

Volume XVII-No. 228.

LANCASTER, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1881

Price Two Cents.

CLOTHING, UNDERWEAR, &C.

SOMETHING NEW:

LACE THREAD

UNDERSHIRTS, FEATHER-WEIGHT DRAWERS.

SUSPENDERS,

---ERISMAN'S,

THE SHIRTMAKER, NO. 56 NORTH QUEEN STREET,

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

CHAS. A. HOHMANN Having Opened a CLOTHING STORE

No. 154 North Queen St., (Hohmann's Old Stand),

Next dooor to Flinn & Willson's Store, is pre pared to make Clothing to Order at Short Notice and on reasonable terms. A complete

Ready-Made Clothing

of every variety constantly on hand and for sale at remarkably low prices. [apr25-1md&w

ALOTHING, &C.

Last Saturday we had at times more customers than we could wait on promptly in spite of our extra force of salesmen, and as a result the sales were very gratitying, and we hope every. body went away satisfied. Our obliging patrons in fulged us-good naturedly waiting when every salesman was busy, and in turn we did our utmost to please. If the coming Saturday is fair we shall have another rush, and let it come, we will be realy with goods enough. Oar salesmen feel such confidence in the stock of

CLOTHING

we have provided that they agree to find SOMETHING that shall both satisly your taste and fitly adorn your person. If it is just as convenient, however, come carlier in the week. But come anyway and at any time, for our business is to supply all with Clothing who call for it.

RUSINESS SUITS.

BUSINESS SUITS

CLOTHING.

RUSINESS SUITS.

We have somewhere in the region of one hundred styles of business suits now ready to put on. A list of them would be the dullest of reading ; and yet we want you to know substantially what they are like.

The lowest price is \$8.50, and the highest is \$20. They are all of wool. \$8.50 is very little to get all-wool cloths, sponging, cutting, trimming, making, watching, handling, rent, book-keeping, advertising and selling, out of ; but we manage to do it by dividing the costs among so many of you that one hardly feels his share at all; he pays for materials and work, and very little more.

We'll take another day for the rest; but you may as well come and see now as later. Secing is better than reading.

WANAMAKER & BROWN

OAK HALL, MARKET AND SIXTH.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE. ANE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE.



Ladies, you are invited to examine our mammoth selection of Boys' and Children's Suits, whether you intend to buy or not. It is our business and pleasure to SHOW goods, as that is the

Lancaster Intelligencer. THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1881.

Fragility. New York Times.

There was a time when American women prided themselves upon their fragility. To be healthy, strong, or plump, was thought to be the height of valgarity; and refinement was held to be inseparable from leanness and consumption. These views still obtain, so it is said, in Boston, and

especially in Bostonian literary society ; but elsewhere the American woman is growing plump and healthy, and is actully proud of it.

While wise men are heartily glad of this change in female sentiment and tissue, it must be admitted that there is one form of feminine fragility which has its value. There is a rare condition of the bony sys tem in which the bones are so fragile that the slightest blow is sufficient to break them. A baby thus afflicted cannot be handled even by the most experienced mother without danger, and a man with fragile bones is so liable to be broken that there is sometimes no safety for him outside of a glass case. The late Mrs. Baker -for that was her latest name-was not so fragile that she could not be handled by a careful man, but still a very light blow would usually break her. She did not share the Bostonian opinion of the vulgarity of strength, but she was, nevertheless, very prord of her fragility, and by its aid her husban:l managed to amass a comfortable fortune within three years after their

iusband's business. In January, 1870, Mrs. Baker-then a single woman, as to whese maiden name

there is some uncertainty-was married to Mr. Wheelright-James G. Wheelright, of Worcester, Mass. Her husband married her on account of her well-known fragility, but he treated her with such kindness that in the whole course of their kindness that in the whole course of their married life he never once broke her, even by accident. In February, 1870, the Wheelrights removed to Utica, N. Y., and one day Mr. Wheelright took his wife to the railway station and had her break her leg in a small hole in the platform. He at once sued the railway company for \$10,000, being the value set by himself on his wife's leg, and ten days afterward ac-cepted \$5,000 as a compromise and withdrew the suit.

drew the suit. The Wheelrights left Utica in June, 1870, and in the following August the du-tiful Mrs. Wheelright, who now called herself Mrs. Thomas, broke her other leg in a bla in the subtransition of the reilway in a hole in the plat orm of the railway station at Pittsburgh. Again her husband seed the railway company for \$15,000 and compromised for \$6,500. The leg was mended successfully, and in July, 1971, we find the Thomas now passing under

is made up of Belknap, Robeson, Pacific the first nest to find here at the river, Mail, Star Route, whisky fraud, carpetbag, salary grab and a multitude of other jobberies of the basest and most vulgar kind, mixed in with the most abject subjection to railroad and other corporation influences. And in all that time no one

can recall without an effort a solitary public service the party has rendered. It might as well inscribe on its banners: "Millions for plunder; not one cent for the public interests."

Faisifying History.

How Badeau Has Vainly Tried to Cover up Unpalatable Facts About Grant's Early Career in the War.

Adam Badeau has devoted himself for the last twenty years in writing a history of which General Grant is the hero. To make out his claim he has liberally falsified public documents, and where a point was to be gained ignored others. General Boynton has fastened upon one aggra vated case which illustrates many. After the capture of Fort Donelson General Grant gave himself up to unbridled excesses to such an extent that his commander, Halleck, was seriously alarmed for the army. Badeau claims in his so called history that no evidence of this could be found in Washington, but General Boyn-ton produces from the war department files the whole correspondence, which is worth presenting. Halleck telegraphed March 2, 1862, to McClellan :

"I have had no communication with General Grant for more than a week. He left his command without my authority, and went to Nashville. His army scoms to be as much demoralized by the victory marriage. She is, perhaps, the only fra-gile woman on record of whom it can be mae by the defeat of Bull Run. It is hard said that her whole value consisted in her to censure a successful general immediately fragility, but, as her story shows, her fra-gility was the sole capital invested in her serves it. I can get no returns, no reports, serves it. I can get no returns, no reports, no information of any kind from him. Satisfied with his qictory, he sits down and

enjoys it without any regard to the future. I am worn out and tired by his neglect and inefficiency. C. F. Smith is almost the only officer equal to the emergency."

A few days later Halleck, worn out with Grant's conduct, sent him this dispatch, which those who bear in mind Grant's despatches to Thomas two years later will be apt to relish :

"General McClellan directs that you report to me daily the number and position of the forces under your command. Your neglect of repeated orders to report the strength of your command has created dissatisfaction and seriously interfered with military plans. Your going to Nash-ville without authority and when your presence with your troops was of the ut-

most importance was a matter of very serious complaint at Washington, so much so that I was advised to arrest you on your These despatches Badean seeks to throw

> should at once be stopped. Generals must observe discipline as well as private soldiers. Do not hesitate to arrest him at once, if the good of the service requires it, and place C. F. Smith in command. You are at liberty to regard this as a positive order, if it will smooth your way. I ap-preciato the difficulties you have to en-counter and will be glad to relieve you from trouble as far as possible. George B. McCLELLAN, Major-General Commanding U. S. A. Approved-EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. General Halleck's reluctance to degrade Grant is testified in the last dispatch of D. C.-A rumor has just reached me that, since the taking of Fort Donelson, General Grant has resumed his former bad habits. If so, it will account for his neglect of my oft-repeated orders. I do not deam it advisable to arrest him at present, but have placed General Smith in command of the expedition up the Tennessee. I think Smith will restore order and discipline. I hear, unofficially, but from a rebel source, that our forces took possession of Columbus this morning, the enemy falling back to Island No 10 and New Madrid. I am expecting official telegrams hourly " II. W. HALLECK. " Major-General." A Gigentic Iron Pier Pound-Net The Long Island fish company proposes to engage in pound fishing on a scale hitherto undreamed of. Already a large tract of land has been purchased at the eastern end of Long Island, extending about a mile along the coast. At this point, which is eminently favorable for pound fishing, since the fish that run along the coast here come very close to the shore, the company propose to crect a gigantic weir supported by iron piles, forming an iron pier 700 feet lorg and ten feet wide, with bents or sections twenty feet long. At the outer end of the pier, in thirty feet of water, will be a heart-shaped pound, the large end of the heart inshore. This heart will be about Detroit Chaff. seventy feet across, and outside of it is to be a box of iron piles and netting about seventy-five feet square. The fish coming from either direction and striking the pier netting will run out seaward to the heart, and passing out at the lower end will find themselves in the other receptacle. In the sections of the iron weir storage for thousands of tons of fish can be provided, where they will keep alive in their native element for a month or longer, and need not be immedi-

while only five miles from here they breed almost as plenty as chickens. This is the case with quite a number of our migratory birds. The gray mocking bird builds out on the prairie, but never here on the river.

Trapping at the South.

. Les Smedley in Germantown Telegraph. There is a mistaken idea indulged in by many who enjoy the comforts of a good set of furs, that all furs come from a cold

northern climate. Such persons know lit-tle or nothing of the pelt, from the time it was the original covering for the animal in the deep seclusion of some vast and primitive wilderness, far from the confines of civilization, until it is offered for sale by the furrier in all its beauty, made the more so by rich and expensive linings and trimmings of silk and satin. Now, while it is a well-known fact that the finest and most

a well-known fact that the finest and most expensive furs come from the thinly-settled country beyond our northern boundary, there is still a large amount of very good fur taken annually in the southern states. Of this by far the greatest amount of the catch is raceoon, then mink, otter, wildcat, beaver, muskrat and skunk, about in order as named. A very considerable number of as named. A very considerable number of the trappers at the south and southwest are from the north. They find it not only

pleasant place to winter, but when well acquainted with their business and the country in which they intend to operate, it is quite profitable. The usual mode, and by far the most convenient of reaching there, is by row-boat or canoe, by way of the numerous rivers and water courses well-known by the professional, who has from practical experience learned more than can well be gained from all the best

naps and charts at command. When once these water ways of public travel are known, the trapper has little trouble to reach the happy seclusion of such vast forests as cover much of the low land lying along the streams and rivers of the whole southern country. The first week in November is plenty of

southern country. The first week in November is plenty of time to be on the ground, as owing to the comparative mildness of the winters, it is scarcely necessary to erect a shanty, in place of which all that is needed is a good "A" tent, made of twelve-ounce duck, that can be put up substantially in a few minutes. Care should always be taken not to set the tent too near any large or old timber, that from a prolonged soaking rain or storm might endanger the occutimber, that from a prolonged soaking rain or storm might endanger the occu-pants by falling upon them. A very good cane mattress can be made from the small twigs stripped from off the cane that

grows along most of the river courses south of the Ohio river. Eighteen inches in depth, all laid one way, of this material, after being covered with blankets, makes an excellent bed; and if the tent be set on a mound or piece of ground a little ele-vated, and a small trench dug around the same there will be no danger of

doubt upon, but General McClellan's very damp bed, or the least fear of catching WASHINGTON, March 3, 1863, 6 p. m. Mejor-General H. W. Hallerk, S. Louis: have experienced some uncomfortable nights' rest in more of the primitive log The future success of our cause demands in the forest. We often recall to memory that proceeding such as Gen. Grant's the time we took up our abede during a cold snap about Christmas, a few winters ago, in a deserted "plank" house in northein Mississippi, thinking, as it had a good fireplace, we would stop in the house a few weeks to escape the exposure from snow and cold. We made up as good a bed as we could upon the floor. I need only say that we romained but three days in our new quarters. We suf-fered much from the cold and the floor was so hard that our backs became sore long before morning, and we were only too glad to get back to our cane mattress on the ground floor within our tent. It is usual for two partners to camp to-gether, and the best location is a small island, river or bayou. Each partner should have a light row-boat or canoe, MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, March 4. 1862.—To General George B. McClellan, Washington D. C.—A rumor has just marked with the other down. From three to five miles, for daily rounds; and from fifty to sixty No. 1 traps, ten No. 2 and a half-dozen of No. 4, will be sufficient. In some localities we know of the above number of traps, well set, would keep a good trapper very busy from daylight to dark, including his camp duties, together with skinning and stretching of the pelts. Except the beaver, we always "case" all furs caught at the South, although of late years the hunter-handled 'coon are split and stretched square. In all instances, except the beaver, it is necessary to thoroughly scrape off all fat from the pelt, it adding much to the appearance, and furs wellhandled always command the highest market prices. We had a number of consignments of furs the past winter from friends at the South, some of which-the otter and raccoonwere exceedingly well handled-so clean and free from grease on the flesh side that that they would not have soiled the finest kid glove. Otter are plentiful in most parts of the South, fish being abundant and plenty in deep streams and sluggish swamps of back water abounding in innumerable fallen cypress and other logs, over which these very active and to the trapper most interesting animals of the ferest love to sport and play. She Won't Need Them Any More. Some days since a disseminator of *Chaff* noticed a ragged little bootblack pulling some bright blossoms from a bruised and faded bouquet which a chamber maid had thrown away a chamber window into the "What are you doing with that bou quet, my lad?" asked the disseminator. "Nothin'," was the lad's reply, as he kept on at his work. "But do you love flowers so well that you are willing to pick them out of the

were streaming from his eyes) won't-

need-the flowers any more. He went quickly away. but his brief words had told the story. Lill won't need the flowers any more, but they will grow above her and birds will sing around her just the same.

Go to H. B. Cochran's Drug Store, 137 North Queen street, for Mrs. Freeman's New Na-tional Dycs. For brightness and durability of color, are unequaled. Color from 2 to 5 pounds. Directions in Englist and German. Price. 15 cents.

A Significant Fact.

A Significant Fact. The cheapest medicine in use is Thomas' Ec-lectric Oil, because so very little of it is re-quired to effect a cure. For croup, diphtheria, and diseases of the lungs and throat, whether used for bathing the chest or throat, for taking internally or inhaling, ft is a matchless com-pound. For sale atH. E. Cochran's Drug Store, 137 North Queen street.

The Bound Unloosed.

The Bound Unloosed. Chas. Thompson, Franklin Street, Buffalo, says: "I have suffered for a long time with constipation, and tried almost every purza-tive advertised, but only resulting in tempo-rary relief, and after constipation still more aggravated." I was told about your Spring Blossom and tried it. I can now say I am cured and though some months have elapsed, still remain so. I shall, however, always keep some on hand in case of old complaint returning." Price 50 cents. For sale at H. B. Cochran's Drug Store, 137 North Queen street.

MEDICAL.

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THE GREAT CURE

RHEUMATISM.

As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS,

It cleanses the system of the aerid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize. **Thousand of Cases** of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly re-lieved, in a short time **Perfectly Cured**.

KIDNEY WORT

KIDNEY WORT.

is the most effectual remedy for cleansing the system o all morbid secretions. It should be used in every household as a

SPRING MEDICINE.

Always cures Billousness, Co: stipation, Piles and all Female Diseases.

AT It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in AT It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in AT in cans, one package of which makes six A quarts of medicine. AT Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated AT for the convenience of those who cannot AT readily prepare it. It acts with equal AT efficiency in either form.

GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, \$1. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's,

LOCHER'S

Renowned Cough Syrup!

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(Will send the dry post-paid.)

Jee 27



The great advantage of an iron weir lies in its stability and freedom from attacks by worms. The netting fence runs down to the bottom of the water so as to stop ground-swimming fish. The pound has a net bottom, and when filled with fish is lifted and the fish dipped out with hand

A Great Robin Roost.

In Montgomery county, Mo., the robins made a roosting place on an island for several weeks, coming in from near sundown until dark. On one occasion there was a strong southeast wind, and the channel about three hundred yards wide, and it was deeply interesting to see them sweep down the little valley between the bluffs, and then start out with full headway. Sometimes they swept through my orchard

A Pleasant, Safe, Speedy and Sure Remedy for Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influ-enza, Soreness of the Throat and Chest, Bronchitts, Whooping Cough, Spit-ting of Blood, Inflammation of the Lungs, and all Disenses of the Chestand Air Passages. This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient qualities for the cure of all kinds of Lung Diseases. Price 25 cents. Pre-pared only and sold by CHAS. A. LOCHER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST NO. 9 EAST KING STREET. 016-11 READ THIS -USE-



A CERTAIN, SAFE AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR

COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT.

HOARSENESS, ASTIIMA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR BREAST,

And all Diseases of the

THROAT AND LUNGS.

For the relief of Consumptives in all stages of the discase. For sale only at

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BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

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L. M. FLYNN'S,

No. 42 WEST KING STREET. REVISED NEW TESTAMENT.

THE REVISED VERSION

-OF THE-



FOR SALE AT THE

BOOK STORE

JOHN BAER'S SONS. 15 and 17 NORTH QUEEN STREET,

-08-

came back." The boy burst into tears. "Come with me to the florist's and your sister shall have a nice boquet." The little fellow was soon bounding

"I suppose that's my bizness, an' none

"Oh, certainly, but you surely cannot expect to sell these faded flowers." "Sell 'em ! who wants to sell 'em. I'm

goin' to take 'em to Lill." "Oh, oh! Lill is your sweetheart, I

"No, Lill is not my sweetheart ; she' my sick sister," said the boy, as his eyes flashed and his dirty chin quivered—"Lill's

been sick a long time, an' lately she talked of nothin' but flowers an' birds, but mother told me this mornin' that Lill

would die b b-before the flowers an' birds

٠.

o' yourn.

see "

home with his treasure. Next day he

HOTELS.

LANCASTER, PA.

