

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XVII—No. 173.

LANCASTER, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1881.

Price Two Cents.

CLOTHING.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

AL. ROSENSTEIN,
THE LEADER OF FASHIONS.
WILL REMOVE

MAY 1st, 1881,
No. 37 North Queen St.,
(Now occupied by Mr. Jeremiah Rohrer, Liquor Merchant.)

This store will be remodeled during the month of APRIL, and will be one of the Handsomest Structures in Lancaster.

In connection with an immense and elegant stock of

Ready-Made Clothing

FOR MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' & CHILDREN'S WEAR.

I will have a

Merchant Tailoring Department

where you will find the Choicest and Handsomest Patterns the market affords. These goods I will make to order in the most elegant style, using none but fine trimmings, and always guarantee a

PERFECT FIT,

AT FROM—

\$12 TO \$20 PER SUIT,

SACK, WALKING OR FROCK COATS.

MY \$15 SUIT

is positively equal to any \$25 Suit made elsewhere. Call and see it.

27 Different Patterns

from which you can choose. The balance of my

READY-MADE STOCK

WILL BE SOLD

REGARDLESS OF COST.

As I desire going into my New Store with an entire

NEW STOCK.

AL. ROSENSTEIN,

154 North Queen Street.

mar1-lyd

ADVANCE ORDER PER CABLE.

Daily we are now receiving our

FOREIGN INVOICES

—OF—

ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND FRENCH

NOVELTIES

—FOR—

MEN'S WEAR.

All the Latest and Most Attractive Styles in the Market.

SPRING OVERCOATS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

A Full Line of Nobby and Popular Suitings. An early order solicited before the rush commences. To insure satisfaction.

All are cordially invited to examine our stock. Prices will be comparatively low this season.

J. K. SMALING,

THE ARTIST TAILOR,

121 N. QUEEN STREET,

MW&S

A RARE CHANCE!

The Greatest Reduction ever made in FINE WOOLENS FOR GENTS' WEAR at

H. GERHART'S

Fine Tailoring Establishment.

A Large Assortment of Genuine

English & Scotch Suiting,

sold during the Fall Season from \$30 to \$40. A Suit will be made up to order in the Best style from \$20 to \$30.

HEAVY WEIGHT DOMESTIC

Suiting and Overcoating,

Reduced in the same proportion. All goods warranted as represented. The above reduction will be cash only, and for the next

THIRTY DAYS.

H. GERHART,

No. 51 North Queen Street.

NEW THINGS!

JOHN WANAMAKER'S,

13th Street, Market and Chestnut Philadelphia, Pa.

DRESS GOODS.

Among our new all-wool dress-fabrics is an extraordinary fabric, if it is a fabric, it is so extraordinary as to take it out of the class altogether, perhaps; but we have no better name for it. Many ladies will be obliged for this notice.

JOHN WANAMAKER.
Third circle, southeast from centre.

DRESS GOODS.

What art and skill are doing in cotton dress fabrics! Two cutters are gorgeous with them. The low price is 3¢ cents a yard, and the highest 6¢ cents; but they are made in soft and delicate ways by texture or print or dye, to rival the stuffs of luxury. Here are the familiar names:

Scottish zephyrs
Madras ginghams
Sarcas
Laws
Oxford cloth
Tulle of Alsace
Printed shirtings

In almost every name are triumphs. You are not often asked to admire so modest works of art and skill. You see them in these counters without a new view of modern achievements. **JOHN WANAMAKER.**
Fourth circle, northwest from centre.

COTTON DRESS GOODS.

A lady who has bought \$45 worth of satens at several visits here, and who has been every where in town, says there is no such collection of wonderful goods anywhere. Our assortment is so large that nearly all patterns are now here else where. **JOHN WANAMAKER.**
Fourth circle, northwest from centre.

WOOLLEN DRESS GOODS.

Some neat checks to-day, browns and grays, which, 25 cents. Will pass for wool; but a little cotton is added in.

JOHN WANAMAKER.
Third circle, east from centre.

PURE LINENS.

We have a mixed linen in the store, not even in handkerchiefs.

JOHN WANAMAKER.
Third, fourth and fifth circles, southeast from centre.

SCOTCH GINGHAMS.

More Scotch zephyr ginghams are in to-day, but not by any means. Our prices is 3¢ cents; 4¢ is the New York price.

Now don't suppose that such a difference as that means anything in the quality of the goods. It does not. It means simply that the buy of the makers, and save one profit.

JOHN WANAMAKER.
Fourth circle, north from centre.

DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.

If you would rather buy a coarser and heavier gingham, that looks as well a little way off, at 15 cents, the Madras zephyrs, of American make, are what you want. They are best colors to-day.

Then the zanzibars, at 18 cents, are a little heavier, and closer woven. The modest chevrot-plains at 15 cents, and the American make, at 18 cents are here also.

JOHN WANAMAKER.
Fourth circle, north from centre.

DOMESTIC CALICOES.

Chintz of indigo-blue ground with white polka-dot of various sizes, and other little bits in colors, at 8 cents; but some patterns are 5¢ cents, simply because they are not liked so well.

JOHN WANAMAKER.
Fourth circle, northeast from centre.

LADIES' CLOTHS.

An entire counter is devoted to ladies' cloth for dresses. There's nothing new in them but the colors and patterns are new. Ladies' cloths are here. It is useless to say more of these favorite stuffs.

JOHN WANAMAKER.
Third circle, south from centre.

INFANTS' CLOTHING.

Of like range very rich to very plain. Some specimens are shown in the Arcade.

JOHN WANAMAKER.
Southwest corner of building.

NEW FANCY BROWN COLLARS.

Of large or small amounts, more than 30 styles, some of them humorous (such as have been worn by young gentlemen of late). Ladies' neckties, of the same shape as well as about the price.

At this counter last Saturday the sales amounted to over 800 collars and cuffs. One of the busy places.

JOHN WANAMAKER.
First circle, southwest from centre.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAR. 23, 1881

Little Indians at Work in the Carlisle School.

Public Ledger.

The annual report of the Indian training school at Carlisle barracks, showing the proficiency the boys are making in their various trades, is so interesting that I send it to you by paper. The greatest good accomplished in the school is the entire change in the feelings of Indian parents, who now place so much confidence in Captain Pratt that they are eager to send their boys to him to be trained. Many girls come too, and still they come, "sixteen girls quite lately and more expected this week."

Our excellent boarding schools in Indian territory are very prosperous; as many girls come now as boys. The work is stimulated by Carlisle. I quote from Capt. Pratt's report in the *Edle Kestrel*, 769, published at Carlisle barracks. There are one hundred and ninety six pupils in the school.

"The progress in our school room work is most gratifying. It is not too much to say that the children have advanced as well as other children could have done in the same period. They have been especially forward in arithmetic and in writing, and their correspondence with their parents and friends is becoming a source of great interest and satisfaction."

"We have a blacksmith and wagon-maker with ten apprentices, a carpenter with seven apprentices, a harness-maker with thirteen apprentices, a tinner with four apprentices, a shoemaker with eight apprentices, and a tailor with three apprentices; and also three boys in the printing office, under competent instruction, and two baking bread."

"The mechanical branches, except those of the blacksmith and carpenter, were established last April."

"All boys not under instruction at trades have been required to work periodically under the direction of the farmer."

"The carpenters have been kept busy in repairing, remodeling, &c., and in constructing the chapel and addition to the messroom. The blacksmith and wagon-maker have been required to work periodically under the direction of the farmer."

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"In the harness shop, the boys have developed a special capacity. We there manufactured fifty-five sets of double wagon harness and three single sets of carriage harness. (Note—The government has only ordered for wagon harness from the Carlisle shops.)"

"In the tin shop we have manufactured 177 dozens of tinware, consisting of buckets, coffee-pots, tea pots, pans, foot-baths, oil-cans and cups; and, in addition have repaired our roof, spouting, &c., to the satisfaction of the children, and for the instructor and apprentices."

"In the shoemaker's shop we have been unable, so far, to do much outside of repairing. We have half-soled and otherwise repaired about 800 pairs of shoes."

"The tailoring department was only established the 15th of August. Already our boys are able to do all the sewing on a pair of trousers very satisfactorily."

"Two of the boys in the printing office are able to set type and in getting off our school paper, printing letters, &c., and one of them is so far advanced as to edit and print a very small monthly paper, which he calls the 'School News,' and which has won many friends for the school."

"Our bakers make good, wholesome bread, in quantities sufficient to supply the school."

"In all these several branches of labor we have found capacity and industry sufficient to warrant the assertion that the Indian youth equal chances may take his place and meet successfully the issues of competition with his white neighbor."

"The girls have been placed under a system of training in the manufacture and mending of garments, cooking and a routine of household duties pertaining to their sex. All of the girls' clothing and most of the boys' underwear and some of the boys' outer garments have been manufactured in the industrial room, in all of which the girls have taken part and given very satisfactory evidence of their capacity. About twenty-five of the older girls do effective work on the sewing machine."

"There has been no epidemic and we have had but very few deaths that could not be traced to hereditary causes, or chronic affections."

"Many persons, feeling strongly the injustice done to the Indians in past years, most naturally ask, 'Can we do anything to help on this work?' Certainly they can, for the appropriations made by Congress are never sufficient for the needs of the school. There is no one used for carrying stone building, one used for cavalry horses, is now partly occupied with rooms for shoemaking, harness work, tinwork, blacksmithing, carriage building, &c., &c. But one-half is not used, and would make a capital gymnasium for exercise in rainy weather. If money could be obtained to purchase lumber for a floor, &c. The carpenter and his young apprentices could do the work. Captain Pratt has some money towards this, and two or three hundred dollars addition would serve to start the gymnasium."

"Wm. Penn's own estate ought to take a strong interest in the school within its borders."

A Duel With Rattlesnake Jim.

Denver Tribune.

A young man, who had imbibed strange ideas of the customs of the West, made the acquaintance of a couple of young residents. A scheme was concocted to perpetrate a joke on the stranger. He was introduced to three notorious characters—Rattlesnake Jim, Kokomo John and Poison Jack—outlaws and desperadoes, the latter being the most notorious of the trio. The stranger, who was provoked with the stranger, and in a twinkling challenge was given and accepted. In the choice of weapons, Rattlesnake Jim, who was to fight the stranger, selected large knives. The meeting took place the following day at a retired spot on Cherry street.

Mutual friends in the party loaded the pistols, and everything was declared to be in readiness according to the code of honor. At the signal both pistols were discharged, the young man from the East exhibiting undoubted nerve. Neither shot was effective and the principals again took position. Both men stood their ground; no blood had been spilled. Neither being satisfied, a third shot was demanded, and the white handkerchief was again held up and dropped. This time Rattlesnake Jim reeled, and with the words 'I'm struck,' fell to the ground. His friends rushed to his side. The surgeon declared that an ugly wound had been received in the right arm. When the ugly adversary of the terror of the wilderness came up, the wound had been dressed, and red bandages covered the wound. At first the stranger

regarded his cruel work unmoved, but gradually his stolid demeanor changed, his stern features relaxed, and he exhibited evidences of remorse. He urged that all join him in wine sapper. The invitation was accepted, and the company returned to the city. The supper was had that evening, even the wounded man being present. The principal factors in the duel were blank cartridges and red ink.

Very Old People.

Hannah Grant, born a slave in Pennsylvania, died in Penn Yan, N. Y., recently, aged 93.

Joseph Baboo, of Metathoras, Mo., is 103 years of age. She has had 21 children, the youngest of whom is now 59 years old.

A survivor of the famous New York Hussars died on the 8th inst., at Athens, N. Y., aged 94 years. His name was Daniel W. Gantley.

Mrs. Rebecca Morris died recently in Knightstown, Ind., aged 94 years, and Mrs. Polly Chambers, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., at the age of 95 years.

Mrs. Rebecca Fanning died on Tuesday near Albany just as she had closed a century of life. Mrs. Anna Williams died a few days ago in Cincinnati at the age of 95 years.

For twenty years Mrs. Mary Doty of Quarryville, Conn., was confined to a chair with rheumatism, but otherwise she enjoyed excellent health. She died on Tuesday, aged 95 years.

John A. Cutbush, of Mobile, was in Congress more than 60 years ago. He was born in 1810, and is a graduate of Princeton, served in the war with Great Britain, and is 93 years of age.

At the age of 105 years Mrs. Rose Cutler, of Natick, R. I., has received her second sight. She reads, sews and knits without glasses and delights in the society of her youngest daughter, who is 84 years of age.

Mrs. Catherine Willman, of Oley township, Pa., is in her 99th year and is still in good health, with mind and memory unimpaired, and Mrs. Mary Werbury, of Rochester, N. Y., celebrated her 99th birthday on Tuesday.

Baltimore's centenarian, Mrs. Mary Orem, is 103 years old. She is the daughter of Robert Peake, a British soldier, who deserted from the British army during the Revolution and joined that of Gen. Washington. Mrs. Orem has twenty-five grandchildren and fifty-one great-grandchildren.

One of the coroner's jury at Montreal, Mich., on the 9th inst., was Louis Leclair, who is 104 years of age. He fulfilled the duties with the keenness of intellect of a man half his age. He has a silver snuff box presented to him by Napoleon I. after the battle of Austerlitz. He served under Napoleon in the war of his great battles, ending at Waterloo.

Mrs. Judith Twombly of Chelmsford, Mass., has just celebrated her 102d birthday. She is a constant reader of the Bible, and daily finds comfort in spiritual song, but her mental powers are failing. She was the mother of the children, only two of whom are living. In her native town, Stratford, N. H., she has a great-great-grandson living who is in his fifth year.

When 96 years of age, Joseph Oliver, of Oliver's Grove, Illinois, was sued by his daughter for the sum of \$100. He was not long in making himself agreeable to Widow Michaels, who lived in an adjoining town and was only 30 years of age, and they became engaged. The widow hunted up her record and examined it to decide if she was worthy, and finding both defective, she has publicly announced her refusal to become Mrs. Oliver.

Mrs. Hannah Cole died on the 6th inst. in her 103d year, at her home, Rome, New York. She was born October 11, 1778, near Chatham, and commenced her married life about the year 1795, and lived in the present century. She was the daughter of Henry Soper. In the fall of 1777, her young son, who was only a few months old, was moving south with a large army. The inhabitants in the valley of the Hudson were in great alarm, and were fleeing to the forts for protection from the massacre of the Indian allies of the British. Mr. Soper, with his wife and two children, one of whom was Mrs. Cole, then about ten months old, had left their rude home and were wandering along the highway when Mr. Soper was forced to join a company which was going to the front to assist in the attempt to stay Burgoyne's progress. Mrs. Soper, thus left in the road alone with her two little children, wandered on till she came to a place where weary and foot-sore, she knocked for admittance. No one answering to her call she opened the door and walked in. The cloth was laid and the tea was simmering on the hob, but those who had prepared the meal returned not. They fled for safety, and the tea was well filled and an abundance of everything at hand. Not knowing where to flee Mrs. Soper remained there unmolested with her children until after the surrender of Burgoyne.

A Miniature Naval Engagement.

Operations of the Potomac Steep Nannie Merrymann—Captain of Vessels Engaged in Illegal Trading—in Exchange of Shots.

In the thick fog of last Friday a fleet of oyster-dredging schooners passed inside of the headlands of Chester river, went up the river and there commenced taking oysters on the forbidden grounds. The law prohibits the catching of oysters by dredgers inside of any headlands, and also requires that dredgers shall call their oysters on the "natural" beds—that is, on the beds where the oysters are caught. This latter clause is intended to protect the case of a dredger who may be taken by the police force when sailing on forbidden ground, and who may claim that he got his oysters in open grounds and went into the river for other purposes. The fleet of dredgers on Friday night sailed up Chester river and in going through the fog several of the vessels struck the small craft of the tongs—the oyster fishers who take oysters from small boats by rakes or tongs—and captured them. Incensed at this, some of the tongs-men hurried across to the peninsula at Gray's Inn, and gave notice to the oyster police sloop that the dredgers were in the river. The police sloop—the Nannie Merrymann—proceeded to near the mouth of the Chester river and lay in wait for the intruders as they came down the highway when the fog cleared away on Friday and the dawn of Saturday. The first vessel to arrive was the schooner Eugene, Capt. John Wilson, owned by Patrick Pendegast, of Baltimore. The captain of the Nannie ordered the Eugene to drop her jib and lie to. No answer was returned, and the schooner kept on her course, when the sloop ran up alongside of her and repeated the order. Still it was not heeded, and then the fight commenced. The Nannie fired from a swivel gun, and the Eugene replied from several shot-guns in the bows. The exchange of shots was lively. Captain Wilson stood to his helm until a tin-cup on top of the binnacle was shot away, and then he lashed his helm and dropped under the sail for safety. His vessel was the

fastest sailer in a light wind, and he soon got out of the way, suffering no greater loss than the cutting away of his sounding-pole by shot from the sloop, and the ridding of his bulwarks. At one time he was so close to the Nannie that in jibing his mainsail his boom struck the shrouds of the police sloop and knocked off the starboard light. The Nannie did not endeavor to pursue the Eugene any further, but turned back to look after the rest of the fleet of illegal dredgers. Shots were exchanged with the schooners Merrick, Cambridge, Kite and Petrel as they tried to run the gauntlet, but all succeeded in escaping except the Kite and the Merrick, which were captured, and with their captains and crews were taken under the escort of the sloop to Chestertown. Notwithstanding the briskness of the firing it is not known that anybody was hurt beyond a man in the Petrel, who was slightly wounded in the forearm. The Eugene has arrived in Baltimore and has discharged her cargo. The Merrick and the Kite belonged to J. Fred Bucheimer, who went to Chestertown and paid the fine of \$100 and costs for each of his vessels.

A Zulu Princess.

King Cetewayo's Daughter and suite in New York.

A party of eight Zulus, including an alleged daughter of King Cetewayo, have arrived in New York from England in the steamer Greece. The princess, whose name is Amazulu, and whose rank is warranted by Mr. Farini, of the London aquarium, is slightly darker than coffee, has finer features than are seen in negroes and increases her height, which is naturally small, six inches by training her hair to stand upright, so that her head resembles a brush.

She wore a scanty body garment of fur and a large colored striped blanket. Around her neck were a dozen necklaces of blue, white and red beads, strung together in curious patterns, and at her wrists and knees were dozens of rings of copper or iron wire. She has enormous gold ear-rings, carries a silver assegai, on which is engraved "Princess Amazulu."

It was presented to her by officers of the British army after the battle of Ulundi, where she was taken prisoner, after Cetewayo's final defeat. She was one of sixteen officers were surprised by sixty Zulus, who were about to massacre them, when Amazulu, as her biographer relates, interfered and saved their lives—not, however, till she had killed one of the Zulus. She was taken to Cape Town, and was presented with the silver assegai. Then she was taken to England with a party of forty-two Zulus, and exhibited there.

After lunch, at which Unamadloza shared a glass of beer with her baby, the party was taken to visit Mlana and Usikia, the Zulu at Brunell's. When they arrived at the museum, about two o'clock in the afternoon, the two Zulus already on exhibition there who had not been told of the new arrivals, were quietly walking about the main hall. As the princess and her suite entered the door they first gave one long earnest look, then spears and shields were thrown in the air, and with frantic shrieks and howls of welcome they fell flat before the princess to make obeisance, and then rushed at the others and embraced them with a heartiness that seemed likely to crush them.

The princess was taken around the museum to see some of the curiosities. The bearded girl caught her attention immediately. Mr. Farrini told her it was a bearded girl, but she would not believe it and answered, in the Zulu language, "It is not a girl, but a boy in girl's clothes." Being assured she was wrong, she suddenly and without a moment's warning sprang upon the girl and nearly tore the dress from her shoulders to satisfy herself, when Mr. Farrini pacified her and took her away thoroughly frightened. She took the bearded girl for an evil spirit, and the girl, who for a moment was scared nearly out of her senses, simply and quietly said "No more Zulu princesses for me, please. I am abundantly satisfied."

How foolish are the endeavors of parties to introduce new remedies for coughs and kindred complaints when they should know that the people will have Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup as nothing else.

PAPERHANGING, &c.

WALL PAPERS.

Our Present Stock of Goods is superior to any that we ever had the pleasure of offering.

WALL PAPERS.

FANCY GILTS, FOR PARLORS, HALLS, DINING ROOMS, CHAMBERS, &c. GROUND AND COMMON PAPERS IN LAL, BLUE, GREEN, RED, WHITE, &c. FRIZES, BORDERS, &c.

SCOTCH HOLLANDS

For WINDOW SHADES, Plain Material by the yard in any Color and Width.

SPRING AND CORD FIXTURES.

LOOPS, BANDS, FRINGS, Etc.

Extension Window Cornices.

CURTAIN POLES, BRACKETS, Etc.

PHARES W. FRY,

NO. 37 NORTH QUEEN ST.

BLEIGHS, &c.

Carriages! Carriages!

—AT—

EDGERLEY & CO'S,

Practical Carriage Builders,

Market Street, Rear of Central Market Houses, Lancaster, Pa.

We have on hand a Large Assortment of

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,

Which we offer at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

All work warranted. Give us a call. Repairing promptly attended to. One of our workmen especially competent for that purpose.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

CHINA! CHINA!

CHINA HALL.

A LARGE LINE OF

Haviland and French China,

DECORATED, GOLD BAND, AND PLAIN WHITE.

HIGH & MARTIN,

15 EAST KING STREET.

MEDICAL.

CATARH.

DIRECTIONS. For Catarrh of the Bladder, insert with little finger a particle of Balm into the urethra; draw strong breaths through the nostrils. It will be absorbed, cleansing and healing the inflamed surface. For DEAFNESS, Apply a particle into the ear.

ELY'S CREAM BALM,

Having gained an enviable local reputation, displaying all other preparations in the vicinity of discovery, is, on its merits alone, recognized as a wonderful remedy wherever known. A fair trial will convince the most skeptical of its curative power in effecting a cure of the nasal passages of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions, allays inflammation and soothes the inflamed membrane. It is a remedy for cold in the