Commission.
Garfield's Double Course Regarding It.
General Garfield as a member of the
House of Representatives in discussing the
electoral commission bill, and afterwards
in a speech on an Ironclad on our
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pavement which is almost worthless at a
price three times its cost, as sworn to by
one of the contractors; selling his influ-
ence to aid said ring in procuring a con-
tract to procure which it corruptly paid
\$27,000 for influence; selling his influ-
ence in a matter that involved no question
of law, upon the shallow pretext that he
was acting as a lawyer; selling his influ-
ence in a manner so palpable and clear as
to be so found and declared by an impar-
tial and competent court upon an issue
solemnly tried.
Garfield and the De Golyer Bribe.
Gen. Garfield was the friend of the Dis-
trict of Columbia Ring. He was owned by
that combination of public plunderers. He
was the most influential friend they had
in the House of Representatives. As chair-
man of the committee on appropriations he
was the leader of the House. In the
spring of 1873 by its prodigal waste of
money, the ring was getting into deep
water. Its only salvation was to obtain
large appropriations from Congress. There
was obstinate opposition to the board of
public works on the part of respectable
citizens of the district. In the winter
of 1871-2 a Congressional investigation
was instituted, which developed
damaging facts. It was necessary
for the safety of every member of
the committee on appropriations a staunch
friend. The opportunity offered. Shep-
herd knew Garfield's value. DeGolyer
& McClellan, a firm of Chicago con-
tractors, sent to Washington early in the
spring of 1873 George R. Chittenden, to procure
a contract for them from the board of
public works. They controlled a patent
for wood pavement. It had been tried in
Chicago and found to be worthless. A
commission of eminent men had just pre-
vious to the advent of Chittenden pro-
nounced against wood pavements. This
did not discourage Chittenden. He felt
the ground and returned to Chicago and
sold his patent for a good amount \$100,-
000. They agreed to furnish it. He came
back to Washington. He secured the ser-
vices of Henry D. Cooke, the governor of
the district. His main object, however,
was to reach Gen. Garfield, the chairman
of the committee on appropriations. For
this purpose he employed Col. Richard C.
Parsons, of Ohio. He agreed to pay Par-
sons \$15,000 if he reached Garfield, and
through him obtained a contract. When
Chittenden was assured by Parsons that
Garfield was retained he wrote to DeGoly-
& McClellan the following jubilant let-
ter:
"The influence of Gen. Garfield has
been secured by yesterday's last night's
and to-day's labors. He carries the purse
of the United States, is the chairman of
the committee on appropriations, and is
the strongest man in Congress; and, with
him my friend, my demand is to-day not
less than a hundred thousand more—two
hundred thousand in all. Every thing is
in the best shape; the connections com-
plete. I can have the contract for the
strongest man in Congress; and, with
him my friend, my demand is to-day not
less than a hundred thousand more—two
hundred thousand in all. Every thing is
in the best shape; the connections com-
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