

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XVII—No. 68.

LANCASTER PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1880

Price Two Cents.

DRY GOODS.

Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall

SHALL WE SELL THEM?

There is in Philadelphia a clothing house which has no double in all the world. The world is full of clothing houses; and it is a good deal to say that one is unlike all the rest.

First, in its dealing; and it is surprising that one house should differ much from another. Selling clothing is so simple a matter, that it is likely, one would suppose, to be done in very much the same way in Philadelphia, New York and London. But Philadelphia is ahead; and, curiously enough, one house in Philadelphia is ahead of all the rest.

To be ahead in dealing is to deal on a higher plane, in a more liberal way, to give the buyer more well founded confidence without loss of the merchant's safety. This Philadelphia clothing house says to a stranger: "We want to deal with exact justice. We want what belongs to us, viz., a fair profit; and we want you to have what belongs to you, viz., a liberal money's worth. Our way to arrive at this result is to mark a price on everything we sell, which price is absolute; and to let you buy what you like, go away and think the bargain over, and come and trade back, if you want to. We find by experience that this liberality is harmless to us. Of course, you like it. And it makes quick and ready dealing. We don't want you to bring back what you buy—it would cost us money every time; but we would rather you would bring back than keep what you don't like. So, we try to see that you get at first what you will like the better the more you know of it. This is really the whole philosophy of our dealings." Is it any wonder that no other clothing house in this city, or New York, or London, deals in the same way?

Second, in its goods—the amount and variety of them. There are other houses where excellent clothing is kept, and a great deal of it; but there is none, anywhere, that keeps so much. The dealing related above has won the largest trade the world has yet seen. To supply such a trade great quantity and variety of clothing are required; and these in turn increase the trade, because everybody likes to choose out of many things, rather than out of few.

This is the country of ready-made clothing. Great Britain makes the most of any European country; but there is not in all London any clothing business a quarter as large as that of Oak Hall. New York has several large clothing businesses; but no one nearly equal to that of Oak Hall; Boston likewise.

Look back twenty years! Have we done you good service, or not? But that is not what we had in mind; we were thinking of the clothes you are going to buy to-day. Shall we sell them?

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

OAK HALL, Sixth and Market, PHILADELPHIA.

WE ARE SHOWING SOME SPECIAL PATTERNS IN Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.

Barbigan Hosiery in Solid Colors, Flannel-Lined, Bleached and Unbleached, Silk Clocked, Solid Colors, Roman Stripes and Fancy Ribbed.

WOOLEN HOSE.

Extra Heavy Woollen Hose for Ladies' and Gents' Wear.

FALL AND WINTER UNDERWEAR,

For Ladies, Gents and Children, all sizes, from 16 to 50 inches. Special Value in LADIES' COATS and DOLMANS. Dress Goods, Silks, Cashmeres. Our

BLACK CASHMERES

are unexcelled. Take a look at them before purchasing elsewhere. We respectfully solicit a call.

J. B. MARTIN & CO.

SPECIAL INVITATION.

WATT, SHAND & COMPANY

Invite ladies to examine large purchases of Clearing Lots at less than Auction Prices.

COLORED DRESS SILKS,

Beautiful Shades, really worth \$1, only 65c.

BLACK DRESS SILKS—Popular brand, \$75, \$1, 125, 150, 175.

POWDER CLEAR SILKS—36 inches wide, all wool; importer's price \$6; ours 62 1/2c.

BLACK CASHMERE—Excellent Value, 37 1/2, 50, 55, 62 1/2, 75, \$75, \$1, 125.

COLORFUL CASHMERE—Double width, new shades 75c; now sold at 25c.

FLANNEL SUITINGS—Durable Colors, 20c to \$1.20.

PLAID DRESS GOODS and NOVELTIES—Largest Assortment and Lowest Prices.

LADIES' GLOVES—200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3100, 3200, 3300, 3400, 3500, 3600, 3700, 3800, 3900, 4000, 4100, 4200, 4300, 4400, 4500, 4600, 4700, 4800, 4900, 5000, 5100, 5200, 5300, 5400, 5500, 5600, 5700, 5800, 5900, 6000, 6100, 6200, 6300, 6400, 6500, 6600, 6700, 6800, 6900, 7000, 7100, 7200, 7300, 7400, 7500, 7600, 7700, 7800, 7900, 8000, 8100, 8200, 8300, 8400, 8500, 8600, 8700, 8800, 8900, 9000, 9100, 9200, 9300, 9400, 9500, 9600, 9700, 9800, 9900, 10000.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKINGS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

NEW YORK STORE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

ZAHM'S CORNER,

A new room and elegant stock. A full line of

Lancaster Watches, Waltham Watches, Columbus Watches,

in Gold and Silver Cases, at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Beautiful wedding gifts in

Jewelry, Diamonds, Bronzes, Silverware, and French Clocks.

Arundel Spectacles,

the best in the world.

OUR MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT

is as complete as any in the larger cities. We manufacture Rings, Masonic Marks, Society Pins, Jewelry of all kinds, Diamond Mounting and any special or odd pieces in any desired style.

REPAIRING and Fine Jewelry and Watch repairing a specialty. All work warranted. Call and examine our stock and leave your repairing with

EDW. J. ZAHM.

Zahm's Corner, Lancaster, Pa.

JEWELRY.

LOUIS WEBER, WATCHMAKER, No. 1504 NORTH QUEEN STREET, near P. H. E. Depot, Lancaster, Pa. Gold, Silver and Nickel-Plated Watches, Chains, Clocks, &c. Agent for the celebrated Pantograph Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. Repairing a specialty. April-17d

SPECIAL ORDERS FOR FINE WATCHES

Receive most careful attention.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED WITHOUT CHARGE.

E. F. BOWMAN,

106 EAST KING STREET,

LANCASTER, PA.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT

LANCASTER WATCHES,

AUGUSTUS RHODS'S,

JEWELER,

No. 20 East King Street, Lancaster, Pa.

We are now taking special orders for

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Perfection in the quality of Diamonds cannot be attained, except by those who have had a long experience in selecting and dealing in the finest stones.

This experience Bailey, Banks & Biddle have had for nearly half a century.

The Diamonds selected for the present season's business have been chosen with great care and are unquestionably the whitest and the most brilliant to be had.

They range in size from the smallest to the largest, affording every purchaser an opportunity of being suited both as to size and as to price.

The prices will be found lower than those of any other Diamond Dealer.

BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE,

JEWELERS, SILVERSMITHS, IMPORTERS,

12TH AND CHESTNUT STS.,

PHILADELPHIA.

DRUGS, &c.

NOTICE TO LADIES.

Trousseau Glove Cleaner, for cleaning Kid gloves and removing Grease and Stains from Woollen or Silks. —Double width, new shades 75c; now sold at 25c.

It is very simple, cleans a glove in a minute. Price 25 cents. Sold by

ANDREW G. FREY,

Only at City Pharmacy, North Queen Street, Cor. Orange, Lancaster, Pa.

LOCHER'S

Epizootic Cure and Powders,

A POSITIVE CURE FOR EPIZOOTIC AND DISTEMPER IN HORSES.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

CHAS. A. LOCHER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,

NO. 9 EAST KING STREET. 016-11d

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,

LANCASTER, PA.

MARBLE WORKS.

WM. P. FRALEY'S

MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS

725 North Queen Street, Lancaster, Pa. MONUMENTS, HEAD AND FOOT STONES, GARDEN STATUARY,

CEMETERY LOTS ENCLOSED, &c. All work guaranteed and satisfaction given in every particular.

N. B.—Remember, works at the extreme end of North Queen street.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 18, 1880.

THE INUITS.

A RACE OF NORTHMEN.

THE DWELLERS ON THE ICE LANDS.

Female Fashions in the Arctic Zone.

From Capt. Hooper's report of the cruise of the Corwin, of which we gave interesting extracts yesterday, we continue to republish his account of the curious people in the North pole region. The following report is given of the permanent Indian settlement in that part of Alaska bordering on the Arctic Ocean and Behring Strait, from Cape Douglas on the south including King's Island and East Diomed, to the Mackenzie river on the north:

According to Dr. Rink the name "Es-kimo," applied to the people, was first given to the natives of Southern Labrador as a term of derision by the inhabitants of Northern Labrador and means "raw-fisher." I use the modern spelling of the word, although I can see no reason for the change unless it be to stop toward the general introduction of the phonetic style. The name with which they refer to themselves and to each other is "Inuit." They know no other name. It would seem much the better way to drop entirely this term of reproach applied by one tribe to another and use the name properly belonging to them rather than to soften down the former by a change in spelling.

The Inuits are a peculiar and very interesting people. Those found within the limits named above are totally unlike the Eskimos of the Labrador coast. They are tall and muscular, many of them being over six feet in height. One seen at Cape Krusenstern was fully six feet and six inches in height. Their remarkable physical development is, I presume, due to a mixture with the Inuit of the interior, a race of large and powerful men, who come to the coast each year to trade and with whom they intermarry. They have low, narrow foreheads, small, dull-looking, black eyes, high cheek bones, large mouths and very thick lips. The hair, which is black and coarse, is cut short on the crown of the head.

The men wear a piece of stone, ivory or glass, according to the wearer's fancy, in the lower lip, under each corner of the mouth, through holes made for the purpose in the lower lip. These "tooth-sticks" are made in a variety of shapes, round, square and oblong being the most common. They are from three quarters of an inch to two inches in diameter and from one-eighth to one-half in thickness, and are made of a stone resembling gray granite and a greenish stone similar to malachite, which takes a high polish. Those of glass are made from old bottles, which are broken in pieces and near the required shape as possible, and these pieces ground down by rubbing on flint.

The women do not wear the "tooth-sticks," their only ornaments being strings of beads worn in the hair and iron rings on the wrists, with occasionally a brass or silver finger ring. They are much shorter and more fleshy than the men. Their dress consists of a shirt of reindeer or seal-skin called "at-te-ghe"; trousers called "ka-kaleek," of the same material as the shirt, and sealskin boots, called "kah-muck," which are partly filled with straw. These are made of the reindeer skin. The dress of the male and female are alike, except that the "at-te-ghe" of the female is rounded at the bottom. The "at-te-ghe" is fitted with a hood which covers the head completely and is faced with some longer fur, generally wolf or walrus-ivory. The latter fur is the favorite, being highly esteemed on account of some peculiar power it possesses in warding off evil. In the winter a cap, "nah-shak," and mittens, "at-kum," of skin are worn, also a shirt made of drilling wool over all to shield the sun from the face.

These people are remarkably free from any appearance of disease or physical deformity. At Point Hope, however, we noticed a few cases of a kind of scalp disease, resembling *favus capitis*. It is said that, "Spartan like, they destroy all deformed children at birth. The women are not prolific; it is seldom that more than two or three children are seen in one family.

The infants and very young children are carried on the back beneath the "at-te-ghe," in which position the child seems to be very comfortable, and its mother to be not at all inconvenienced. The operation of getting the child into position, however, and also of removing it requires some skill, and should a white mother attempt it, it would possibly result in broken bones for the child. The parents are kind to their children, and show great affection for them. Punishment of a child is almost unknown among them.

When visiting the vessel their first request would be for food for the babies, and of any food given them the greater portion was invariably given to the children. They seem also to show great consideration for the aged.

Polar Lairs.
Like all aboriginals the men are lazy and content to remain at home all the manual labor. I saw two women, each with a child on her back, drawing a thirty foot pole for salmon, while the men stood by smoking without offering to assist, although it was evident that the task was much too difficult for the women. These people are remarkably good natured, laughing heartily at every trifling, and always smiling when spoken to. They are very susceptible to ridicule, and to avoid it will do many things that they could not otherwise be induced to do. They have no marriage ceremony when an Inuit man desires a wife he makes an offer or a present, generally an "at-te-ghe," to the maiden of his choice; if it is accepted she becomes his wife and is taken to his "tupek." This brief form of marriage seems to be quite as effective as the more elaborate form of civilization. They seem to live happily together, and separations are very unusual, especially if children have been born to them. In cases where there are no children by the first wife it is not unusual for a second to be taken. The two wives are said to occupy the same "tupek" without envy or jealousy.

The native language differs very materially in different localities. Our interpreter from St. Michael's was of no use to us north of Kotzebue Sound, and even there could understand only with difficulty. The change is gradual. At each settlement, from Cape Prince of Wales north we observed a slight difference—the sound of words changed so as to be almost unrecognizable, or the words were dropped entirely and new ones substituted until almost an entire change had been effected in the language, so that a vocabulary made at Cape Prince of Wales would be almost useless at Point Hope, and entirely so at Cape or Point Barrow. A few substantives alone remain the same all along the coast.

The occupations of the natives consist

principally of hunting seals and beluga and catching fish and occasionally capturing a "beard" whale. They exchange seal skins, oils, etc., with the Indians of the interior for fox, mink, marten, beaver, wolf, land otter and wolverine skins; and these they in turn dispose of to traders, together with the bone of the "bowhead," receiving whiskey, tobacco, guns, ammunition, knives, calico, drilling beads and other articles. The best furs are always reserved for the purchase of whiskey and beach-loading arms. The seal may be called the mainstay of the Inuit of Arctic Alaska. The flesh and oil form his chief articles of substance, the skin furnishes him clothing, tents and boats. Cut into things, it is used to make nets for catching fish and birds. The oil is also burned in lamps (nannue), which light and warm the "tupeks" during the long, dark winter nights.

How seals are hunted.
They hunt seals on the ice in the spring and fall and show themselves marvellous of patience, lying flat on the ice for hours waiting for a seal to appear. The seal is very shy, and seldom moves far from the hole in the ice, which they keep open by scratching. The hunter approaches cautiously by crawling over the ice, his body nearly prostrate, raised slightly on one elbow; he has a piece of bearskin, about two foot long and a foot wide, which he attaches to his leg on the side upon which he rests. This enables him to slide more easily over the ice. The elbow rests on a ring of grass. In carries a stick to which is attached the claw of some animal or bird, to imitate the scratching of the seal on the ice. In the other hand he supports his rifle in readiness for instant use.

In salmon and other small fish are taken in nets, either by setting in the ordinary way or by means of a gill net, which is set from the shore in a very ingenious manner. The net of seal things is from thirty to forty feet in length and about five feet wide. Flats or light wood are attached to one side, with pieces of stone for sinkers on the other side. At the outer end is secured a stone somewhat larger than the rest, serving as an anchor. A number of short poles, about three inches in diameter, are lashed together a length of sixty or eighty feet and the end secured to the stone anchor by means of a loop, which allows the whole pole to be withdrawn after the net is set. This pole is used for pushing the net from the shore into the desired depth of water. When it gets to the desired depth, the net is in a perpendicular position. The outer end of the net is held in place by the stone anchor, while the inner end is fast to a line of seal thong leading to the shore, with which the net is drawn in.

Spears With The "Beluga."
The "beluga" are hunted in "hyacks." A dozen or more natives take a position near the entrance of some bay where they can see the "beluga" as they come in with the tide. As soon as the "beluga" have passed the natives paddle out behind them and by shooting arrows at the water drive them into shoal water, where they are easily despatched with flint spears. According to their tradition, to kill them with any other weapon would entail endless misfortune upon the guilty party.

In hunting whales the natives use the "oomiak," or large skin boat. They use spears, with head of flint or walrus ivory, pointed with iron. The pole is about six feet long, and attached to it by a line of seal thong is a seal skin poke. A number of these spears being thrown into the whale the pokes prevent him from going far below the surface and enable the native to track him and be on hand to kill him when he comes up to breathe. The carcass, including flesh and blubber, is used for the spears being thrown into the man, woman and child in the settlement. The bone, however, belongs to those who took part in the capture. The maxillary bones of the whale are cut into strips and used for shoeing the runners of their sleds. It is said to be superior to iron or steel.

Aversion to Salt.
One of the most remarkable traits of this peculiar people is their aversion to salt, which they will not eat in any form. I have seen them, when offered a choice piece of corned beef on the vessel, taste it, and on finding that it had been salted, spit out the mouthful with a very free and throw the remainder on the deck in disgust. No matter how putrid a whale or seal may be they eat it raw and unseasoned, with evident relish. The odors exhaled from a party of Inuits after such a feast cannot be described.

The natives are inveterate smokers. I believe every man, woman and child in Arctic Alaska smokes a pipe. They manufacture their own pipes of brass, copper or iron. The stem is of wood, about ten inches long, and is in two pieces bound together with strips of whalebone or sinew. The bowls are often made of two or three kinds of metal, as neatly joined as could be done by any jeweller. A small skin bag, hung from the neck, holds the pipe and a smaller bag containing tobacco and flint and steel, and also a quantity of wild cotton soaked in a solution of gunpowder, which is used as tinder. A sharp pointed piece of metal, used for cleaning out the pipe, is attached to the stem with a thong.

Smoking-Spout.
In using the pipe a small quantity of hair from an "at-te-ghe" or other convenient skin is put into the bottom of the bowl and over this some finely cut tobacco the bowl holding only a small pinch. The pipe is lighted with flint, steel and tinder, and the native commences to draw vigorously, swallowing the smoke, which he retains in his lungs as long as possible. A fit of coughing follows, which I at first thought would certainly terminate the life of the smoker in several instances. It was in these moments that a native who has been without tobacco for a long time to retain the smoke in his lungs until he falls over senseless, having the appearance of a person under the influence of opium. This state lasts but a few moments however, when the same performance is gone through with again. They lead a nomadic life in the summer, but have permanent winter residences to which they return before cold weather sets in. (Continued To-morrow.)

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.

RAIN SPECULATION
In all departments our stock will be found complete with the NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE GOODS, and at prices that are as low as the lowest.

DRY GOODS.

BLACK CASHMERES,

In Large Lots, from a

NEW YORK SALE,

All to be sold at less than regular prices, at

FAHNESTOCK'S,

Next Door to the Court House.

Black and Colored Silks, Satins and Velvets all at our usual low prices.

Shawls and Coats,

In quantities to which we invite special attention. UNDERWEAR for Ladies Gents, Boys and Girls.

FAHNESTOCK'S,

Next Door to the Court House.

DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS,

CLOAKINGS.

HAGER & BROTHER

have now open the latest novelties in French, English and American

DRESS GOODS.

FRENCH PLAIDS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SUITINGS, SIDE BANDS, CASHMERE, FOULE, MORME CLOTHS, FLANNEL SUITINGS, &c., &c.

SILKS, SATINS

—AND—

VELVETS.

Cloaks! Cloaks!

Have just received from New York. Importers of the latest styles in Ladies and Misses.

CLOAKING CLOTHS,

Black and Colors, Plain and Fancy, in Large Assortment.

—AND—

Fall and Winter Season 1880.

Homer, Colladay & Co.

Our assortment for the Fall and Winter season is now complete, and we have never offered so attractive a stock in all our departments in

DRESS GOODS

It is impossible to give a faint idea of the many beautiful novelties we show this season. The efforts of Foreign Manufacturers this season have been very successful, both in Solid Colors and Fancies.

POPULAR GOODS

MODERATE PRICES.

In addition to our superb stock of Fine Goods, we have a large assortment of French and Domestic Flannel Suitings, now so much in vogue, from 25c to \$1.00 per yard. In

Silks, Velvets and Plushes

Our assortment exceeds all previous ones in Beauty and design, richness and coloring, and great variety. Particular attention has been paid to have the colorings match, so that no difficulty is experienced in selecting a combination dress that will harmonize perfectly in coloring.

In our

Black Goods, Lace, Handkerchief, Embroidery, Glove, Hosiery, Ribbon and Linen Departments

A full and most attractive assortment will be found.

We also call attention to our

DRESS MAKING

Ladies' Underclothing

Departments.

All orders are executed with promptness and in the best manner.

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FINE FURNITURE

Cabinet Manufacturer.

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

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RAIN SPECULATION
In all departments our stock will be found complete with the NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE GOODS, and at prices that are as low as the lowest.

CLIPPING.