

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XVIII—No. 62.

LANCASTER, PA., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1881

Price Two Cents.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S ADVERTISEMENT.
GRAND DISPLAY
—OF—
NEW THINGS
—FOR—
FALL AND WINTER
—AT—
JOHN WANAMAKER'S
PHILADELPHIA.

IRISH SHAWLS.
Now is a good time to choose here. Between \$20 and \$50 you do not expect to be beaten. JOHN WANAMAKER. Next-door circle, Chestnut-street entrance.

DRESS NOVELTIES.
Cashmere with self-colored silk flannel flouncing embroidered in same cashmere. All we find a month ago, except one, are gone; and more come. Three patterns of embroidery: brown, olive, bronze, garnet, and green cashmere. \$28 to \$35. JOHN WANAMAKER. Third-circle, southeast from centre.

BLACK VELVETS.
Velvet in ten grades, 50 cents to \$1.50 below 50 cents none. Velvet is among the latest of goods to judge. The best way to buy is either to see a good many sorts or trust an expert. JOHN WANAMAKER. Next-door circle, Chestnut-street entrance.

TURKEY-RED FOR QUILTINGS.
\$1.00 to \$1.50. JOHN WANAMAKER. Next-door circle, northeast from centre.

TURKEY-RED TABLE-CLOTHS FROM AUSTRIA.
Some of the very same goods have found their way into other houses here. Compare prices. We ought to be an eighth below; for we always have Philadelphia merchants, save the importers' profits. Some kinds are here only blue and red, for example. JOHN WANAMAKER. City-hall square entrance, next-door circle.

LACES.
More rich than Paris; mostly combinations of crepe, tulle and satin. We buy nothing in richness but get the styles that we can't make, or to get new styles quickly. Hand-knit tulle, of a sort that we have always kept when we could get it. We have been out of it for months. Last summer we found them at St. Gall, Switzerland. We have them at twenty per cent. below our old prices, by saving the importers' profit. New lace at 25 cents every yard. JOHN WANAMAKER. Ten counties, southwest from centre.

HANDKERCHIEFS.
Before new silk handkerchiefs come we are selling the old at 10 to 20 cents. The quality is good and all the lower quality at 10. There's nothing against them but the patterns. Of course the best 20 cent. handkerchiefs are to be chosen. JOHN WANAMAKER. Outer circle, west from Chestnut-street entrance.

BEDDING.
Blanket buyers differ. Some want all-wool, some want heavy and softness, some want soft wearing qualities, and know them when they see them; some want high fineness and are willing to pay for it. We have all the goods. Here you can choose between different brands and know the quality. If you are not a judge, you can find out just what a blanket is by asking. That's the advantage of buying of a house that has no secrets about goods. JOHN WANAMAKER. Market-street, Middle-entrance.

DRESS GOODS.
Here are stripes of serge and cloth hard to do justice to. The stripes are 1 1/2 inches wide. The serge, of course, of a variety of colors. The satin stripes is the identical one. It is made of two sets of 1/2 inch cross bars, which alternate with each other. For ease of understanding look at one set of these bars separately. It is made of the finest material. The other set of bars. It is made of the finest material. The advantage of buying of a house that has no secrets about goods. JOHN WANAMAKER. Third-circle, southeast from centre.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.
Black and blue dress goods and all-wool dresses, used for trimmings, and over-dresses; better for trimmings; 75 cents. A finer fabric than we've had before at the price. JOHN WANAMAKER. Next-door circle, Chestnut-street entrance.

LACES FROM EUROPE.
Hitherto we have applied the peculiar principles of our trade to the buying and selling of laces. I. e., we have bought as well as we could and sold as low as we could. Our lace trade has grown out of all proportion to our other trade. Now we begin to buy largely abroad. This is only carrying out our principles more fully. We bought last summer about \$100,000 worth of laces of the manufacturers in various parts of Europe; and saved at least \$20,000 thereby. This saving we have now, and knowing the generous trade to come, we have higher grades of laces and greater variety. JOHN WANAMAKER. Ten counties, southwest from centre.

NEW EMPLOYMENT.
Upholstery cloths and fringes; very rich. Madras curtains of new patterns, cross stripes and daisies. Batisse, Holland and silk with Madras curtains inserted. JOHN WANAMAKER. Northwest gallery.

Lancaster Intelligencer.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 12, 1881.
MacVeagh's Battles.
Attended Inside History of the Trouble Over Chandler's Nomination.
Dispatch from Washington to New York on Nov. 11.
"There was a curious complication," said a well-informed, ex-politician, "about the MacVeagh-Blaine imbroglio in the cabinet, commencing with the appointment of Mr. Chandler as solicitor general. The thing, as you may not know, was arranged between Garfield and Blaine before MacVeagh was selected for the cabinet. The object was to have Chandler where he could look after the Grant and Conkling people and checkmate any scheme they might have. It was not precisely what Chandler wished, but he consented. MacVeagh first heard of Chandler's appointment on his arrival in Washington one morning from Philadelphia and his spirit rose to the highest pitch. Driving directly to the White House, he demanded of Garfield what it meant. No man was ever in a more beligerent frame of mind than MacVeagh was then. Garfield was not prepared for such an exhibition and was not successful in his attempt to mollify the attorney general, who, however, was satisfied in his hand, was the most earnest individual the president had seen. He did not stop to mince things, and telling Garfield what he thought would become of his administration with such goings on, informed the president he could have his resignation there and then; but he would make things hot whichever way he decided. "Old boy," said Garfield, "let us sit down and talk about it." This, you know, was Garfield's way. Probably there are hundreds of persons who feel a pride in having been familiarly slapped on the shoulder and called an old boy by Garfield. It is generally well, but not with MacVeagh. He was in no such humor. Evincing a disrespect for that sort of thing, he asked Garfield what he was going to do about it, as he was ready to take the return train if that was his will. "It ended in an understanding that MacVeagh should stay and fight Chandler. If he could prevent his confirmation it would be all right, Garfield agreeing that nothing should be done to put Chandler through. The fight should be between MacVeagh and Chandler. "Afterwards Garfield explained that this course was the alternative for withdrawing Chandler's name outright, which would have made things disagreeable. As MacVeagh rather enjoyed the presidency of the United States, the secretary of state, or some other high personage, he was satisfied. Everybody knows how it came out. Chandler was beaten by one vote—Don Cameron's—a wheel within a wheel not necessary to explain now. "Precisely how much Garfield cared for Chandler is not known. Blaine's conduct was inexplicable. When Chandler consented to accept the solicitorship he was assured he would not be hindered by his confirmation, that would be taken care of. But Garfield contracted with MacVeagh to keep hands off, and Blaine never lifted a finger for Chandler, whose confirmation might at any moment have been secured had Blaine chosen to say the word. I am not good at the heart of Chandler's feelings now; but some of his New England friends are not enthusiastic for Blaine. In fact, the seed for a great deal of hard feeling was sown, and it is said to have sprouted and to promise vigorous growth. "As quarrels are said frequently to make fast friendships, so it became with Garfield and MacVeagh. It was not long after this that the attorney general began to crowd the secretary of state hard at the White House. As between Garfield and MacVeagh, the latter was far the stronger, wilder and dominated the president. Between Garfield and Blaine the feeling was at times such as bodes disruption, although on the surface there was not much evidence of it.

Grant and Arthur.
Grant Denies his Alleged "Designs."
Correspondence of the Public Ledger.
The Tribune publishes a Washington dispatch containing sundry extraordinary statements concerning General Grant, and Gen. Grant's alleged overshadowing influence over President Arthur. It is creating, naturally, no little stir in political circles. The general interpretation put upon it, is that this Washington blast is the first gun in the warfare which Mr. Blaine and the anti-Blaine party are waging about the vacancy of the presidency. The only argument of the Tribune over President Arthur's nomination, that he has already offered two or three missions to two or three friends, precisely as if he were president; that "he desires to have Mr. J. R. Young, of the New York Herald, appointed minister to Japan, and to make a vacancy there, by resigning; that Blaine transferred to Vietnam; (3) that Mr. Cramer is to have a better legation than the Swiss, which General Garfield gave him, and General Baden; (4) that the president should think it not politic to displace Gen. Merritt, if not consolation elsewhere; (5) that "Gen. Grant, with a frankness which must be acknowledged, says that Garfield men ought to be put out without any nonsense and 'our friends' put in their places, and he seems confident that this will be done. Your correspondent has seen General Grant with reference to these several allegations, and, as a matter of public interest not less than of justice to himself and them as false and malicious. He says he has not sought in any way to influence the president in the manner imputed to him; that, as regards Mr. Chaffee, the latter was politically hostile to him at Chicago, and was never considered a "Grant man," and, as for his "intimate financial relations with him," "the fact is," said the general, "I have never been interested with him in any transaction to the extent of a dollar." As to his "wishing to have Blaine out of the cabinet," General Grant says that is about the only truthful item in the entire indictment. He wishes him out because he believes he is not a fit man to be there. The only argument of the Tribune over President Arthur's nomination, that he has already offered two or three missions to two or three friends, precisely as if he were president; that "he desires to have Mr. J. R. Young, of the New York Herald, appointed minister to Japan, and to make a vacancy there, by resigning; that Blaine transferred to Vietnam; (3) that Mr. Cramer is to have a better legation than the Swiss, which General Garfield gave him, and General Baden; (4) that the president should think it not politic to displace Gen. Merritt, if not consolation elsewhere; (5) that "Gen. Grant, with a frankness which must be acknowledged, says that Garfield men ought to be put out without any nonsense and 'our friends' put in their places, and he seems confident that this will be done. 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THE CITY IS FULL OF CLOTHING HOUSES
And it is a good deal to say that one is unlike all the rest. First, in its dealings; and it is surprising that one house should differ much from another. Selling clothing is so simple a matter that it is likely one would suppose to be done in very much the same way in all parts of the city; but to think that there is one house ahead of all the rest, and to be ahead in all the dealing is to deal on a higher plane, in a more liberal way, and to be the buyer more well-founded confidence without loss of the merchant's safety. We want what belongs to us, viz:
A FAIR PROFIT,
and we want you to have what belongs to you, viz:
A LIBERAL MONEY'S WORTH,
One way to arrive at this result is to mark a price in plain figures on everything we sell, which price is absolute, and to let you buy what you like, go away, and come and trade back again if you want to. We find by experience that this liberal way is harmless to us. Of course customers like it, and it makes quick and steady dealing. We do not want you to bring back what you buy. It would cost us money every time, but we would rather you every time bring back what you buy. This is really the whole philosophy of our dealing. The clothing trade of the present day requires a great variety of patterns, which people like, because everybody likes to choose out of many rather than out of few. There are just two things we never alter, viz: **THE PRICE and THE TERMS.** The **Price of every Garment is Plainly Marked, and the Terms are Strictly Cash.** With this understanding customers never waste time in trading, but select with the knowledge that if they change their minds afterwards they can bring the clothes back and have their money.

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ONE OF THE LATEST
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WITH WHOLE BACKS.

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THE LEADER OF FASHION,
OPPOSITE THE GRAPE HOTEL

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COHO & WILEY,
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GOOD, CLEAN FAMILY COAL
Also, Hay and Straw by the bale or ton. Farmers and others in want of Superior Manure will find it to their advantage to call Yarl, Harrisburg Pike. Once, 29 1/2 East Chestnut street. ag17-tt

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A. C. Yates & Co
LEADING POPULAR CLOTHIERS
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HAVE NOW ON HAND SUCH AN ASSORTMENT OF GOODS FOR FALL AND WINTER, THAT IT WOULD BE HARD FOR A PURCHASER TO LEAVE THE STORE DIS-SATISFIED.

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