The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XVII--No. 29. LANCASTER, PA., MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1880 Price Two Cents.

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Opened this day a large stock of the above goods, to which special attention is invited.

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A discovery which cures by the natural process,

ABSORPTION,

all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs and Nervous System, when nothing else can. It is comfortable to the patient, positive in its effects, and the first cure for those painful and much dreaded affections,

Diabetes and Bright's Disease,

while its cures of Gravel, Dropsy, Catarrh of the Bladder, Brickdust Deposit, Painful Urinating, High Colored Urine, Nervous Weakness and Pain in the Back seem more like miracles than cases of natural healing. The price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctor's bills, medicines and plasters, which at best give but temporary relief. It can be used without fear or harm, and with certainty of a permanent cure. For sale by druggists generally, or sent by mail (free of postage) on receipt of the price. Regular Pad, $2; Child's Pad (for incontinence of urine in children), $1.50; Special (extra size), $3. Our book, "How a Life was Saved," giving the history of this new discovery, and a large record of most remarkable cures, sent free. Write for it. Address

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CHARLES N. CRITTENTON,
115 Fulton St., New York.

$500 REWARD!

OVER A MILLION OF
PROF. GUILMETTE'S
French Kidney Pads

Have already been sold in this country and in France; every one of which has given perfect satisfaction, and has performed cures every time when used according to directions. We now say to the afflicted and doubting ones that we will pay the above reward for a single case of

LAME BACK

that the Pad fails to cure. This Great Remedy will Positively and Permanently cure Lumbago, Lame Back, Sciatica, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Incontinence and Retention of the Urine, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, High Colored Urine, Pain in the Back, Side or Loins, Nervous Weakness, and in fact all disorders of the Bladder and Urinary Organs whether contracted by private disease or otherwise.

LADIES, if you are suffering from Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, or any disease of the Kidneys, Bladder, or Urinary Organs,

YOU CAN BE CURED!

Without swallowing nauseous medicines, by simply wearing

PROF. GUILMETTE'S
FRENCH KIDNEY PAD,
WHICH CURES BY ABSORPTION.

Ask your druggist for PROF. GUILMETTE'S FRENCH KIDNEY PAD, and take no other. If he has not got it, send $2 and you will receive the Pad by return mail. For sale by
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Sold only by GEO. W. HULL,
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Prof. Guilmette's French Liver Pad.

Will positively cure Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Ague Cake, Billious Fever, Jaundice, Dyspepsia and all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Blood. Price $1.50 by mail. Send for Prof. Guilmette's Treatise on the Kidneys and Liver, free by mail. Address
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Shertzer, Humphreville & Kieffer's
40 EAST KING STREET.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 4, 1880.

"THE SOLID SOUTH."

WADE HAMPTON TELLS WHY IT IS SO.

Solid for the Constitution and Union—The Democracy a National Party; The Republican the Party of Sectionalism.

WILLIAM TELL.

The Chapels to be Dedicated to the Memory of the Alleged Mythic Swiss Patriot.

Why the South is Solid.

From Wade Hampton's New York Speech.

The solid South, with the Iliad of woes it brings, is the one argument with which the Republicans answer all charges against their party. I have said that there is a falsehood implied in this party catchword. In what sense is the South solid? Is it so against the North? The Democracy of Maine have answered in language not to be misunderstood—No, and the patriotic Democracy of the whole North will soon re-echo the noble response. Is it solid against the constitution? Reckless as are our political opponents, there will scarcely be found one so reckless as to dare to make such a charge Is it solid against the Union? Every act of every Southern state since the war repels such an unjust imputation. Is it solid in any proper sense of the word? The large Republican vote cast in the Southern states proves that it is not. What justice, then, is there in this cry, the sole object of which is to array one portion of our common country against another, to arouse passions evoked by unhappy civil strife, and to re-awaken animosities which every patriot desires to see buried forever? What would be said if the South should raise her voice in angry protest because the New England states have been so solidly Republican until Maine has broken the ranks? With as much justice might we of the South complain of the former solidity of the Pacific slope, or that of the great Northwest, as that we should be denounced because we cling to the faith of our fathers and support the Democratic nominees. But admitting for the sake of argument that the South is solid, and that this is an abnormal and unfortunate condition of affairs, why did not our Republican friends, who affect to see now so much danger in this solidarity, point out and protest against the danger when the South was absolutely solid for the Republican party? If the danger to the country, and the only danger that threatens it, lies in the solidity of that particular portion of it, we surely must have been in great peril when under the reconstruction acts, administered by carpet-bag adventurers, the South presented a solid phalanx of Radical bummers and thieves as her contribution to the wisdom, the statesmanship and the patriotism of the country. No Republican orator among those who are now telling the people that the solidity of the South means war, pestilence and famine, and the overthrow of our institutions, the abrogation of the constitution, and worse than all other evils, the defeat of Garfield, then warned his unsuspecting countrymen of the imminent danger threatening them; no stalwart organ called then upon the loyal North to avert this peril by becoming solidly Democratic because the South was solidly Republican. Then everything was serene in the Republican camp, and all went merry as a marriage bell. Every office-holder was a Republican, and the country was necessarily not only safe, but prosperous. Gigantic monopolies appropriated the public domain; lobbyists drove an unblushing and prosperous trade on the very floors of Congress; whiskey rings defrauded the government of millions, while the chiefs of these rings hob-nobbed with high officials, and Black Fridays, De Golyer pavements and Credit Mobiliers brought out in strong light the incorruptible honesty of our rulers and our would-be rulers. Thank God, in these disgraceful scandals, which should make every honest citizen blush for shame, the Democratic South had no share. But this digression, induced by my admiration of the consistency of that great party which claims all the intelligence, all the virtue and all the patriotism of the country, has led me from my theme. Is it unnatural that those in the South who have always been citizens, except when disfranchised by the Republican party, should now be Democrats? The answer is to be found by reverting to the history of parties in this country. In the convention which framed our present constitution the lines which still separate the two great parties were sharply drawn On the one side were the advocates of a strong government—the rallying cry of the Republicans of to-day—while on the other were those who urged the establishment of a government of the people, for the people, and by the people. Party names have changed since those days, but the great antagonistic principles which struggled for supremacy then still live in the Republican and Democratic parties. The former party still 'gravitates'—to use a phrase of its presidential nominee—towards a strong government—towards centralization, while the latter advocates the ancient Democratic doctrine, a strict construction of the constitution, conceding to the general government all its legitimate powers, while securing to the several states all powers not delegated by them to the general and common government. In the long contest between these antagonistic and contending principles the South has been steadily and almost invariably found on the side of the Democracy. Her vote in presidential contests has more than once been cast against her own honored sons because they were not Democrats, and she has cordially supported Northern men because they were. All the political training of her people, all their traditions, all their instincts, all their interests, led them to be Democrats. They were such by inheritance. In the old division of parties into Whig and Democrat a minority of the Southern people, strong by virtue of their intelligence, their zeal and their patriotism, was found in the ranks of the former. But when the Whig party of the North became merged in the Free-Soil party, when sectionalism unhappily took the place of politics, the Whigs of the South were forced by the instincts of self-preservation to enroll themselves in the Democratic party, or at least to act with that party. The South was thus again made solid for Democracy by that fell spirit of sectionalism which has brought such unutterable sorrow upon our country, and which, if not effectually rebuked, will bring still further misery and ruin. When the war came all party lines were forgotten in the South as in the North. Whig and Democrat, Union man and secessionist, were all alike drawn into the vast whirlpool, and again was the South forced into solidity for self-protection. I am simply stating historical facts, not expressing any opinion on them, but leaving their discussion to the philosophic student of history. Following the order of events, what was the condition of political opinion in the South when the war was ended? It is undeniable that there then was great soreness felt by the Southern people towards the Northern Democrats. We had seen them fighting for the preservation of the Union as earnestly and as steadfastly as the Republicans. We has seen them offering their treasures and their lives as freely as those who had been their most bitter political enemies, and there was at that time but little disposition among the Southern people to renew old parties. It is a very significant fact confirmatory of this view that in nearly every Southern state at the first election of members of Congress held after the war pronounced Union men or old-line Whigs were elected as representatives. My own state furnishes a striking illustration of this fact. There the distinguished and venerable B. F. Perry, who had opposed secession to the last and who has always been recognized as a Union man, was elected to Congress, and Jas. L. Orr, another strong opponent of secession, was chosen by the people governor of the state. This action on the part of the Southern people certainly did not manifest a spirit of stubborn or malignant opposition to the inevitable consequences of defeat. It rather showed a disposition on their part to [illegible] in good faith all those consequences, an honest and honorable effort to conciliate those who had fought successfully to preserve the Union. This effort, sincere and patriotic as I firmly believe it to have been, was destined to fall, and its failure was due solely to the Republican party. This party had absolute control of the government in all of its departments, and if its patriotism and been as enlarged as its power the country would have been spared the shame of the reconstruction acts. I shall not speak of these acts, for it is not my desire to reawaken the sad and bitter memories connected with them. They have passed into our history, filling one of its darkest pages, and in the good providence of God they have recoiled upon those who conceived them. The weapons intended for our destruction have been turned against those who forged them. The action of the Republicans when the Southern members of Congress presented themselves for admission is in the memory of all men. Our representatives were ignominiously thrust from the seats to which they had been invited and to which they had been legally elected. While war was flagrant, Congress with singular unanimity and in the most solemn manner, declared that it was not waged for the conquest or subjugation of the South, but for the preservation of the Union, and that no state had the right or the power to leave it. But when the Confederate armies surrendered we were told by the Republicans that those great states, several of which had aided in no small degree to form that Union, had been obliterated from the map of the great republic, and that they were but conquered provinces, to be ruled by military satraps. Some philosopher, with equal wit and wisdom, has declared that "there is a great deal of human nature in mankind," and recognizing the truth of this maxim, you can scarcely wonder that after this action of the Republicans the South became thoroughly united against that party. Some Republican papers, actuated doubtless by their ardent love for the South, have assured the Southern people that this conduct on their part was very unwise. They have advised them to enlist under the banners of the Republican party and to join in humiliating and plundering those among whom they were born. Some few—you can tell them off on your fingers—have acted on this honest advice, and doubtless the coffers of the United States treasury afford them ample compensation for the contempt with which honorable men of all parties regard them. But the great mass of the Southern people had too much of the leaven of human nature in their composition to kiss the rod that smote them. My fellow-citizens of the North—Republicans and Democrats—put yourselves in our places, and then say honestly, would you, could you, have acted otherwise than we did? I have given you briefly some of the reasons why the South has been opposed to the policy, the methods and the leaders of the Republican party, and you may ask why, admitting the cogency of these reasons, she should ally herself with the Democratic party. The answer is simple and plain. The Democrats of the North, it is true, as I have said, opposed us during the war with as much earnestness and vigor as did the Republicans, and without their aid the Union could not have been preserved. No sane man can deny this. A Republican would hardly venture to do so. But when the war closed these Democrats who had fought us so persistently remembered that we were still American citizens. They remembered the pledge made by the government during the war. They held that the Southern states were integral parts of the Union and not mere conquered provinces. Unflinching enemies in war, when peace came they were willing to recognize us as brethren. They extended their hands in token of reconciliation and we grasped and still grasp these friendly hands. We see the Republican party now as it always has been, in all its changes and under its various names, still the party of sectionalism. We hail the great Democracy as national. We pray to be saved from the Republican party, as we pray to be delivered from 'envy, hatred, malice and uncharitableness.' We cling to the Democratic party because it promises to restore peace to the whole country and to bring about harmony and good will among all its citizens. We have been faithful to this great party in storm as in sunshine. As we did not desert its banners through all these weary years when they were furled in defeat, we shall not desert them now when they are proudly moving on to assured victory. We hope, we trust, we pray, that this victory may be as wisely used as it will be triumphantly won. We believe it will be the blessed harbinger of lasting peace to our whole country; that it will bring back the government to the dignity, the simplicity and the purity of the pristine days; that it will cement the Union firmly, and that it will make the constitution what it should be, not only the supreme law of the land, but of the rulers of this land. The South, if I do not greatly misinterpret her feelings, proposes in any event to stand by that constitution and that Union. Both belong to her by possession and by inheritance, as much as they do to the North, and he maligns his countrymen who says that the South is disloyal to either. This is the only country which we of the South can claim as ours, and by the blessing of God, we hope to aid in making it prosperous and happy, worthy to be for all time to come, the home of freemen."

Tell's Chapels.

The Paintings on the Inner Walls.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Geneva, Switzerland, says: "A writer in the *Bund* gives some further particulars concerning Tell's chapel on the lake of the Four Cantons, and the paintings with which its inner walls are being decorated. So far as shape and dimensions go, the new building is a reproduction of the old one; but it is much more solidly constructed, the material for the most part consisting of granite hewn from an erratic block in the famous Rutli meadow, where the three Switzers of the Four Cantons—Furst, Stauffacher and Arnold—swore to free the land from the Austrian yoke. The roof of the building reaches a height of 25 feet, and is surmounted by a small belfry, above which rises the Swiss cross. The four mural paintings will measure perpendicularly about 10 feet. The *maximum* width of that on the north wall, the 'Apple-shot,' will be 19½ feet. The width of the pictures called 'Tell's Leap' and the 'Shot in the Hollow Way,' will be each 10½ feet. The 'Apple-shot' has to contain forty figures of men and women, besides horses, falcons, hounds and the market place and houses of Altorf as they appeared in the Fourteenth century. The grouping is said to be harmonious and natural. Herr Stuckelberg has not, like most previous artists who have dealt with the subject, chosen the moment for depicting his hero when Tell confronts and defies the Austrian Landvogt, when, in the words of the old Swiss ballad, he exclaims:

"'No! before that hat uplifted, murderer fell,
"'Bows no true-hearted man, bows never William Tell!'

But rather as with stern, yet suppressed, resolve gleaming from his eye he draws the second arrow from its sheaf. Next comes the second act of the drama. The trees on the mountain sides are bending low before a fierce *Fohn;* the usually blue waters of the Uri's bay are white with wind-driven foam; wild waves dash themselves against the foot of the Axen. The Landvogt's barge approaches the rock whereon the chapel now stands, and Tell, leaping ashore, hurls the boat back into the storm. Then comes the third act and the last. Gessler, who has escaped from the storm, is in the Hollow Way, by Kassnacht, followed by his men-at-arms. An arrow, shot from the rocks above, pierces his heart, and, with the exclamation, 'That was Tell's shot,' the tyrant dies. The first of these scenes Herr Stuckelberg hopes to complete before the beginning of winter, the two others in the course of next summer. The fourth wall, on which will be painted 'The Rutli Oath,' will occupy the artist during the summer of 1882. The three patriots—Furst, Stauffacher and Arnold—will be shown standing at midnight in the Rutli meadow, under the shadow of the Mython, swearing, with hands upraised to the starry sky, to be free as their fathers were free and to maintain with their lives the old Swiss pledge, 'One for all, and all for one.' The writer in the *Bund* is at great pains to defend the chapel from the charge which has been made against it of being an historic anomaly, the Consecration of a myth, and not be memorial of a fact. Although he does not venture positively to assert that Tell was ever an existent personage, he more than insinuates that he may have been, destructive criticism to the contrary notwithstanding. One of the chief objections to the truth of the story—that surnames were unknown in the 14th century—might, he thinks, have been refuted had not the archives and communal registers of Altorf and Fluelen, which were very ancient, been destroyed by the French troops in 1798, while the registers of Burglen, a neighboring commune, do not go further back than the 16th century. The Rutli oath, despite the doubts of certain historians, he looks upon as historic, and quotes in proof of this theory letters written by the confederate cantons before the battle of Morgarten. Be this as it may, he is probably right in the conclusion at which he arrives that legend as well as history has its uses, and that the one, rightly regarded, is no less valuable than the other—an idea that finds expression in the following lines, freely rendered, of Gottfried Keller, Switzerland's national poet:

"'Of stubborn fact is here no question;
The pearl of every fable is its thought,
The truth of every old tradition
Is in its hidden spirit wrought.'"

COAL.

B. B. MARTIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of LUMBER AND COAL.
Yard: No. 420 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.
YARD—150 SOUTH WATER ST.
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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.
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RUSSEL & SHULMYER'S.
Quality and Weight guaranteed. Orders respectfully solicited.
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The undersigned are now prepared to receive orders for
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by Telephone. Stop in at the Exchange and do your own ordering free of charge.
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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, BURGEES, (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.
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TRY LOCHER'S RENOWNED COUGH SYRUP.

MEDICAL.

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham,
OF LYNN, MASS.,
Has Made the Discovery!

Her Vegetable Compound the Savior of Her Sex.

Health, Hope and Happiness Restored by the use of
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
Vegetable Compound,
The Positive Cure For
All Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

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