

# The Lancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, PA., THURSDAY JANUARY 19, 1882.

Price Two Cents.

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THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 19, 1882.  
The Laying on of Hands.

A Discussion of the Subject by a Statuologist.

For the last few years we have found it best to advocate the truth, no matter what the ideas and prejudices of the world might be, in regard to the subject under consideration. We are fully aware, that what we have to say in regard to the laying on of hands, for the curing of diseases, is counter to the views held by most spiritualists, as well as the public generally; but we are prepared to demonstrate our experience, and demand a thorough investigation before our strictures are condemned or inadvertently set aside. We wish, however, to be distinctly understood, at the beginning of our remarks, that we do not deny that cures may have sometimes, apparently, resulted from the laying on of hands, but we differ materially, as to the cause of their having been effected, and aver, that where one person has been relieved, there has been, at least ten failures that have never been taken into the account.

The reason of this disparity is easily accounted for, by those who have made the subject their study, and will be found in the fact, that the "magnetic influence" which was supposed to exist, and to which the cures were ascribed, has no existence in nature, and that where there was no faith, belief or a supposition that there might be virtue in it, no relief was experienced.

It is always best to look at the facts squarely, whether they agree with our ideas or not, and with this in view, we will be obliged to notice some of the remedial agents which have sprung out of the supposed, "Animal Magnetic" influence—but to make the subject perfectly understood, it will be necessary to give a brief history of the origin of the magnetic theory.

The laying on of hands for the cure of diseases is almost coeval with human existence, and ages before the time of Mesmer, the method was practised (no doubt, because it was found necessary to do something to abstract the patient's mind from the disease) or no relief would follow. Mesmer, however, claimed to impart certain curative virtues (which he called "Animal Magnetism") to the patient, when, in truth, the only relief resulting from his practice, was caused by faith or the patient's mind.

In process of time other operators were multiplied, who, no doubt, really believed that all the phenomena resulting from a partial separation of the soul and body, were effects produced by an imaginary magnetic fluid passing out of the fingers during the manipulations which were thought necessary—when, in fact, all the phenomena from clairvoyance to the perfect trance and cataleptic condition are dependent upon the greater or less degree of the abstraction of man's spiritual from his material nature, which abstraction is purely the result of his own unaided act or will power.

In the present age the number of these operators has increased to hundreds, if not to thousands, and as our sole object is to reform the past, we will not do them the injustice to question their motives, and hope that all our future efforts will be for the mutual dissemination of truth, which will afford us the means, as well as the luxury of doing good.

With respect to the possibility of communicating the so-called "animal magnetism" to water, paper or anything else—we asseverate, that such a communication has never been demonstrated, and we only have the assertion of those who have faith, or a belief in the existence of such a fluid, to prove that it does produce the effect that has been ascribed to it. There is no positive or tangible evidence to verify its existence, but many facts to prove it a veritable myth—that has no power per se to effect cures, outside of the faith or belief the patient may have in the efficacy it is supposed to possess.

All the experiments in our investigations of the "animal magnetic" idea were positively adverse to its existence, and as early as 1842, we were fortunate in having subjects who were very sensitive and clairvoyant in all their senses and faculties, and it was through such patients that we received most of the facts in regard to their powers, while in a statuologic condition, and during our experiments to develop their powers of seeing, hearing, tasting, smelling and feeling at a distance, as well as near by, we had the most positive proof that "animal magnetism," electricity, or a nervous fluid, etc., had nothing to do with their discernment or their discrimination, and that all depended upon the clear-mindedness of their senses and faculties, which were able (even independent of their consciousness) to reach out and head with the faculties of other persons (or to read the mind) and thus, to learn and know their thoughts or ideas, even at great distances, independent of contact or an outside influence.

This clear-mindedness of patients has been mistaken by "magnetic" operators for a power, supposed to be within themselves—but was, and is, wholly the result of the patient's clear-minded capabilities. These extraordinary clear-minded powers possessed by all statuologists, cannot be understood nor realized, until the proper investigations are made, and establish the fact that cures cannot be made by magnetism or anything else which is destitute of qualities.

Spirits can effect cures in persons who are benighted by impressing them, or by mind blending.

They can also effect cures by prescribing medicines through mediums, but they cannot do so by magnetism nor by manipulations outside of faith, or the abstraction of the patient's mind from the disease. Faith often does the same.

It is, therefore, impossible that there should be any virtue or curative

power, in any of the bits of paper, water or other substances, supposed to be magnetized by spirits or men, and sent to patient's by mail or otherwise.

Our experience accords most fully with the saying attributed to Christ, which is tersely and positively expressed in the assuring words, as unmistakable as they are true, viz: "Thy Faith hath made the whole."

WM. BAKER FAHNESTOCK, M. D.

The Farm.

Hybrids not Always Barren.  
The general sterility of the mule has given rise to an impression that hybrids are generally sterile, and indeed the term mule and hybrid have become almost synonymous. Scientific agriculturists and other philosophers have even built theories on this supposed universal sterility, and we are not sure but some theories in the popular general science of the day are founded on these supposed facts. But as one swallow does not make a summer, so does not this one great fact about the mule make a general law. Facts opposing this general application of the principle are numerous and must be familiar to most observing persons. One of the most interesting that we have seen recently relates to the progeny of the common buffalo and the domestic cow. The progeny breed freely and are said to be good milkers, and there is even some prospect that the fact may be utilized in the production of a very hardy and valuable race.

It is to be regretted that the race of observers is so limited, while students everywhere abound. Though the fact that hybrids are not necessarily sterile is established by numerous instances if people will only look about them. Few know of it who are studying up these questions, not because they do not exist, but because they are not in the books.

The "post-and-rail" fence, which the most improved sections continually to be the most popular and we may say the most efficient fence; but lumber is getting scarce, and some other material than wood must be substituted. The "hedge fence" in the western states has, within the last ten years, been most extensively introduced, and many believe that is the fence. Next came the iron fence, the common wire fence, followed by the "barbed wire fence," which just now seems to claim the most popularity. But there is still another fence in the West, which is coming in for a full share of popular favor. This is simply a wire fence without bars, woven together similar to a fishing wire, with a large heavy top and bottom wire. This fence, it is said, will completely withstand all kinds of cattle, with no possibility of injury, while it is "no more expensive than the ordinary board fence." As to the real truth of this statement we cannot say, but we should fear that from the lightness of the wire, unless well galvanized, it would succumb to the effects of the weather. One thing, however, seems to be well-established, that iron, in some form, must eventually be the "coming fence" to stay. Wood has become too expensive, but we cannot bring our mind to believe that the live-fence, however it may be esteemed by some, will ever be a fixture in this country.

Stable Cleaning, and we are sorry to say that the evil still exists at the present time at points far away from towns and cities and dense populations, there was nothing so deplorable as the keeping of cow-stables clean. As a common rule they were cleaned out once a week—on Saturday—and then it was not so much on account of the comfort and health of the animals and the convenience and tidiness of the milk, as simply because the pile of manure may be gotten out of the way to allow of the putting up and letting loose of the cattle mornings and evenings. We have seen the manure in the cattle stalls two feet deep of almost clear dung, with the hinder part of the animal at least one foot from the front part, and the cattle being driven out to the pasture field with quantities of fresh dung hanging to their flanks, which from day to day received layer upon layer until it was one disgusting mass and was left there until it became dry and hard and fell off in flakes of its own action. The litter—about a fourth of the quantity cattle now receive—consisted of the stalks of corn-fodder which could not be eaten, the weeds left in the hay, the rake of dirt straw being about the outbuildings, and sometimes mixed with a few leaves from the woods. The food of the dairy cows consisted of musty corn-fodder, second-crop clover and orchard-grass, badly cured, chaff from the winnowings of the threshed grain, oats straw, &c. The cows were of course as thin almost as skeletons, and their product of poor milk was about one-half of what would have been obtained from properly-fed cattle. The fact is that the farmer took no pride in his live stock. The idea of giving them clean stalls, good ventilation and nourishing food, never entered his thoughts, and if it did would have been regarded as an utter waste of money, without any return.

But look at the stables now of the dairy-people! Their stalls are wide, clean and fresh, the cattle themselves are bright and sleek, with no projecting ribs, and pleasant to handle, well-fed, comfortable in every way, and giving two or three times the quantity of milk and as rich as it is abundant. The butter from such cows commands twice the price from its careful manufacture and uniform excellence. At the present time also the farmer feels more pride in his dairy stock than in anything else upon his farm. He finds that they give a double return for all the extra care and cost of their improved treatment, and that he has nothing upon his premises that pays him so well in every respect as they.

Finding so satisfactory a return from this sort of his stock, he extends this extra care in his purchases of sheep and swine, and after a few years of trial he discovers that they pay equally well in proportion as his cows. And in this way progress from year to year, and his methods are patterns for his neighbors, until a whole district is revolutionized and the old harum-scarum ways are utterly abandoned.

An Indian Roasted to Death.  
A prominent Delaware Indian, named Run-About-Six, while hunting in the Delaware district, Indian Nation, with three other Indians, got drunk along with his companions and lay down to sleep by a fire in a large heap of logs. In the course of the night one of the logs rolled on Run-About-Six and roasted him to death.

## Why the Parson Left Kentucky.

A good many years ago, when a certain place in Texas was a very small town, quite a number of prominent citizens went out on a hunting expedition. One night, when they were all gathered around the camp fire, one of the party suggested that each man should give the time and reason for his leaving his native state and coming to Texas, whereupon each in turn told his experience. Judge Blank had killed a man in self-defense, in Arkansas, Gen. Seaboard had fought another man's signature to a check, while another man had come to Texas on account of having two wives. The only man who did not make any disclosures was a sanctimonious-looking old man, who, although a professional gambler, was usually called "Parson."

"Well, Parson, why did you leave Kentucky?"  
"I don't care to say anything about it. Besides it was only a trifle. None of you would believe me anyhow."  
"Out with it! Did you shoot anybody?"  
"No, gentlemen, I did not. Since you want to know so bad I'll tell you. I left Kentucky because I did not build a church."

Deep silence fell on the group. No such excuse for coming to Texas had been heard of before. There was evidently an unexplained mystery at the bottom of it. The "Parson" was called on to furnish more light.  
"Well, gentlemen, you see a congregation raised \$3,000 and turned it over to me to build a church—and I didn't build the church. That's all."

## A Temperance Tale.

Bonham News.  
Sixty cents invested in whisky in the time of 1869 cost Fannin county, Texas, in time and money more than is now arising from the whisky traffic for five years amounted to. We speak of the investment by young Dean. He shot Dan Coulter, and poor Dan passed into the spirit land. Then the McDonalds shot and killed Dean. For this offense they were arrested and after containing the case several times, were tried and convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary. While in jail they were rescued by their friends breaking open the jail and liberating them. Taking this altogether, this sixty cents worth of whisky killed two men, made one widow, caused two men to be incarcerated and kept in jail at an enormous expense to Fannin county, and caused trouble to the families and friends of those two men, and the expense of witnesses and trials in court, and loss of time to the sheriff and posse, put Fannin county to the expense of not less than \$10,000, and that is just about the usual per cent. whisky pays, and pays it in the same way.

Do not trifle with a cough, cold, or affection of the throat, lungs or bronchial tubes. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a positive cure and prevents consumption.

It is the height of folly to wait until you are in bed with disease that may last months, when you can be cured by the Spring Fever Pills. We have known sickly families made the healthiest by its use.

Grateful Misery.  
Mr. Wm. Pomeroy, Bangor, Me., writes: "I have for a long time suffered from continual constipation, making my life a misery, and causing headache and frequent cramps. Mr. Thompson (who has been lately visiting in Bangor) induced me to try the Spring Fever Pills. It has perfectly cured me." Price 50 cents. For sale at H. B. Cochran's drug store, 127 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Small Comfort.  
When you are continually coughing night and day, annoying everybody around you, and hoping it will go away of its own accord, you are running a dangerous chance. Use Dr. Thompson's Electric Oil, an unaltered remedy in all such cases. For sale at H. B. Cochran's drug store, 127 North Queen street, Lancaster.

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## DRY GOODS.

### GREAT BARGAINS.

Givler, Bowers & Hurst,

As we are now going through our stock, taking account, preparatory to the change in our business, we have called out many styles in

## Dress Goods,

IN SHORT ENDS,

which we will sell very cheap. The same may be said of our

## NOTION & HOSIERY DEPARTMENT,

as we have many bargains to offer in this department also. We are also offering a lot of

Brussels and Ingrain Carpets,

IN SHORT ENDS, VERY CHEAP.

## BARGAINS

—IN—

## Towels, Napkins.

—IN—

## Black Cashmeres.

GIVLER, BOWERS & HURST,

25 EAST KING STREET,

LANCASTER, PA.

## CLOTHING.

### WINTER CLOTHING!

As we wish to close out the balance of our

## SWEEPING REDUCTIONS

Throughout our Whole Stock. We have on hand a large stock of

HEAVY SUITS and OVERCOATS,

MARKED AT SUCH LOW PRICES

AS WILL INSURE A READY SALE.

As we only ask that you call and examine our stock and be convinced of what we say

## D. B. Hostetter & Son

Tailors and Clothiers,

24 CENTRE SQUARE,

ASTOR, PA.

## DIARIES,

IN VARIOUS STYLES.

## MANIFOLD BOOKS

For copying letters, invoices, orders in triplicate, copying postal cards, &c.; the best in the world; no press, brush, ink nor water required. Call for circular.

At the Bookstore of

## John Baer's Sons,

Nos. 15 & 17 North Queen Street.

SIGN OF THE BOOK.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR

THREE HOSE TENDERS will be received up to WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1882. All communications to be addressed to GEO. W. ZIMMER, Chairman of Committee on Reorganization of Fire Department.

BY ORDER COMMITTEE.

MEANWHILE AND ABERDEEN.—

That sale of ammunition and weapons of the mind which renders persons incapable of enjoying the pleasures and performing the duties of life completely cured and the patient restored to full and active health. Particular attention given to private diseases of every description by

H. D. LONGAKER, M. D.,

Office, 13 East Walnut street, Lancaster.

Consultation free.

## MINNIE'S LATEST IMPROVED PATENT TOBACCO PRESSES,

For Casing and Rolling Tobacco. Minnie's

MANAGER, DEAR, for cleaning tobacco. All sold on trial on their merits. Wanted to give better satisfaction in every particular than any now in use. If not satisfactory can be returned at my expense. Send for illustrated Circular.

R. B. WINNICH,

Lancaster, Pa.

(22-3rd and 4th)

## CLOTHING.

### A RARE CHANGE.

A SUIT OF

## FINE CLOTHES

—OR AN—

## OVERCOAT

Made Up to Order at Cost Price.

In order to reduce my heavy stock of

## FINE WOOLENS

I shall make them up to order for the NEXT

THIRTY DAYS for cash only at cost price.

This is without exception the greatest reduction ever made in FINE CLOTHES, and is done to make room for my heavy

## Spring Importations,

which we expect to have in stock by the early part of February. We have the sample cards of these goods and are offering the most desirable of securing first choice for SPRING WEAR can do so now, and the goods will be saved for him.

Remember the above reduction is for

Heavy Weights and Cash Only.

## H. GERHART,

TAILOR,

No. 6 East King Street,

## A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

The season of 1881 closed out of the

and successful campaigns in the history of our trade. We congratulate our patrons and ourselves in anticipation of a lively and increased Spring Trade.

In order to meet the demand we have made extensive improvements in our

room and otherwise extended our facilities to prevent our spring offering of

Select and Choice FOREIGN NOVELTIES to arrive about the First of February. We will also have the most

of the season as well as the general class of trade. A great desideratum among our people seems to be a cheap

article in clothing. There is no good in it. We have tried it and found it

doesn't pay. We will wager one of our

overcoats will last three seasons

hard wear and look gentle, while a \$20

overcoat will hardly be recognized after one season's wear. Where is the

economy in buying trash? Few persons are competent judges of fine

articles of clothing done up in first-class style; therefore, we invite special

attention to our establishment, where can be found at all times the very best in the market, at prices as reasonable

as can be expected. We are sending a few HEAVY WEIGHT

## OVERCOATINGS

—AND—

## SUITINGS,

at very low prices in order to close

them out to make room for our new

spring stock.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage

we hope to continue our motto of

square dealing in all our transactions,

and show a practical and happy result

during our Spring Trade. We are cordially

invited to call at

121 N. QUEEN STREET.

J. K. SMÄLING,

ARTIST TAILOR.

## GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

## READY-MADE

## CLOTHING

—AT—

## AL ROSENSTEIN'S,

ONE-PRICE HOUSE

37 North Queen Street.

Having still on hand a Large Assortment of

Men's, Youths' and Boys'

## OVERCOATS

And which must be sold in order to make

room for my SPRING STOCK, which is now

being rapidly manufactured. I have concluded

to close out the Entire Stock at VERY

LOW PRICES as will meet with the approval

of the closest buyer.

## OVERCOATS,

which were sold before January 1st at \$16.00,

Reduced to \$10.00.

## ULSTERETTES,

Sold before January 1st at \$16.00

Reduced to \$10.00.

## FINE FANCY-BACK FUR BEAVERS

Sold before January 1st at \$17.50.

Reduced to \$10.00.

And all other Goods in Proportion.

I have received since January 1st 20 dozen

of CARBON JACKETS, which are sold for

75c.; former price, \$1.50

## GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR

AT ONE-HALF THE FORMER PRICES.

These being supplied for this winter will

find it to their advantage to purchase for next

competition.

## FINE MERCHANT TAILORING

A SPECIALTY.

## AL ROSENSTEIN,

PIONEER OF MODERATE PRICES.

Next door to Shultz & Bro.'s Hat Store.

## CLOTHING.

### WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL.

## BARGAINS DE FACTO.

## Rough and Tumble Data.

The mill that makes these goods runs exclusively for

Oak Hall.

They are all-wool, strong as cow hide, thoroughly

honest and not handsome.

One point with them is to give the greatest amount