

# The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XVII--No. 51.

LANCASTER, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1880.

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The "Common Sense" Stew Pan.

Food cooked without changing the flavor or leaving any Metallic Taste. It never Burns or Scorches as Iron or Tin Pans do. Housekeepers and Cooks, give them a trial. Thousands of them being sold daily.

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**Lancaster Intelligencer.**  
FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 29, 1880.

The New Plutocracy.

To defeat a favorite soldier of the Republic, a bold plutocracy has been created, without parallel in modern or ancient times. Moneyed men have taken formal possession of the government, the press and the Republican party. The motto of the new plutocracy is to buy and to buy. All men have experienced the insolvency of the sudden rich, and not only their insolence, but the ignorance of most of them; but this is the first time in this country that they have openly taken the field to attempt to purchase the power. They have no argument but one: the argument of threats. They have no consistency save in one direction, the steady purpose of perpetuating absolute control of others by their money. This is the beginning and the end of the war upon the brilliant soldier who offered his life for his country at Gettysburg, and afterwards again risked it as he led his magnificent corps through fire and blood on the way to Richmond.

To effect his destruction these plutocrats summon to their aid every infernal passion, hate, hypocrisy, revenge, tyranny and ingratitude. Hate of the Southern States of the Union, pardoned by Abraham Lincoln, by the laws of the land, and by the constitution of the United States; the type of the man who prays to God in one breath, and persecutes his brothers in the other; revenge on the courageous men of the Republican party, who resist their brutality; ingratitude for the services which saved their own property from destruction and their state from invasion; and finally the low, vulgar persecution of the men who accidentally happen to work for them. Add to these Satanic elements the ruffianism of a myriad of office holders, quartered like the British soldiery during the early colonies, upon the people of the North; a vast conspiracy of spies and informers; and you have a mass of influences larger, more desperate and more cruel than the legions of the Roman empire when that great creation of the Caesars was hurled to its fall. This is the plutocracy, the infernal combination arrayed against General Hancock in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. If he were another Attila, or Caligula, or a profligate like Charles II of England, an Italian Borga, or another Robespierre, or Danton, he could not be assailed with a more bitter malevolence.

But when, on the other hand, he is the best idea of charity and reconciliation, the only man to-day before the American people truly representing the best interests of society and the largest toleration and brotherhood, such a persecution as this challenges at once the amazement and the indignation of moderate and Christian men. Of course in such a campaign of hate, falsehood is the chief engineer. There is not even a pretense of truth in the charges against Hancock. The man who hunt him down always begin their savage persecution with a huge lie. They say he is the leader of a party of ruin, which they in their own hearts know to be a deliberate untruth. They say that his election is death to the Republic, that the nation he did so much to save; and it is simply astounding, not only that such monstrous mendacity should be undertaken by men who pretend to be gentlemen, but that when resorted to those to whom they appeal to not turn away from them with unguessed scorn and contempt. They demand that the destinies of this republic shall remain forever in the hands of the worst elements of any party, simply that they can thus more successfully signalize their baseness attitude to a brave soldier.

The new plutocracy admit in their own hearts that Hancock is the exact reverse of the character they draw of him, the character they have already a thousand times admitted him to be, a brave, honest, upright, patriotic and self-sacrificing man. Thus their hearts contradict their lips, and his own words prove them to be deliberate and persistent falsifiers; and yet they advance from one untruth to another, from one cruelty to another, until at last they stand before the nation as branded enemies, not only of a brave and unselfish soldier, but the bitter foes of the very labor without which they would themselves be poor indeed.

If I had not seen the practices of this new plutocracy at my own doors in Pennsylvania, I could not have credited what I have just experienced in New York and New Jersey. There are some notable exceptions, but as a rule the sudden rich are organized against the poor in the factories and great business centres. By an evident prearrangement the word was passed around the great states must be bought by taxing an army of officeholders and by bleeding all men of substance, and the word has now been conveyed by the hired Republican partisans to buy or bully the men in their shops, all over the country. These men are told that they must vote for Garfield or lose. The operatives in all our factories are naturally the friends of the Democratic candidate for president, General Hancock. They are for him as the laboring people are for Lincoln. They are for him not only from motives of gratitude, but from a desire to promote national harmony and comradeship. By a similar instinct they despise the whole character of Garfield, made up, as it is, of jealousy, envy, and self-interest, and insincerities and falsehoods. At the same time the laborers in our workshops witness the colossal official despotism which has grown up since the war, and is now fed and fattened by streams running from the golden fountains of the national treasury at Washington. This official despotism, made up of mercenaries who strive to keep others in slavery while they are over paid themselves, presents a painful contrast to the tolling millions in our factories and workshops. They are the bloodhounds sent out to discover and denounce all independent men.

So it is that the cry which originated in Philadelphia, that Indiana must be bought outright with the money of the rich and the plunder of the government has now swollen into a great desert that individual men must be bought, must be bullied, must be brow-beaten in the same cause and by the same influences. We find organized in our midst a corruption fund, swollen by the free contributions of the sudden rich, the forced levies of a great official army, and the compelled contributions of the poor workmen everywhere. These latter are not only constrained to pay to support the corruption fund, but to vote at the same time against their own consciences. There are many methods of this new reign of terror. One of the last is the personal appeal of the master to the men. Now the masters ask it as an especial favor that the men should vote against General Hancock. How terrible is this espionage! How monstrous this indignation! Such masters know that the men are temporarily dependent upon them, and they know that a personal appeal is always followed by a peremptory demand. They know that

when the master solicits from the men obedience must follow, or the latter must go at the first opportunity. Sometimes the myrmidons of these masters send even into the families of the men, teaching the children, and the daughters, to admonish their fathers that to vote against Gen. Hancock is to save them from starvation. Frightful as this declaration would seem to be, yet it is known to be true and proved in thousands of instances; and what makes it worse, and blacker and baser, is that all this pursuit of labor by capital is excused by a bold falsehood, covered by a cowardly excuse, attempted to be justified by the basest perversion of facts ever known to man. All these emulators know when they present General Hancock as the enemy of the laborer, that Hancock is neither more nor less than moral perjury. Hence the American workman is called upon to vote against his own convictions; a refusal to do that is discharge from employment, and a consent to do it is his own degradation and shame!

There is one feature about the base business, for which the authors of it deserve to be commended—it is boldly done. At last the dictators are unmasked, but they face their own exposure with a satanic hardness of heart, and a cool recklessness. They gladly assume the attitudes of bullies. They glory at the sight of helpless labor chrouching at their feet. They are like the overseers of the south. They repeat it, they exult in the fact, that if the black slaves at the north, these men live only in the present. They have no fear of consequences. They laugh at the harvest they are to reap. They utterly revel in an atmosphere of lies against Hancock. They do not see the Nemesis that is crouching behind them. How fearfully they recall the madness of the slaveholders before the rebellion. Like them, these masters of the north, who sit like crowned kings in certain localities, dealing out threats with the reckless forgetfulness of their school, and not caring with present power. They are so flush with privilege, they are so full of money, they are so without rivals in trade, they are such dukes and earls in the management of local politics and local politicians, that they are oblivious of revenge. They have no more excuse for attacking General Hancock than the slaveholders had for attacking the government; and, yet, to them, General Hancock is made an object of hate and of ruin; even as the government became at last an object of dislike to the old slave masters. The government that saved slavery, and put the slaveholders in command of the government, and made them the supreme masters of both political parties. So these employers of the day in the north, clad in purple and fine linen, rich in the possession of vast estates, potential in contriving legislation for their own ends, commanding a great army of dependents; so these men, blind to their own happiness, deaf to the appeals of reason and conscience, now turn around to make war upon the very slaves to whom most of them are indebted for their lives and their fortunes.

The new plutocracy, the men who are determined by force or fraud, or both together, to bully Garfield into the presidency, may as well understand now as at a later day, that, if they are really wise, they may prove too much. Their true policy was to surround themselves with the love and confidence of all sections to let the great experiment of the nationalizing American protection go on, to let Hancock win by a narrow margin, and to bring the South back to them as friends, and not as foes, to employ their treasures in circulating peace and good will among their own people. That certainly was the wisest course, but they preferred to adopt another system. Like the old slaveholders, they preferred to rush blindly upon their fate. In a moment of madness, still like the old slaveholders, they seek to seize and control all. Let them beware, or they will lose all. Let them defeat General Hancock, and then prepare for the deluge. If they will not be warned by the examples, if they will not be warned by the solemn promise of his own life, of his own lips, if these men will not be warned by the better examples of Eratus Corning, Jr., John Magee, H. J. Jewett, Abram S. Hewitt, Peter Cooper, Judge Henry Hill, of New York; if they will not be touched by the many declarations of Thomas A. Scott, who regards the election of General Hancock as a blessing to all the land; if they will not follow in the footsteps of honorable manufacturers, as the Griswolds of Delaware county, and Henry Packer, of Carbon county, and McCormick, of Dauphin county, and a hundred others I could name, let them prepare for a period of settlement in the days that lie in the near future.

To each and all of them, as well as to the capitalists who began this wild cry against the poor and honest man, as to the rich employers and the paid politicians, and the traveling orators in the pay of these employers, I would say positions are reversed. Hereafter your laborers struck against you; now you are striking against them; you are striking against the best interests of your country, and like that "long strike," of which the playwright wrote in his British dominions, some years ago: "Take care lest the men who began the strike do not end their days on the scaffold or in the prison." When slavery struck liberty, it fell; when wealth strikes labor it perishes.

**Horicultural.**

**Notes and Comments.**  
Country Gentlemen.  
Dwarf apple trees, worked on the Paradise stock, although quite hardy at the East, often fail to endure the severe winters in the Western states. The College Quarterly states that one of the oldest Iowa nurserymen planted and propagated them largely for the supply of the demand in towns. The past winter killed nearly every one. The editor of the journal recommends in place of the Paradise stock, the use of the dwarf service-berry (*Amygdalus*), judging from recent experiments made upon it with this hardy Russian variety.

**Curl of Peach Leaves.**  
The curl in the peach leaves has been unusually prevalent along the coast of California the past season. Some varieties which were supposed to be proof against it have yielded to its attacks. The California Horticulturalist recommends as the only practicable remedy, to plant those varieties known to be most free from it, and propose careful observations to this end by various cultivators in the state whose reports might give important and valuable results. In the Eastern states, we have usually observed those trees freed from the disease which were in the most thrifty condition.

**Early Apples Exported.**  
The London *Garden* mentions the arrival of American apples the first of September, and states that 1,500 barrels were sold in one day in Glasgow early in that month. Robert McKinstry of Hudson told us he commenced shipping in August, and that he sent all his autumn sorts to Europe, not ten days being required from picking to final sale. An efficient system for ship-

ment and sale must of course be previously established.

**Farmers Gardens.**  
We have had occasion to observe the great increase in the cultivation of flowers throughout the country within a few years, and on riding through some of our larger villages the absence of blooming plants in pots in the windows has been the exception and not the rule. But there has not been an equal improvement in farmers kitchen gardens. It is very rare to find one entirely free from weeds, and some have positively as many weeds as vegetables. The trouble is, these gardens are too large. More land has been allotted to them than the owner has found time to take proper care of. One square rod kept rich with manure, and kept clean and mellow by cultivation, will furnish better and more delicious vegetables than an acre overgrown with weeds. Now, let every farmer who has a weedy garden reduce its size to one-half and see if he can do any better. If not, reduce it again to half, and try once more; and if still unsuccessful he can gradually bring it down to nothing, which would be better than slipshod and profligate culture. We recommend such a course only as a choice of evils; for a good sized, well manured, well kept, well cultivated kitchen garden is one of the most profitable investments a man can make.

**A Difficulty With Strawberries.**  
Shrubs, when set in the grass of a lawn, are often dwarfed by the turf which surrounds them. Spading about them only partly removes the difficulty, as the spaded ground never extends to the length of the roots which always run at least as far each way as the height of the shrubs. Besides, the ground is necessarily more or less defaced by the operation. The true remedy is top-dressing. Superphosphate, on such soils are benefitted by it, will answer a good purpose and not present an unsightly appearance like coarse manure. Finely pulverized old manure will be unobjectionable. In many cases liquid manure for small plants will answer well. The top dressing should be done in autumn or very early in spring and special care must be taken to extend it as far from the stems as above indicated.

**Drying Apples.**  
The rapid increase of the fruit drying business throughout the country is making a market for the surplus apples, and many fruits, which otherwise would be wasted, and is giving the residents of towns a supply of fruit for their tables which they could not otherwise enjoy. Among the larger drying establishments is that of D. Wing & Co., of Rochester, an account of which is given in the *Rural Home*. They have four Alden evaporators, which, running day and night, dry 400 bushels in 24 hours, consuming three-fourths of a ton of coal at the same time. Windfalls of good winter sorts are used for which twenty to thirty cents per hundred pounds are paid the farmers. Twelve Hubbards' apple parers and slicers are employed to fit the apples for drying, each parer requiring two girls to attend it. Before drying, the fruit is bleached with the fumes of burning sulphur, which whiten it without affecting taste or quality. About seven hours are required for the entire completion of the drying from its commencement. Each dryer holds thirty bushels. Each bushel of apples yields about five pounds of dried fruit. A great advantage in transportation is shown by the fact that the dried fruit weighs only about one-tenth as much as the fresh apples from which it is made. At another drying establishment in Rochester, ten tons have been contracted to a London dealer, who pays at Rochester seven cents a pound for it, or \$140 per ton; last year the price averaged six and a-half cents.

**DRUGS, &c.**

**TRUSSER'S TRUSSER'S!**  
Sufferers from Rupture will find the safest, easiest and cheapest Trusses in the world on exhibition and for sale by

**A. DREW G. FREY,**  
Cor. N. Queen and Orange Sts., Lancaster, Pa.  
Also the only sure cure for PILES. Frey's Ointment is the only one ever failed. Price 25 and 50 cents a box.

**LOCHER'S**

**Epizootic Cure and Powders,**  
A POSITIVE CURE FOR EPIZOOTIC AND DISTEMPER IN HORSES.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY  
**CHAS. A. LOCHER,**

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**COUGH NO MORE!**

**AMERICAN COUGH SYRUP.**

A Certain Cure For  
**COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT,**

And all Diseases of the  
**THROAT AND LUNGS.**

For the relief of Consumptives in all stages of the Disease.  
Prepared and sold only at

**HULL'S DRUG STORE**

No. 15 WEST KING STREET,  
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**TINWARE, &c.**

**HEATERS and RANGES**

Shertzer, Humphreille & Kieffer's  
40 EAST KING STREET.

**ALE! ALE! ALE!**  
LAWRENCE KNAPP'S CELEBRATED AND WELL KNOWN DRAUGHT ALE, ready for consumers, wholesale and retail.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS and PRIVATE FAMILIES can be supplied with this wholesome and nourishing beverage. All orders will receive particular attention and deliveries made at short notice. Call or address  
LAWRENCE KNAPP,  
No. 14 East King Street,  
Lancaster, Pa.  
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**WANAMAKER & BROWN.**

**OAK HALL, PHILADELPHIA.**

**Worth Knowing.**

There is a place in Philadelphia where a stranger may buy his clothes, and fare as well as if he knew the whole city by heart; and if knows nothing about the value of cloths, or of clothes, he is as well off as if he were a good judge of both.

The reason is that everything to be found there is made there—made and sold under a system which rarely allows mistakes to occur, and which corrects them if they do occur.

OAK HALL is the place; and its practice may be summed up in a few words. If you get there what you don't want to keep at the price, you return it, and get your money back.

This means a great deal more than appears on the surface. It means that you are not going to get what you will not want to keep at the price, if the merchant can help it. It means that the clothes you get there will be of honest cloths, honestly made; and that they will cost you less than as good clothes can be got for elsewhere. It means that they will be every way better worth your money than you can get elsewhere for the same money.

If it means anything less than these things—if it means poor cloths, trimmings, cutting, sewing, or in any way dishonest or illiberal dealing; the return of his goods will plague the merchant, injure his credit and dissipate his trade.

If it means these things—if it means liberal and honorable dealing, valuable and trusty clothing, easy and safety in getting it, OAK HALL is the place for you to go, to or to send to; and it is worth your while to know how you can send, if it is inconvenient to go.

Write; say what your occupation is; say what sort of use you intend to make of the clothes you want; whether for everyday wear or otherwise; what color you prefer, or what color to avoid; say about what you want to pay; say everything that you think may aid a stranger in choosing for you. You will get in reply samples of cloths and prices of whatever you want made from these cloths. You will get also the means of having your measure taken by an unskilled person.

There is only one difficulty left. Somebody has got to take the risks of the dealing; for there are risks. Send your money along with your order. That covers the risk as to your good faith. We risk everything else; the fit and your satisfaction every way.

Our trade by mail amounts to half a million dollars a year; there's no reason why it shouldn't amount to five millions.

**Wanamaker & Brown.**

OAK HALL,  
Sixth and Market streets,  
PHILADELPHIA.