The Lancaster Intelligencer.

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Cassimeres, Worsteds, Tricots and Cheviots,

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Call and see the large and elegant display and get posted in the prices. Suits made to order from $16 to $40. My stock of

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At bottom prices, all our own manufacture—no Shoddy Clothing. A man can get the best Ten Dollar All Wool Suit at Centre Hall sold in America. While this is a specialty, yet all our Clothing is sold proportionately cheap. Buying your Clothing at Centre Hall you save one profit. Our Custom Department is full and complete. If you want a Cheap Business Suit you can have it made to order (all wool) from Fifteen to Twenty-five Dollars. Dress Suits from Eighteen to Forty Dollars. And remember you have the Largest Stock and the Best Variety to select from, and satisfaction in every way guaranteed. We are prepared to make up at short notice and in the best style and at the lowest prices. Our Cutters are Firt-Class. Our stock of

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Is full and complete. Don't fail to call and look through Centre Hall before you make your Fall and Winter purchase. You will find willing hands to show you through the immense stock of Woolens. Overcoats by the hundred for Men, Youths, Boys and Children.

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A TRUE TONIC. SURE APPETISER.

IRON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic; especially

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It enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. It acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as *Tasting the Food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc.* The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all druggists. Write for the A B C Book, 32 pp. of useful and amusing reading—*sent free.*

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Wines, Brandies, Gins, Old Rye Whiskies, &c.,

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GIBSON'S WHISKY BOTTLED A SPECIALTY.

WHAT SHE SHOULD DO.

A Few Suggestions of Importance on a Subject of Interest to the Ladies.

And Certain Facts Which Should be Known by All Women.

From the Home Journal, New York.

A short time since an article appeared in the columns of this paper, being a synopsis of a lecture delivered by a prominent woman before a well-known New England society. This article dealt so directly with the needs of women, and contained so many hints which were valuable, that it naturally attracted no little attention, and has, we learn, been a subject of comment in social circles in nearly every part of the land. Realizing that no subject can be of more vital importance, as well as interest to all readers, than the condition of the women of America, we have collected and prepared with considerable care, additional facts bearing upon the same subject.

The ladies of this country have been more observed and talked about than those of any other land, and Europeans always notice their characteristics—usually with admiration. Sara Bernhardt declared she did not see how anyone could resist falling in love with "those pretty American ladies." She might have added, that even her far-famed French nation would find it difficult to equal, much less excel, American women in quickness of perception and brilliancy of intellect. The minds and manners of American women are all that can be desired; but it is a lamentable fact that their physical frames are far inferior in comparison with their social and mental characteristics. The women of England are noted for their florid health; those of Germany for their strong constitutions, and the ladies of France for their exuberance of spirits; but American women possess no one of these qualities in any prominence, and all of them only in a slight degree. The reason for this must be plain to every careful observer. Sedentary ways, devotion to fashion—but above all and more than all, carelessness and indifference to daily habits and duties, have rendered the women of this land far less strong and healthy than it is either their duty or privilege to be. This irregular and indifferent manner of living brings about the most serious results and is both directly and indirectly of untold injury to the race. The cause, therefore, being manifestly under the control of the women themselves, the power to remove it must naturally be under their control also. American women can possess just as charmed lives as though they lived in Europe or any foreign land, if they only desire and determine to do so

The primary cause of suffering from disease is impure blood. The performance of the natural functions of womanhood and motherhood is not a disease, nor should it be treated as such, and to maintain one's health the organs which make and purify the blood must be preserved in, or restored to, their normal condition. These organs are the kidneys and liver.

It is the office of the kidneys to take from the blood the poisonous matter which has been collected from all parts of the body and pass it off from the system. If they are impaired in their action they cannot do this, the poison accumulates, *all* the organs in the body which are sustained by the blood are weakened and give way, and finally the kidneys and contiguous organs become the source of great pain, and without prompt relief death is certain.

It is the office of the liver to extract other impurities from the blood and utilize a portion of them for digestion. If the liver is disordered all forms of dyspepsia occur, the bowels cannot expel the waste matter and the most distressing inconveniences follow. This is especially true in the case of women. And if the bowels are thus inactive and overloaded the neighboring organs, which are particularly dependent for their right action upon the state of the liver, bowels and kidneys, become displaced and the consequences which ensue are too well-known to require restatement in a suggestive article of this kind. The secret, however, of preventing these manifold disorders is to keep the kidneys and liver in perfect working condition. This is reason, this is science, and it appeals with force to the suffering women of America.

When the body is in a healthy condition then come beauty of complexion, elasticity of step, hopefulness of disposition, and comfort and happiness in the duties and responsibilities of a family. There is, therefore, every incentive to secure and preserve buoyant health.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the remedy described in the lecture to which reference has already been made, is receiving, as it certainly merits, the most careful attention and the trial of the women of the land. It is a pure and simple vegetable remedy which is now doing more to bring health and strength to the American women than any one thing which has ever been discovered. It acts directly upon the liver, kidneys and adjacent organs, soothes any inflammation, allays all pain and places those organs in a condition to bring health to the body and happiness to the life. The manufacturers of this great remedy, as we learn from the lecture, have the written thanks of thousands of women—many of them of great prominence—but these letters are very properly regarded as too sacred for publication. No true woman is pleased to have her physical troubles flaunted in the eyes of the world.

The unquestionable value of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is all the more manifest from the fact that heretofore no adequate remedy for the ills of women has ever been discovered; nor have the medical profession ever been able to assist woman in her troubles as she deserves. This is, perhaps, largely due to the presence of so much bigotry and intolerance in that profession. The history of medicine is a history which illustrates to the fullest the blighting effect of bigotry and intolerance. Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, was driven out of England. Jenner, the father of vaccination, was oppressed and scoffed at. Thompson, the founder of the Thompsonian theory, was the victim of a hateful conspiracy. Morton, in Massachusetts, who introduced the use of ether in surgical operations, was charged with witchcraft, and yet the discoveries of these men are to-day reorganized as of infinite benefit to the race. It is the solemn duty of every physician in the land to take advantage of every opportunity which is within his reach: not to promote the interests of this or that school, but to heal the people of their infirmities. All have witnessed death-bed scenes and felt that if skill were equal to disease death might have been postponed many years ago—that science (if use were made of all the agencies she has revealed) was equal to a cure.

How many a time in the experience of all has this been illustrated! A cold is contracted, it refuses to yield to a fixed form of treatment, the physician may not be candid enough to call in the aid of other schools, or of independent agencies, and the dear one dies because the doctor will not exhaust *every expedient* known to the world for relief! If he have the courage of his covictions and employs outside agencies, he is visited with expulsion from the society of his fellows, and, forsooth, becomes what they choose to call a "quack." When they have exhausted all the agencies approved by their schools they "shirk the responsibility" of the death of their patient by advising a trip to Colorado, or Florida, or a voyage to Europe! Such treatment may be in accordance with the "code of ethics," but in the view of the unprejudiced public it is downright cruelty, if it may not be even more strongly characterized.

There is no reason, however, why the women in this land should not possess the best of health and spirits. The character of the country, the activity of her surroundings and the opportunities afforded for recovering lost health and retaining the same are greater than those of any other land on the face of the globe. By a careful observance of the plain and simple laws of health; by a watchful care over daily habits and duties, and by a regulation of the life with the remedy above named, which has become so prominent and valuable, there is no reason why all the desirable things we have mentioned may not be secured in their highest degree. It is therefore a matter of importance that all women give this subject the attention which it deserves, and the care which they are able to bestow, conscious that their efforts are certain to bring them perfect health and long and happy lives.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17, 1881.

AMONG THE MENNONITES.

COMPARISONS OF GERMANY AND LANCASTER COUNTY.

Glimpses into the Social Life of the Bavarian Farmer.

KUHBORNCHENSHOF, NEAR KATZEWEILE, IN THE RHENISH PALATINATE, BAVARIA, GERMANY, August 28, 1881.

Special Correspondence INTELLIGENCER.

It is now Sunday morning, and at about half-past nine there is to be a meeting in the Mennonite meeting house in this small settlement. The people call it *Gottesdienst*, or God's service. It holds about an hour.

Like our people in Lancaster county, these were originally of Swiss origin. The names here, or belonging to the community, are Lattschar, Rink, Weber, Koller, Bachmann and Schowalter; of which it will be noticed that the greater part are also found in Pennsylvania.

My last letter to you described my visit to Crefeld, where the Mennonite community are living in that manufacturing town. There, however, in this little settlement, the people are farmers, living on their own land, and seeming to have prospered, much like our people at home.

I am now tarrying in the city of Speier, on the west side of the Rhine, in Southern Germany; and hearing of this community, or settlement, I concluded to visit it. First I was to take the rail to Kaiserslautern, and there take the post-omnibus for Katzweile, a village at a distance of about five miles. I was told to stay there over night on Saturday, and walk out to the Mennonite community in the morning. However, as I remembered the ways of our people at home, I bethought myself that it would be be better to make myself known the evening before, as there might be some distance to go to meeting, or some arrangement to make which it would be more agreeable to have planned over night. And it was fortunate for myself that I did so.

Having been left by the post-wagon at Katzeweile, at a small public house, the landlord had just consented to send me over in charge of a young girl, when he caught sight of two of the Mennists with a wagon. On the road I had seen a party of market-women coming home in a wagon drawn by cows, a common sight in this country, but these Mennonites had good horses and were very polite in arranging a seat for me on a large bundle of straw. Some of the people on my journey who had learned that I am from America seemed to be quite interested in me, while I found persons about as good at asking questions as the Yankees at home. Thus in one of the towns I passed through I went into a shop to get something. I had spoken of being in a hurry for the omnibus, and the man wanted to know "Where are you going?" I said, "to Katzeweile." "Have you relations there?" "No, sir." "What did you come from France for?" "I did not come from France." As I spoke German poorly, or perhaps used some French words, he inferred that I was from France.

I had asked the young Mennonites, of whom I have before spoken, to what house I would better go in the settlement, and when they drew near they said that I should go to their house. The house was good sized and very well built; not, however furnished with rag carpets, like so many of our farmers' houses at home, but with sanded floors and stone.

Before supper the mother of the family (who had seven daughters and one son) asked me what I would have. I answered a glass of milk, warm from the cow. A noble glass was brought me with cake sprinkled with cinamon. After while their regular supper was ready, and they seemed to think it not nice enough to invite me to sit down, but I desired to do so, being glad to see the manner of living. Before going to the table all the family stood a few moments as if in silent prayer, and again in the same manner after eating. Besides those already mentioned, there were a widowed aunt and the husband of one of the daughters. The latter was one of those with whom I rode home. The supper was potato soup, this being the only article of foood on the table. A deep dish of soup was set at each end, and each member of the family provided with plate and spoon; some of the plates being tin. The soup contained mashed potatoes and bread, butter and herbs, but no meat. It was good. I think that one of the family said to me, "You have meat in America." I understood that their usual food is potatoes and milk. They seem, however, to have plenty of rye bread. They also had some beautiful white bread, made for Sunday. To read of such simplicity of living it might be supposed that the people are poor. This family has, however, 80 acres, six cows besides calves, and as I have already said, horses. Food is doubtless expensive, however, butter being now about 31 cents a pound. It will be found that where people eat so sparingly they eat more frequently.

This settlement no longer has an unpaid ministry as with us. Until lately they had; but a few years ago they concluded to employ a minister. However, he is not heavily paid. He preaches by turns in three different settlements, and receives a salary of about $180, having too a wife and infant. There are larger communities, however, which pay as much as $250 to $450.

There was no organ in the little church which I visited to-day, and in most respects it seemed as simple as some Mennonite meetings that I have seen in Lancaster county. One marked difference is that all the prayers seemed to be read from a book. I may add that none of the women wore white caps, a few wore black caps or head-dresses, but the greater part appeared without any and with hair very neatly braided.

The ancestors of these people came from Switzerland in 1715, and there are still small Mennonite settlements in that country.

The first who came from Switzerland to the place I have to-day visited seems to have built himself a log house; the country being nearly covered with wood with wild animals therein. Others joined him until the little settlement numbered eight families. But counting all in the country round belonging to this church, it is said to have ninety-four baptized persons. They baptize at the age of thirteen. They are no longer in this part of Germany allowed to purchase exemption from military service; all who are drawn must serve without any exception.

There was given me to-day a list of most of the Mennonite communities in Europe. Some of the names in Germany will be very familiar to our people at home, such as Stauffer, Lehmann, Neff, Krehbill, Muselman, Bar and Landes.

Before closing I will add a few words on the language. As spoken in South Gemany it is softened as *reyer* or *reschen* for *regen*, rain. Among the Mennonites I caught the sound of *moryets* for *morgens*, and *obits* or *owats* for *abends*. It is quite probable that one familiar with the "Pennsylvania Dutch," of Lancaster county would find great resemblance in it to the language spoken among the Mennonites here.

P. E. GIBBONS.

ANIMAL INSTINCT.

MARVELS OF BRUTE CREATION.

Stories of Birds and Beasts.

A turkey gobbler of Lincoln, Ill., drove a hen from her nest and sat upon the eggs until they were hatched, is now looking after the brood of four little chicks.

A mother sparrow tumbled a little one out of its nest in a tree in Hartford, and a cat started for it. Two birds attacked the cat with so much vigor that she was compelled to retreat.

The Albany (Ga.) *News and Advertiser* tells of a deer that sprang into a train just after passing Walker's station, and in its fright ran through the baggage car, both doors of which were wide open.

A chicken hawk swooped down into the garden of Charles F. Boshen, West Troy, N. Y., and captured a single sparrow out of the flocks that frequented the premises. That very day all the other sparrows disappeared.

B. W. Scott, of Hawkinsville, Ga., bears witness to a breed of chickens on the place of David E. Smithhart, of Wilcox county, that have no feathers but a silken fur or down. They are clumsy in action and shape, and unable to fly up to roost.

A little daughter of Charles Neubertz, of Wyandotte, Mo., found a nest of quail's eggs, and placed them in a cornucopia in the house. A few days later it was discovered that some of the eggs had hatched, and the quail were in the act of breaking their shell.

At Nakkoo, in the island of Lapland, an eagle was shot that had a brass chain about its neck to which was fastened a little tin box enclosing a slip of paper on which was written in Danish, "Caught and set free again in 1792, by N. and C. Anderson Boetod, in Falster, Denmark."

A dog that hears through an ear trumpet and wears spectacles belongs to Patrick Nichols of Milwaukee, Wis. This animal is said to be 35 years of age, and has lost his hearing and sight, and his master for his many years of fidelity procured these aids to cheer him. A set of artificial teeth are also being made for him.

A cat belonging to a lady of Jersey City Heights awoke her mistress hurriedly at 2 o'clock at night. She arose, and going out upon the landing, saw a man upon the stairway in the act of striking a match. Seizing the cat, the lady threw it upon the burglar, who ran into the street shrieking with pain from scratches on his face.

Dr. Barton of Los Angelos had a pointer dog, Don, that he left with a friend twenty-five miles from home while he took a six months' tour over the country. The very day the doctor reached home the dog trotted into town to meet his old master, and had not before shown any disposition to leave his new place, twenty five miles away.

A fox caught a hen of G. W. Walden's, of Alexander county, away from home in a pasture field and dined on her. Her brood of chickens stood around next morning sorrowful, lonesome, and uncared for, until a young rooster came and took them in charge. He has scratched for them, clucked for them, and cared for them ever since.

An English fox terrier made a break after a rabbit in a thick covert near London, and did not return. After several days' search he was given up as lost. Thirteen days afterwards he was released alive by a wood-chopper who heard a low muffled bark nearly under his feet. He had been stopped in his attempts to get out by the roots of a tree. During the interval he had neither food or water.

A two-year-old child of S. J. Drinkwater, of White Plains, N. Y., while playing in the street, was supposed by his dog to be in danger of being run over. He jumped into the street, threw his front legs about the child and endeavored to pull it to the sidewalk. Finding that he was unable to accomplish this, he pushed the child down and spread himself over it, with his forelegs outside, in which position he remained until the horse and carriage passed.

A Fire Dog.

Carlo, a brindle bulldog, belonging to Ed Clark, of Norwich, Conn., discovered a fire in a stall occupied by a valuable horse. It was night, and Carlo rushed into the stall, pulled the burning blanket from the horse, took it into the street and, returning to the stable, attempted to put out the fire in the straw with his feet. He succeeded in scratching the straw away from the already terribly burned beast, and then with almost human intelligence endeavored to loosen the halter which held the horse a prisoner. But assistance came to him and he was relieved. Carlo and the horse were badly burned.

Beef Eaters.

A man attempted to cross Caddo Lake, Texas, in a skiff containing a quarter of beef, when he was hotly pursued by a school of allegators. Eight of them tried to upset the boat, but by hard rowing the boatman reached a cypress tree, seized it and abandoned the skiff. The next day two fishermen who were crossing the lake heard his cries and went to his assistance. The alligators attacked the rescuers, but by a dexterous use of their oars and a double-barreled shotgun they succeeded in keeping the enemy at bay until the unfortunate man, more dead that alive, could be gotten out of the tree and rowed safely to shore.

Beer Guzzling Bruin.

At Castle Park, Hot Springs, Col., a good-natured visitor presented the bear with a bottle of beer. The apparent relish with which the bear emptied it caused him to present another, the generous visitor drinking a glass to each bottle by the bear. This continued for two hours, at which time bruin had indulged in nineteen bottles of beer, and his friend had gotten himself on the outside of nineteen glasses of the foamy stuff. The only difference to be discovered between the two was that bruin was quiet and docile, and walked to the end of his chain with his usual dignified tread, while the man imagined that he was the Czar of All the Russias, and was momentarily expecting to hear an explosive missile burst about him. He was finally conveyed home "upon a shutter," while the bear quietly walked his beat and looked anxiously for the appearance of another fun-loving visitor.

A Music Teacher.

A wren built her nest in a box on a New Jersey farm. The occupants of the farm house saw the mother teach her young to sing. She sat in front of them and sang her whole song very distinctly. One of the young then attempted to imitate her. After proceeding through a few notes its voice broke, and it lost the tune. The mother immediately recommenced where the young one had failed, and went very distinctly through with the remainder. The young bird made a second attempt, commencing where it had ceased before and continuing the song as long as it was able; and when the note was again lost the mother began anew where it stopped and completed it. Then the young one resumed the tune and finished it. This done, the mother sang over the whole series of notes a second time with great precision, and a second of the young attempted to follow her. The wren pursued the same course with this as with the first, and so on with the third and fourth. This was repeated day after day and several times a day.

A Slaughter of Wolves

A sheep raiser of Dayton, Wis., carried a gun in driving his stock home, as wolves were known to be prowling about. He soon saw two old wolves and five three-quarters grown whelps wrangling over a dead sheep. He fired into them with a charge of No. 4 shot, when war began. Immediately the whole seven came bounding toward him, and before he had time to climb a tree they were full upon him. He reversed the gun and used it for a club. The fight lasted half an hour, and so savage and ferocious were the wolves that as one after another of their number received a death-stroke from the old musket, they pounced upon their fallen comrade and proceeded to devour him. At this juncture the farmer would rush in with his gun and kill another, hauling one or both of the dead bodies back to the tree near which the fight took place. He did this, he afterwards said, to save their carcass, as there is a bounty of $11 on each wolf killed in Waupaca county. After the half hour skirmish the seven wolves lay dead at the farmer's feet.

FOREST SCENES.

Interesting Case of Devotion Shown by a Monkey.

Dr. F. S. Oswald, in St. Nicholas.

On the third evening after our departure from Bogota we encamped on the banks of the Rio Patamayo (a tributary of the Amazon), in a grove of majestic adansonias, or monkey fig-trees. High over our heads we heard an incessant grunting and chattering, but the evening was too far advanced for us to distinguish the little creatures that moved in the top branches of the tall trees. The next morning, however, the noise recommenced, and we saw that the grunters were a sort of small raccoons, and the chatterer a troop of monos, or capuchin monkeys.

After a consultation with the Indians, we fastened our monkey, Billy, to a string and made him go up the tree as high as we could drive him without betraying our presence to his relatives. We had no traps for catching them, but our plan was to let them come near enough for us to shoot one of the mothers without hurting her babies. Billy's rope, as we had expected, got entangled before long, and finding himself at the end of his tether, he began to squeal, and his cries soon attracted the attention of his friends in the tree top. We heard a rustling in the branches, and presently an old ring-tail made his appearance, and, seeing a stranger, his chattering at one brought down a troop of his companions, mostly old males, though. Mother-monkeys with babies are very shy, and those in the tree top seemed to have some idea that all was not right.

Their husbands, though, came nearer and nearer, and had almost reached Billy's perch, when all at once their leader slipped behind a tree like a dodging squirrel, and at the same moment we heard from above a fierce, long-drawn scream. A harpy eagle was circling around the tree-top, and coming down with a sudden swoop, he seized one luckless mother-monkey that had not had time to reach a hiding place. The poor thing held on to her branch with all her might, knowing that her life and baby's were at stake; but the eagle caught her by the throat, and his throttling clutch at last made her relax her grip, and with a single flop of his mighty wings, the harpy raised himself some twenty feet, mother, baby and all. Then we witnessed the most curious instance of maternal devotion and animal instinct—unless I should call it presence of mind; when branch after branch slipped from her grip and all hope was over, the mother with her own hands tore her baby from her neck and flung it down into the tree, rather than have it share the fate she knew to be in store for herself. I stood up and fired both barrels of my gun after the robber, but without effect; the rascal already had ascended to a height of at least two hundred feet, and he flew off with his victim dangling from between his claws.

Advice to travelers—Buy a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup—the only thing to stop a Hack.

It is Worth a Trial.

"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about, and was an old worn out man all over, and could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth the trial.—(Father).

se15-2wd&w

Fell Down.

Mr. Albert Anderson, York street, Buffalo, fell down stairs and severely bruised his knee. A few applications of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil entirely cured me. For sale at H. B. Cochran's Drug Store, 137 North Queen street, Lancaster

Second Edition of Job.

Mrs. Ogden, N. Division Street, Buffalo, says: "I cannot be too thankful that I was induced to try your Spring Blossom. I was at one time afraid I should never be able to get out again. I seemed to be a second edition of Job without his patience; my face and body were one vast collection of boils and pimples; since taking one bottle of your Spring Blossom I am quite cured, all eruptions have disappeared, and I feel better than I have in a long time." Price 50 cents. For sale at H B. Cochran's Drug Store, 137 North Queen street, Lancaster.

An Entire Success.

It has been proved by the most reliable testimony that Thomas' Eclectric Oil is an entire success in curing the most inveterate cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, and wounds of every description. For sale at H. B. Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen street, Lancaster.

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