

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XVII—No. 128

LANCASTER, PA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1881

Price Two Cents.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

We call attention to a few very desirable articles at unusually low prices

- Boys' Silver Hunting Cased Watches at..... \$ 6.50
- Boys' Silver Hunting Cased Stem Winding Watches..... 5.00
- Gentlemen's Silver Hunting Cased Full Jeweled Watches..... 5.00
- Gentlemen's Silver Hunting Cased Stem Winding Watches..... 5.00
- Ladies' 10 and 14 Carat Gold Hunting and Half Hunting Cased Watches at..... 18.00

We call attention to our fine Movements for Ladies' Watches Full Jeweled, even in centre pivots, which we will case in handsome Box-joint Monogram Cases or otherwise. Gentlemen's 18 Size Movements Cased and Encrusted or Monogrammed to order.

A special new line of goods is just received, consisting of Gentlemen's Silver Box-joint-Cased Watches, the Handsomest Silver Watches ever brought to this city. We invite an inspection of these goods, feeling confident we can show inducements to buyers not to be found elsewhere.

H. Z. REARDS & BRO., Jewelers,

4 West King Street, Lancaster, Pa.

EDW. J. ZAHM,

Manufacturing Jeweler, Zahm's Corner, Lancaster, Pa.

Things in our stock that make

Beautiful and Durable Christmas Gifts.

- WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SILVERWARE, JEWELRY,
- CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, JEWELRY,
- SPECTACLES, GOLD HEAD CANES, GOLD THIMBLES, SILVER HEAD CANES, GOLD BRONZES, GOLD HEAD CANES, SILVER THIMBLES, OPERA GLASSES,

- GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE BOXES, GOLD BRONZE SMOKING SETS, FINE CIGAR SETS, BAOCARET VASES.

ALL THESE AND MANY MORE AT

ZAHM'S CORNER, LANCASTER, PA.

CLOTHING.

GREAT SLAUGHTER IN CLOTHING.

GRAND MARK DOWN AT CENTRE HALL.

HEAVY WINTER CLOTHING.

OVERCOATS IN GREAT VARIETY.

MYERS & RATHFON, No. 12 EAST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PENN'A.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, WITH A GOOD STORE ROOM.

BAUSMAN & BURNS, Or at HOUGHTON'S STORE, 25 North Queen Street.

S. CLAY MILLER,

Wines, Brandies, Gins, Old Rye Whiskies, &c., No. 33 PENN SQUARE, LANCASTER, PA.

GIBSON'S WHISKY BOTTLED A SPECIALTY.

Carriages! Carriages!

EDGERLEY & CO'S.

Practical Carriage Builders,

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CONFECTIONS.

CONFECTIONS JUST RECEIVED AT

JOSEPH R. ROYER'S

CONFECTIONERY,

VIRGINIA PEANUTS,

ROYER'S UNCLE SAM CANDY,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

EASY BOOTS

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

OUR STOCK OF

Wall Paper and Window Shades

PAPER HANGINGS,

Plain Window Shades,

EXTENSION WINDOW CORNICE,

PHARES W. FRY,

GOOD STATIONERY,

FINEST PAPERIE,

L. M. FLYNN'S,

NO. 48 WEST KING STREET,

CLOTHING.

The Clothing Bargain Rooms.

The mass of the stocks selling below cost is so great that we may say there is no change from last week, except that a very few lines are exhausted—not enough to mention.

Remember, though, that still larger, though not more complete stocks are not marked down at all. You can buy out of either, as you may prefer.

These stocks have been separated for convenience in selling; but they are made together, in the same way, for the same purpose, and after the same standards.

Bring back whatever you don't want at the price.

Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall, Market and Sixth.

OVERCOATS!

Closing out at a great reduction our immense line of Novelties in Overcoatings.

Fur Beavers, Seal Skin, Elysian, Montanak, Ratina and Chinchillas.

STOCKANETS,

English and Scotch Suitings,

A RARE CHANCE!

H. GERHART'S

Fine Tailoring Establishment.

THIRTY DAYS.

H. GERHART,

No. 51 North Queen Street.

Special Announcement!

CLOTHING!

HEAVY WEIGHT CLOTHING,

Overcoats, Suits, &c.,

MEN, BOYS AND YOUTHS.

ODDS AND ENDS OF CLOTHING IN COATS, PANTS AND VESTS, BELOW COST.

D. B. Hostetter & Son,

24 CENTRE SQUARE,

Lancaster Intelligencer.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 29, 1881.

How to Live.

Plain Directions on a Subject of Vital Importance.

Dr. Willard Parker, of New York, says: "The body is constantly wasting and repairing; the operation of repair and waste is continuous, and in order to accomplish this end the body is occupied in making blood, and may therefore be designated a blood-making machine. The blood will be either good or bad, according as the material or food is good or bad. The character of blood made depends on the kind of food taken. In this country, as a rule, too much meat is eaten; meat once a day is sufficient, especially for brain workers. The waste matter from a meat diet is eliminated through the kidneys. Too much labor thrown upon those who produce disease. An overloaded stomach is unfavorable to active brain work. Man is like an engine with two service pipes, one for the brain and one for the body, and no man has the requisite force to work both at once. Generally Americans both their food. It should be cooked. The first process of cooking a steak is on the range; the second is in the month, and this is done by working the saliva into the food by chewing. Thus is the food prepared to be acted upon by the juices of the stomach. Infants are nursing move the jaws to obtain the milk, and the working of the infant's jaw mixes the milk with the saliva and thus fits that milk to go into the stomach. After being subjected to the action of the stomach for two or three hours the food becomes fitted to pass into the circulation by absorption. To have good food, therefore, it is necessary that it be made of proper material properly prepared."

"What about that material to be?" the Herald reporter inquired.

"Let us follow the dictates of nature," the doctor replied. "We are furnished with milk to start with as we enter the world. That milk, however, is not the best that should have been born with beef steaks in our hands. But we are given milk. Milk and food are nearer alike than any other two fluids; a large proportion of each is water. After milk breadstuffs and vegetables are the best diet and in warm climates fruit. Then meats. Sugar and fat go into the body not so much to nourish it as to be a fuel to give it warmth. Meat contains much nitrogenous matter, and if we eat too much of it, the best diet we have already said, more than the kidney can throw off. It is a question whether Bright's disease is not to some extent attributable to the undue quantity of meat that is eaten in this country. The blood is made of material suited to the occupation. Men working in the woods can throw off anything."

"Now, doctor, as to the quantity of food?"

"We are taught moderation in all things. There should be moderation in eating, moderation in drinking. And here I come to the vexed question of temperance in the use of beverages."

"Are you a teetotaler, doctor?"

"I am and always have been a temperance man; but I belong to no temperance society. I have great respect for the teetotalers. Some men are so constituted that they must be total abstainers. There are few drinks, however, that are injurious, among whom are persons who must drink immoderately if they drink at all. These inherit from their ancestors some physical weakness. In the past a taste for alcoholic beverages. Depend upon it, some of the fathers of our race were immoderate drinkers. Such unfortunate subjects of hereditary weakness—mind you, sir, I say must—abstain absolutely. Secondly, there is a class of temperance users who take a glass of wine or so at dinner and who, as a rule, limit their beverages, as the Business Men's Moderation society limit theirs. These persons are temperate. The third class is made up largely of young men, who are temperate and social drinkers, who are aiming high, and who drink unguardedly and frequently until they create an appetite. They, too, often fall into the fourth class, namely, the drunkards, and if they do not stop in time they inevitably become drunkards. It is a question of time only, and from the time of their fall to confirmed drunkenness down to the potter's field is a rapid and fearful descent."

"Limited quantity of spirits at the principal meals, especially for persons advanced in life or of weak digestion, may aid in the combustion of the food. Spirits aid digestion in feeble and aged persons; but only the feeble or the aged require such a stimulus. Vigorous and robust persons do not need it and are better off without it. Middle-aged persons may, perhaps, drink a little spirit with their meals without danger; but they cannot safely make alcoholic liquor a habit. Small quantities of alcoholic drinks stimulate, and if not enough is taken to regulate the peristalsis and repair the system. But whenever more alcohol is taken into the system than the food that is demanded it passes into the circulation, disturbs the action of the heart, flushes the face and confuses the brain. When so much fermented or distilled spirits have been taken, the system has been so far poisoned, an irritation has been set up instead of the desired healthful stimulation of the stomach."

"Have any practitioners regarded alcohol as a kind of food?" the Herald reporter inquired.

"Their opinions," Dr. Parker replied, "have been theoretical and, it seems to me, not borne out by facts. They have viewed alcohol as a kind of respiratory food, whose use is to develop more animal heat and thus eliminate more carbonic acid. This conclusion is not sustained by observation and experiment. Food is that which repairs some waste in the system. We can repair that only which exists. The human system is made up of water, starch and sugar, nitrogenous substances, iron, sulphur, phosphorus, animal quinine, sodium, potassium and chlorine, but no alcohol is found. It has no like in the system; hence there is nothing that it can repair, and it cannot, therefore, be ranked as a food of any kind. It possesses an inherent deleterious property, which, when introduced into the system, is capable of destroying life, and it has its place with arsenic, belladonna, prussic and opium. Like these, it is to be employed as a medicine, and has its true position in works of materia medica. It is both a poison and a medicine."

"It has been settled by science that alcohol, which passes into the blood when more is taken than can be employed as a condiment or tonic, undergoes no change in the blood, but exists there as a foreign substance, creating irritation; and the excitement involved in the effort to throw off the irritating substance wastes the energy and life of the system. After alcohol has produced disease of the stomach it next expends its force upon the neighboring organs, inducing disease of the liver and dropsy or Bright's disease, both of which are fatal to health if not to life."

"But assume, doctor, that the spirit a man takes is pure."

"I answer that alcohol, however pure, is in itself a poison, and that it impairs the whole living organism and cuts life short—cuts life short, sir. The life insurance companies understand it. Their figures show that while a temperate young man at twenty may reasonably look forward to forty-four years and two months of life, the young man of the same age who poisons his system with drink can expect not more than fifteen years and six months. He who uses alcohol becomes an easy prey of epidemics; his system cannot resist the poison of diphtheria, cholera and fever."

"You classify the immoderate use of alcohol among the crimes against the state?"

"Yes; the disease of the parent is transmitted to his offspring, and in the offspring the tendency to disease, such as consumption, cancer or gout, is intensified. The tendency of like to beget like is stamped upon the whole organic world. Consumptive parents beget consumptive children, and the taint of certain specific diseases is sure to stain their mark somewhat upon the constitution of offspring for several generations. But of all agents, alcohol is the most potent in establishing a heredity that exhibits itself in the destruction of mind and body. The drunkard by inebriation is a more helpless slave than his progenitor, and the children that he begets are more helpless still, unless the mother's side there is engrafted upon them an untainted stock."

"Now, sir, as I have said before, a man's value to the nation is in the ratio of his ability, first, to add to the wealth of the nation, and secondly, to produce progress. He shall add to the strength and enlarge the grandeur of the nation; and this nation owes it to itself to restrict this destroying agent, alcohol, and relegate it to medical practice, where it belongs. Let me add that every individual drinker should exercise his own reason by proving to himself if that he has the nerve to repress and conquer whatever desire he has for indulgence in destroying alcoholic drinks."

"What else, doctor, will tend to fortify the public against the perils of this season of sudden changes in the atmosphere?"

"I ought, perhaps," the doctor replied, "to have put personal cleanliness in the front rank—that is, to have dwelt upon it earlier in this interview, but the descent from intoxication to beastliness—by which the use of tobacco and liquor is not at all strange that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has displaced so many other cough remedies."

"HOUSEKEEPER'S GOODS."

morning and are busy at a distance of many miles from home until night as most New Yorkers are. But why should not men take care of themselves at all times—not only in yellow fever time and in weather like an average January or February in New York, but at all times? There is a vast difference between the longevity of men who take care of themselves and of those who do not. It is, as the life insurance companies' tables show, as thirty five to about seventy. The man who bows to all the known laws of hygiene not only lives longer, but is able also to enter into all the joys of life without the aches and pains that insulted nature imposes when in rebellion."

"Some years ago Dr. E. V. Chapin was invited to deliver the annual sermon before the Legislature of Massachusetts. He did so, the members of both houses and the governor of the state being present. The following extract will show the spirit of the man on that occasion:

"There can be no prosperity nor virtue nor glory in the aggregate when the individual is false to the higher dictates of truth. At night, by day, at home, abroad, in the field, at the mart, the workshop, the closet, the caucus, the legislative hall, the magistrate's chair, let him remember that, wherever he acts, whatever he does, he acts as a complete moral agent, personally, directly responsible to God. Let him remember that he ever represents the state. Let him consider every public transaction in which he is engaged as a private affair, and to that end, in private affairs, let him at all hazards do right. Let a vile deed to which he has given the least countenance, no matter how remote in its operation from his immediate interests, tinge his cheek with shame, as if he had lost personal credit and respect thereby. Let the maxim that 'all is fair in politics' sound as discordant to his ears as the maxim that 'all is fair in religion,' all is fair in trade, 'all is fair in any act of intercourse between man and man.' Let him remember that no movement is so exalted as to take away the guilt of individual responsibility; that no multitude is so large as to absorb his moral personality; but that, in that public movement, there in that huge crowd, he stands as if he were standing alone in the universe, spiritually naked, listening to the judgment of God and the beating of his own heart."

"Pleasant to the taste and surprisingly quick in relieving Cough and Croup it is not at all strange that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has displaced so many other cough remedies."

"HOUSEKEEPER'S GOODS."

FLINN & BRENNEMAN

would call the attention of their numerous customers and the public generally to their very large stock of Housekeeper's Hardware. Our stock of Cook Stoves, Ranges, Parlor Stoves and Heaters embraces the finest goods made and our prices are very low. In Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware we have in addition to our own well known make of goods an immense stock of goods bought at New York Auctions, and which we are able to sell at about half price. Our stock of Table Cutlery, Wood and Willow Ware is full and complete. In Table and Floor Oil Cloths we have always bargains. We make a specialty of all kinds of Lamps and Lamp Goods, Library Lamps and Chandeliers, Lamp Globes and Chimneys to fit all Lamps. Parties commencing housekeeping could not do better than examine our immense stock before purchasing. No charge for looking.

FLINN & BRENNEMAN'S GREAT HOUSE FURNISHING STORE, 152 N. Queen St., Lancaster, Pa.

GROCERIES.

205 WEST KING STREET.

THE PLACE FOR

Wines, Liquors and 95 per cent. Alcohol.

Fresh Groceries, Pure Spices, and Best Cigars in town. All at

RINGWALT'S.

JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF

FINE FLORIDA ORANGES

A FEW MORE BARRELS OF THOSE

White Grapes at 20c. Per Pound,

AT BURS'S.

BAKERS' & TRIMMERS' CANNED CORN

AT BURS'S.

LOOK A SHORT TIME ONLY WE WILL

sell you 2 Cans of the Celebrated

G. & R. TOMATOES,

AT BURS'S,

17 East King Street.

WE OFFER

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

You will save money by buying

BURS'S,

No. 17 EAST KING STREET.

OLD DRAWINGS.

28th Popular Monthly Drawing

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.

At Macaulay's Theatre, in the City of Louisville, KY., on

MONDAY, JANUARY 31st, 1881.

These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted) under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, incorporating the Newport Printing and Newspaper Company, approved April 8, 1878.

This is a special act, and has never been repealed.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31, rendered the following decisions: 1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal. 2d—Its drawings are fair. 3d—The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the

JANUARY DRAWING.

1st prize..... \$2,000

2nd prize..... 1,000

10 prizes \$1,000 each..... 10,000

20 prizes \$500 each..... 10,000

100 prizes \$100 each..... 10,000

200 prizes \$50 each..... 10,000

500 prizes \$20 each, approximation prizes \$200..... 10,000

1,000 prizes..... 10,000

Whole tickets, \$1; half tickets, 50c; 25 tickets, \$10.

Remit Money or Bank Draft in Letter, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POSTAL ORDER. Orders of \$5 and upward, by Express, can be sent our express, and all orders to R. M. BOARDMAN, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or T. J. CONNOR & SONS, 212 Broadway, New York. Jan-29-1881

MEDICAL.

CUTICURA

Blood Humors, Itching and Scaly Diseases, Eruptions, Scrofulous Sores, Ulcers, and Swellings, positively, permanently and economically cured.

CUTICURA RESOLVES is the greatest blood purifier in medicine. It acts through the bowels, liver, and kidneys. CUTICURA, a Medical Jelly, arrests external disease, cuts away useless flesh and skin, allays inflammation, itching and irritation, and heals CUTICURA soap cleanses, heals, softens, whitens and beautifies the skin. It and the CUTICURA SOAP, the only medicinal shaving soap, are prepared from CUTICURA.

Salt Rheum. Mrs. Asa H. Brown, Malden, Mass., had Salt Rheum on body and limbs for eight years. No kind of treatment or medicine or doctors did her any good. Limbs so raw and painful that she was obliged to think of going about on crutches. Many of Malden's best citizens on Italy to her condition. She despaired of cure or even relief. Used the CUTICURA RESOLVING internally, and the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and was cured in six months.

Wonderful Cures. What cures of Blood and Skin Diseases, and Scaly Affections with the use of their own cure with those of the Hon. Wm. Wm. Taylor, Boston, State Senator of Massachusetts; Charles Tucker, Boston; S. A. Stebbins, Esq., Esq.; F. H. Drake, Esq., Detroit; H. E. Carpenter, Esq., Boston; M. T. Charles, Esq., Esq., Boston, and many others, details of which may be had on application to Messrs. Weeks & Potter, Boston.

Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh. CUTICURA RESOLVING are prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, 220 Washington Street, Boston, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price, 50 cents per bottle. Medical Jelly, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, \$1. CUTICURA RESOLVING, the new Blood Purifier, \$1 per bottle. CUTICURA MEDICAL SHAVING SOAP, 25 cents. CUTICURA for Barbers and large quantities, 50 cents.

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