

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XVII—No. 184. LANCASTER, PA., TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1881. Price Two Cents.

NEW THINGS FOR SPRING 1881

JOHN WANAMAKER'S

THIRTEENTH AND MARKET AND CHESTNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

In value and variety exceeding any Retail Store in Philadelphia.

We have done our best every Spring to have ready the best and largest assortment of goods for personal wear and house use. It is an easy thing to say that with experience gained since last season, this Spring shall be an improvement—that it shall be the very best yet. Come and see how great the contrast for the better a single year's materials and variety of uses, is not matched anywhere else on this side of the Atlantic.

Every railroad to Philadelphia will bring you within a few squares of the store, and if time for shopping is limited—or if it is not—we can save you in purchasing, time as well as money.

JUST FROM PARIS.

Parisian concepts in lace, received from our resident buyer. The foundation of Breton net is half covered with *neglige* chain with solid figures of embroidery interspersed. Two patterns only. In color, the embroidery is quite subordinate, 2 1/2 inch, \$2 a yard; in the other, it is the principal feature, 4-inch, \$3 a yard. The combinations received are black and cardinal, and old-gold and black.

ALSO FROM PARIS.

Silk fichu, embroidered, with silk and gold and bordered with lace which is also embroidered with silk and gold; \$7. Collar and cuffs of white satin embroidered with gold and trimmed with point d'Aleppo, \$7. Received, also from the same source, a general assortment of laces and nets. These do not call for mention of themselves, because they do not add to our variety; but they do effect to lower prices. When we gain, you gain; for we do not care to make more than an average profit.

DRESS-GOODS.

Shepherd's plaid, black-and-white, brown-and-white, gray-and-white, at 37 1/2 cents for 22-inch, all-wool, will please.

DEBEIGES.

Everybody knows, are staple goods. One looks at novelties and buys staples. Staple means something that almost everybody buys. What everybody buys is certain to be a good thing somehow. The way dealers are good in this; the money goes all for use and none for show which limits use.

GINGHAMS.

In cotton dress goods, there is no such staple as gingham. So far as the appearance is concerned, there is range enough in the American market; but if fineness of fabric is regarded, you will buy the Scotch at 31 cents. The two make up nearly half the stock of the cotton dress goods counters.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

New things in black dress goods of almost all sorts are ready.

HOSE.

Twenty-five styles of English half and three-quarter hose; plain, striped open-work cotton; plain, striped and embossed open-work; list, 30 to 78 cents. These, taken together with the German hosiery, which we have lately spoiled of, exceed in variety any children's hosiery stock anywhere.

CORSETS.

The *Margot* corset for stout figures, very long and with wide band at the bottom, which we have been out of for some time. It is now here. \$2. We have also a general assortment of French, German and American corsets.

PARASOLS.

Twenty-five silk parasol covers, embroidered in China with silver and gold, in quaint and rather characteristic, but not extreme, designs, with wide borders and variegated silk linings, have been imported and put on seat frames, with variety of sticks.

SCOTCH GINGHAMS.

More Scotch aphy gingham are in to-day, but not all by the same name. There are 31 cents; 40 is the New York price.

DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.

If you would rather buy a coarser or heavier gingham, that looks just as well a little way off, as the Scotch, you will find them in our store.

SHIRTS.

Gentlemen can see at glance 100 new French Penang shirts. A shirt made to measure, \$2.50; off the counter by a cutter who has no superior.

CARPETS.

We ought not to omit carpets; but it is too late to say anything more than the general fact that we have one of the largest, and some say the best, assortment of carpets in the city.

DRESSES AND CLOAKS.

Silk dresses of our own style, not to be found elsewhere till they are copied, at \$15, \$17 and \$18; and cloth dresses at \$10 to \$6.

LINENS.

Just received a large quantity of Irish shirting linens; uncommonly satisfactory; 25 to 75 cents; some remnants at three-quarters value.

COTTON-AND-WOOL DRESS-GOODS.

Here are three cotton-and-wool dress cloths of single widths in browns and grays.

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Twenty-five styles of English half and three-quarter hose; plain, striped open-work cotton; plain, striped and embossed open-work; list, 30 to 78 cents.

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BOUQUET SQUARES.

The bouquet squares of saten are a late thought from the wonderful city where every body vies with everybody else to who shall produce the most new thing. Nobody has them here or in New York for as we know, we shouldn't have them ourselves for some weeks yet, but for our buyer resident in Paris, whose duty it is to send us promptly everything new. Since their arrival, especially, satens are rising in favor.

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TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, 1881.

AGRICULTURE.

MEETING OF THE COUNTY SOCIETY.

Crop Reports—Fair or No Fair—How We Are Positioned—Subjects for Discussion at Next Meeting.

The Lancaster County Agricultural and Horticultural Society held a state meeting in their room in city hall yesterday afternoon.

The reading of the minutes of last meeting was in session followed with.

The following members and visitors were present:

Messrs. J. F. Witmer, president, Paradise; M. D. Kendig, secretary, Creswell; Dr. Wm. Compton, city; John C. Linville, Gap; Henry M. Engle, Marveta; S. P. Eby, city; Henry Kurtz, Mount Joy; Frank R. Diefenderfer, city; J. M. Johnston, city; John H. Landis, Millersville; Dr. C. A. Greene, city; C. A. Gast, city; Johnson Miller, Warwick; W. W. Grist, city; C. L. Hunsicker, Manheim; W. H. Brosius, Drumore; John Huber, Piquette; Israel L. Landis, Manheim; Cyrus Neff, Manor; J. Hoffman Hershey, Salunga; I. G. Arnold, Drumore; Mr. Busk-walter.

John J. Moore, of Drumore township, was proposed for membership and elected.

President Witmer said he had within a few days received a note from J. B. Lichty in which he says, if the society holds a fair next fall, he will guarantee a profit of \$150 to \$200 from the publication of the premium list.

Dr. Greene said he had no doubt that if proper efforts were made the society could give a fair that would be profitable to itself and a credit to the county, and now is the time to commence making arrangements.

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Mr. Kurtz favored holding another fair. There are plenty of farmers in the county who own plenty of superior stock and who grow superior products, and they have sufficient county pride to exhibit them if properly induced.

Mr. Witmer said that if our farmers had felt an interest in exhibiting their products there was plenty of room for them in the Northern market last fall, where they could have shown everything except live stock and heavy machinery, and yet the market house was not half filled with exhibits.

Mr. Eby said we used to have good fairs before the war, but after the troops took possession of the fair grounds, pulled down the sheds and fences and burned the buildings, we were unable to hold a fair.

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the crops had changed, but little since last month; it is too soon as yet for farmers to begin to croak; there are plenty of chances yet for a good crop of wheat if the season should not prove unfavorable; much of the grass is of course, frozen out, but what is left may make a pretty good yield. As to fruits he believed all the peach buds in his neighborhood had been killed; he had examined great numbers of them and they were dead; apricots and other tender fruits have also been killed; apples are not injured, but as this is an "off year" a full crop cannot be expected; peaches stand severe cold without injury and a good crop may be expected. He had been astonished to find that several half-hardy varieties of grapes and raspberries, which had in former winters, much milder than last winter, been killed, were now uninjured. The rainfall for the past month was one of the heaviest he had ever noticed, being 6 1/2 inches.

S. P. Eby said he had a small peach orchard on high ground near Mountville which did not appear to have been injured by the winter; he had examined a number of the buds and found that while they were brown outside they were green and healthy looking within.

J. C. Linville, of Salisbury said that the wheat in his neighborhood had been well manured, looked pretty well, but all the rest looked bad—much worse than when the snow first melted; it had been much injured by the recent frosts and rains.

The result teaches one good lesson: if we expect to grow good crops of winter wheat we must manure them well. Raspberries, blackberries, and other small fruits appear to be uninjured; the peach buds are all killed but the wood is uninjured. His grass appears to be nearly all killed and he will plow up the fields and put in Hungarian grass and other crops.

Mr. Eby answered that he had sown peas with oats, and found them to do very well as green fodder, and he had no doubt they would do well dried.

Dr. Greene mentioned as a peculiar circumstance the fact that he had a Marcellus rose, a variety that florists say will not stand the winter—which he had kept outside for several winters in succession, and notwithstanding the severity of the past winter, the stock was not frozen.

Mr. Linville, reported in behalf of Daniel Smeych, that while many varieties of cherries had been injured by the severe winter the "Lancaster cherry" had weathered it unharmed.

Wm. H. Brosius, of Drumore, said that some fields of wheat looked very well and others very bad, the prospect for a crop being below the average. The grass fields are all very thin.

President Witmer said that Paradise township was supposed on a par with others reported; wheat did not look so well as when the snow first left; grass in some places is pretty well set; a great many cattle were still fed and disposed of, but not at quite such good prices as were mentioned by Mr. Kendig; tobacco goes off slowly, but it is not so much as it was some time ago; the market for iron and steel is not so good as it was some time ago; the market for iron and steel is not so good as it was some time ago.

Mr. Eby advised farmers to be not too hasty in plowing down their young grass; it may be favorably weather come up better than they now expect; if you have the better grasses may make a pretty fair crop; will let the grass grow till June than cut off what thereof it, and if it is not a full crop, plow down the stubble and sow Hungarian grass or millet, which will grow up a fair crop.

Dr. Greene said he had a bushel or two of a fertilizer which he would like to distribute among farmers who will give it a trial; he will willingly give a quart or two to all who apply. It is nothing more than iron pyrites, decomposed by long exposure to the atmosphere, and is composed largely of sulphur and alumina. It is not only a good fertilizer, especially for fruit trees, but it is a sure preventive against insect pests. It has no interest in whatever, but having witnessed its valuable effects he would like others to give it a trial.

Dr. Greene read the following essay:

How We Are Poisoned.

Thousands of persons die every year from poison taken into the stomach. I propose briefly to show in what manner it is done, and also to show that thousands of persons also suffer pains, some of them almost insupportable, from the absorption of poisons into the body. On the outside of the body are millions of little holes called pores, which have the power of acting as a suction-pump of drawing into the body almost anything that may come in contact with the skin. Hence it is a self-evident fact that under no consideration should poisons of any kind be handled, nor should they be taken into the stomach, animal's stomach and intestines is to convert food into blood, and any foreign substance in these organs acts like a splinter in the flesh) irritably. Hence they are counter-indicated in all cases of inflammation and items on physiology that are truthless and worthless and often exceedingly injurious. In a March number of the Philadelphia Record sulphate of zinc and fog-glow (or digitalis) are called a sure remedy for small pox, measles, and other eruptions which are powerful poisons; one grain of fog-glow, which is the 1-49th part of an ounce, has been known to produce vertigo, extreme pains, dimness of vision, and a reduction of the pulse from 80 to 40 beats a minute. In the same issue was the following receipt:

"A solution of oxalic acid is the best for scouring and polishing copper. Finish with whiting."

Now as editors are not chemists or physicians, why will they in their reckless way of proceeding, make statements to their readers? The blacksmith who never uses any astronomical instruments, does not force his crude conceptions of celestial borders upon the people. Oxalic acid is also a very dangerous poison, and some very fine grains of it taken into the stomach will produce violent symptoms and death, and merely handling it may introduce into the system sufficient to produce thousands of unnecessary pains and aches. It should never be found in your home; it is as dangerous as a rattlesnake.

Many farmers do a large amount of cooking for themselves and their cattle, poultry, &c., in copper and brass kettles. Any of them not used for a time

are lined with verdigris, called in the books subacetate of copper, also oxide of copper, and it is soluble in water and is a virulent poison. Brass kettles are made from copper and zinc. Any acid will always act upon metals. If you stew apples, cranberries, tomatoes or any fruit or vegetable that has the copper or zinc acid acts or corrodes the copper or zinc and forms usually acetate of copper or zinc. No matter how small the quantity swallowed it is a foreign substance, as well as poisonous and produces indigestion. The acid of apples is called malic or sorbic acid, and it has the opportunity, and the results will be acetate of copper, acetate of zinc, lead and tin. When the milk becomes sour it produces lactic acid which will act in the same manner as the two acids, and form lactate of copper, lead, zinc and tin, all of which are equally poisonous, and every one injures the health of the individual who has eaten them in his or her food. Dyspepsia in some of its forms, paralysis, neuritis and affection of the organs of the body, are the sequences. It would be soon have a copper-kettle used for cooking purposes. If they are scoured ever so clean, the acid will act upon them even more readily. It is a common occurrence when pickles become a little changed in the spring, to put pickles and vinegar in a copper or brass kettle, and then for a time and they come out much improved in appearance, and handsomely greened. This bright color is acetate of copper. Tin vessels also lose their lustre by long exposure, and forms a poison called oxide of tin. Lead pipes have been used for many years to convey drinking water; if it stands for some time in the pipe the oxide of lead is formed and any one drinking it is poisoned.

The quail and partridge in the cold winter months eat poison berries, and in this way they contaminate their flesh and injure the health of the one who eats it. Acetic acid is distilled vinegar. If you take one pint of acetic acid and seven pints of water, and unite together, you have eight pints of vinegar.

Some soap makes the tallow or fat of diseased animals and make them into soap. The unchanged virus is absorbed into the body while being used for washing purposes. If you cook lemons in a brass or copper kettle, the acid of the lemon called citric will act upon the metals in the same manner and form citrate of copper, zinc, &c.

HAIR BRUSHES.

Many persons use the hair brush of animal origin, and the hair used upon a hundred or a thousand heads the same brush. If any of his patrons have letter, eczema, erythema or other skin disease, it can be readily conveyed to any one whose head is briskly rubbed with it. In the above and many other ways are poisonous contaminants the acid of the fruit called citric will act upon the metals in the same manner and form citrate of copper, zinc, &c.

At the close of his essay Dr. Greene made a number of chemical experiments with the poisons referred to in the essay.

Mr. Engle said it was news to him that tin soldering of the acid of the fruit called citric will act upon the metals in the same manner and form citrate of copper, zinc, &c.

In no doubt it would do so. Dr. Greene said that tin was a less dangerous metal to be brought in contact with food than zinc, brass or copper. Iron vessels may be safely used as cooking utensils, and yet he has taken in proper proportions is not injurious; but people usually get enough of it in the food cooked in iron vessels, without taking it as a medicine.

Mr. Linville believed there was great danger in bringing the acid of the fruit called citric will act upon the metals in the same manner and form citrate of copper, zinc, &c.

Mr. Douglas, pays it a deserved compliment as being one of the most valuable of trees. It is more durable than the locust, makes an elegant shade tree, grows rapidly, and can be easily grown as far north as latitude 45°. He urged farmers to secure seeds or young trees which could be got from Illinois nurseries, and perhaps elsewhere, at trifling expense.

Business for Next Meeting.

The following questions were proposed for discussion at next meeting: "The soil on our lands?" Referred to Dr. Greene. "Is land improved by lying many years in grass?" Referred to C. L. Hunsicker. "What do farmers keep dogs for?" Referred to Wm. H. Brosius. "What is a good substitute for a good hay crop?" Referred to Levi S. Reist. Adjourned.

If some enterprising fellow would now cover the market on "Bail's" Congo Syrup, could make his fortune; for there are thousands who would rather pay double the retail price than do without this valuable remedy.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

IMPORTED AND TRUSTED
White Stone and Common Ware.
Imported and American Glassware.
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