

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

6 me XVIII-No. 149

LANCASTER, PA., FRIDAY FEBRUARY 24, 1882.

Price Two Cents.

CLOTHING.

TALK:
Christmas has come and gone. The old year has kissed its "good bye" to '82 and dropped back into the past, taking its place among the most eventful years of history.
The holidays are over. The gift givers have ceased their giving, and the time when any thing and everything would sell readily has gone.
The "old fog" merchants are preparing to wear out their cushions and trousers by sitting themselves down during the months of January, February and March, to await the coming of "SPRING TRADE."
The "WIDE AWAKE" MERCHANT, the "Man-Who-Never-Hits-a-Dull-Season," the man who has learned that trade can be seen as well as heard, is the one who REDUCES HIS GOODS TO COST in the monthly dull months by working for it a heading forth with new ideas, some attraction which will draw the people; and accordingly keep the trade a "blossoming" and give his sleepy neighbors something to talk about and worry over.
Can any person be so obstinately blind as not to see that the "EVER-BUSY MERCHANT" is the one who REDUCES HIS GOODS TO COST in the dull season rather than store them away for the next season, whether his neighbor likes it or not, and such a store is being sought after by the warring thousands of Lancaster city and county purchasers.

AND NOW WE HAVE OUR STORE ILLUMINATED BY THE ELECTRIC LIGHT by which every day and color can be seen as well by night as by day.
Therefore call your attention that every garment has been MARKED DOWN TO COST FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS, whereby you will be enabled to buy an OVERCOAT OR SUIT OF CLOTHES AT A VERY LOW PRICE having still a good assortment on hand to select from.

My "Custom Made Department" is filled with the choicest Woollen-the market affords. A perfect fit always guaranteed.

A. L. ROSENSTEIN,

THE PIONEER OF MODERATE PRICES,
No. 37 NORTH QUEEN STREET. Next door to Shultz & Bro.'s Hat Store.

IRON BITTERS.

IRON BITTERS!

A TRUE TONIC. SURE APPETISER.

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

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, WANT OF APETITE, LOSS OF STRENGTH, LACK OF ENERGY, &c.

It enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. It acts directly on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as *Feeling the food, Heaviness, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc.* The only Iron Preparation that will not weaken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all druggists. Write for the A. B. C. Book, 72 pp., 10c, and containing results—sent free.

BROWN CHEMICAL COMPANY,

BALTIMORE, MD.
For Sale at O'CONNOR'S DRUG STORE, 137 and 139 North Queen Street, Lancaster.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

FLINN & WILLSON.

HOUSE FURNISHING!

LARGE STOCK, GOOD GOODS, LOW PRICES.

HOUSESTIRES!

STOVES, HEATERS AND RANGES.

Bargains on the 5c., 10c., 15c. and 25c. Counters.

FLINN & WILLSON,

Lancaster, Pa.

PLUMBERS SUPPLIES.

JOHN L. ARNOLD. JOHN L. ARNOLD.

PATENT COLD-CASE HEATERS,

BEST PORTABLE IN USE.

SLATE ROOFER AND ROOFS REPAIRED.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING,

Stop and Valves for Water, Gas and Steam.

JOHN L. ARNOLD,

No. 11, 13 & 15 EAST ORANGE STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

MEDICAL.

PARKER'S HAIR BALMSAM. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

PARKER'S HAIR BALMSAM—The best, Cheapest and Most Economical Hair Dressing. Never fails to restore youthful color to gray hair. 50c. and \$1. size.
PARKER'S GINGER TONIC—Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, and many of the best medicines known are combined into a medicine which cures all the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health and Strength Restorer Ever Used. It cures Complaints of Women, and diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, and is entirely different from Bitters, Ginger Tonic, and other Tonics, as it never intoxicates. 50c. and \$1. size. HISSCO & CO., Chemists, N. Y. Large selling by all druggists.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Valentines and Valentine Cards.

In Great Variety at L. M. FLYNN'S, BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE, No. 42 WEST KING STREET.

Valentine Season.

Valentines!

IN GREAT VARIETY.

VALENTINE CARDS

NOVELTIES,

At the Bookstore of

John Baer's Sons,

Nos. 15 & 17 North Queen Street.

Sign of the Book.

CARRIAGES, &c.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!

EDGERLEY & Co.,

Market Street, near Market Houses LANCASTER, PA.

We have a Large and Splendid Assortment of PORTLAND ALBANY and DOUBLES.

SLEIGHS.

They are made of the best selected wood worked the best ironed, best trimmed, and the finest painted and ornamented SLEIGHS ever offered for sale in the city. Dry Dock.

Remember we pay cash for our material and allow no one to undersell us. Dry Dock.

It costs nothing to call and examine our work. We also have on hand a full line of FINE CARriage WORK, in which we do not compete.

Work warranted. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.

CLOTHING.

Wanamaker & Brown

Clothing that Wears Well.

Year after year our customers return because they are not disappointed in the kind of Clothing we supply them. With all our reasonable prices we insist on the goodness of the materials. The stock of Men's and Boys' Overcoats and Suits is still quite complete.

Wanamaker & Brown.

104 N. 11th Street, Market Street, Philadelphia.

MAKE CHANCE.

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 our heavy

Spring Importations,

which we expect to have in stock by the early part of February. We have the sample cards of these goods already in store, and any one desiring to see them, or to make SPRING WEAR, can do so now, and the goods will be taken for him.

Remember the above reduction is for

Heavy Weights and Cash Only.

H. GERHART, TAILOR,

No. 6 East King Street.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

As we wish to close out the balance of our

WINTER CLOTHING!

WE HAVE MADE

SWEEEPING 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, LANCASTER, PA.

OUR SPRING OFFERING, 1882.

Large and Attractive Line of

Spring Overcoating.

All the latest and best styles in the market.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

Prices ranging from \$12 to \$40.

Elegant all Wool, new designs, in

DIAGONALS, TRICOTS, SHELL AND CREPE PATTERNS, all sizes at \$12.

IMPORTED IRISH FRIEZE, BANNOCKBURN and PICCADILLY, ranging from \$12 to \$25.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH and SAXONY WOOL in new and choice designs and colorings, ranging from \$25 to \$35.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES

—IN—

LONDON AND PARISIAN EFFECTS,

Ranging from \$20 to \$40, trimmed throughout with Silk Linings and gotten up in the Latest and most Aristocratic style known in the Art of Tailoring.

Place your order early to secure choice of stock.

ERISMAN'S,

No. 56 NORTH QUEEN STREET.

BOOTS & SHOES.

ADIES AND GENTS, IF YOU WANT A Good and Fine, Fitting Boot or Shoe, newly-made or Made to Order, go to

F. HEMENZ'S, No. 10 North Queen Street.

Custom Work Specialty.

J. K. SMALING,

ARTIST TAILOR.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 24, 1882.

FOUR WEEKS IN IRELAND.

A QUAKER LADY BOARDING WITH TENANTS AND LANDLORDS.

Her Experience in the Table of a Farmer—How She Lived in an Irish Castle—What She Ate, Drank, Saw, Did and Heard—The Irish Language—Landed and Landed.

By P. E. Gibbons in N. Y. Sun.

(Continued from p. 1.)

After my return to Cork an acquaintance advised me to visit a town in the southwest, where manners are more primitive. Accordingly I traveled thither, where in a shop I heard talking the Irish language. I went third class. The railway terminated at the town. Falling into conversation with an intelligent fellow traveler, he said that he had many men constructing a road. He was a steward, or overseer. Looking out at the country, I asked, "Why do you have no roads?" "There is nothing to put into barns," he replied. "They sell their hay in the fields, and thresh their grain and get it quickly into market. They even sell their straw sometimes to meet their rent. Then when spring comes, they have no money, and they go to the money lender for a year. On the next year the farmer must go to a money lender, to whom he signs a note for \$25, receiving only \$20."

An intelligent merchant to whom I read this statement, made some remarks. He said that the landlord would only endorse for the rent, and the money lender would charge 10 or 15 per cent. I cannot substitute a name for that of my next witness. It is too well known, having been mentioned in Parliament. The gentleman is a Methodist. In politics he is a Conservative. He says that if poor Beaconsfield were in there would not be any of these disturbances. He has a shop. He is a dyer, coloring friezes for country folks. He rents several acres of land, and finds it profitable for him, he has "cars" or keeps a small post office establishment. It is an account of letting vehicles to the police that he is boycotted.

He has lived for fifty-two years in the town of Skibbereen, in the southwest near Cape Clear. Skibbereen is a Methodist. The residence of Father Murphy. Father Murphy is a quiet Catholic priest. One day a police officer went into his house to get him to see his influence with the people. But Father Murphy was already in jail, and the people, seeing the policeman, flew to the idea that Father Murphy was to be apprehended. A riot ensued, and a message was sent to Skibbereen for a reinforcement of police. Not many police officers were there, but they soon dispersed the mob. They thought they could spare, and unfortunately John Coppithorne let them have cars to convey them, having no idea that the people would break out as they did. Mrs. Coppithorne was extremely alarmed when the mob attacked the house. She fled with her children, and remained at intervals until daylight, or about half-past 2. Windows, doors and shutters were broken. There were women among the rioters. They brought stones in their aprons and encouraged the mob. They were blown all night on the surrounding hills—couch shells and cows' horns. The military arrived by special train at 3 a. m., and their arrival was as grateful as at Lucknow," said Mrs. Coppithorne.

At an early hour of the night some of the mob suggested to the priest that if the armed police were withdrawn they themselves would disperse. The stipendiary magistrate agreed to the proposition. The stipendiary, or paid magistrate, commands the armed forces, soldiers and police of the county. To his aid the mob fled to barracks and the mob took the priest on their shoulders and carried him home. The magistrate retired to his hotel and the mob came back in double force. Having broken down their efforts to the upper windows, they went at the doors and shutters below, and plundered the shop.

After all was a false alarm, as Father Murphy was not apprehended. Tears came into Coppithorne's eyes when I asked him the amount of his losses, they were about \$1000. He said that the extent of \$800. He says that his business, worth perhaps \$2000 a year, is almost entirely ruined. Sometimes the people will come creeping in, perhaps with a permit to get firewood, and they will be driven out. There is a man in the shop while I was there, who wanted some frieze which some one had left for a petticoat. He had lost the ticket. The clerk declined to let him have it. "Only that the book was torn," he says, "I could let you have it."

John Coppithorne is familiar with the pecuniary condition of the farmer. We could hardly expect him to be prejudiced in the farmer's favor. It is thought that the desperate condition of many of them of working farmers around him, he estimates that ten per cent. have barns. About fifty per cent. sell their hay. The houses and cows are fed in the winter on the young shoots of the furze, chopped for the purpose. It is like donkeys eating thistles. Fifty per cent. of the farmers sell their straw, and buy guano and phosphates. These are the small, nutritive farms. The large ones buy these, and sell the hay to the small farmers. Many of them are never harvested enough to be able to make manure in the winter sufficient to keep their land up to the standard. Poor creatures that have only a few acres can be seen going secretly for each other in the spring to buy guano for their potato ground. They live on potatoes, fish, milk and Indian meal. If that, it is good; if thin, porridge.

About the same percentage sell all their grain to meet their rent and pressing demands, and then buy, often on credit, to feed themselves and animals. They buy their seed grain on credit at a high rate, paying, if they pay at all, after the next harvest. Legal process is not infrequently used to oblige them to pay. If money had been sent into Ireland, and relief afforded by honest persons, half of the farmers would not have had seed potatoes in the spring of 1880.

Others at Skibbereen said that the competition is too great when farms are to be rented, and some farms are entirely too small to support a family, even if they had them rent free. Near the sea coast an existence can be eked out by fishing, but there are many in Ireland cultivating five acres or less.

During my visit to Skibbereen I saw a funeral. The corpse was followed by a waiting woman, for this old custom still prevails. They buried the body at the graveyard of the abbey, an old ruin, where the dead were buried coffinless during the famine. At that time some of the people buried their dead in fields near their houses, and the parish cart went about and took up dead bodies that were buried in trenches. This great famine was caused by the potato rot. A gentleman told me that at the time nineteen-twentieths of the people rarely ate bread.

While in the County Cork I met another person well qualified to speak of the condition of farmers. Michael McBride's occupations were multifarious. He kept a shop, and a public house distinct from it. He farmed many acres of land in different tracts. He sold his cattle at the fair. A public house is a drinking place, but McBride said that he drank no liquor himself. He was not a member of the Land League. He turned out a tenant and suffered by the League. While he talked in a retired corner he occasionally spoke in a loud voice as though for others to hear, in this manner: "England is getting 16,000,000 pounds a year out of this unfortunate country, and plunging people into jail under the coercion act for saying nothing but the truth."

McBride appointed an hour for me to call again. In the evening he had to go out and raise contributions for the poor of the parish. A very big hammer, which he said, meaning a cold summer, unfavorable to agriculture. "We thank God for everything," said the landlady. "Good, had or indifferent. One of my English cousins don't believe that there was any rain in the county for a long time. McBride said that he held much land. "Of course you employ some one to work for you?" I asked.

"Oh, indeed, yes," he replied. "He said that there are men who sell their labor for nothing. They put out maize with jennets, which are not fit for plowing. The poor farmer must wait until the richer one has done plowing so as to hire horses, and then the land is plowed shallow and injured. Both speakers were agreed on the point of hiring horses. You must pay ten shillings a day for a pair, feed them and the plowman, and give him several glasses of whisky. If you have cash in hand you can get horses when you will; but the small farmer cannot pay until he has harvested his crop. He generally pays labor in exchange for horses."

A suggestion that the British government buy the lands of Ireland, rent them for the space of thirty years, and that the people should then become possessors, was not very popular. The land agent whom I met in London found two objections to this plan: First, that it would take from the country the cultivated class; and, second, that for thirty years it would drain the country of money.

P. E. GIBBONS.

A Model Letter.

Byard on Washington Democracy

The following is Senator Byard's letter of regret to the Boston Democrats celebrating Washington's birthday:

"UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, February 16, 1882. My Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., and in reply to inform you that I have the honor to accept your invitation to meet your committee at dinner at the Parker house, in Boston, on the 21st inst. The opportunity to accept your invitation is hard to resist, and nothing but the formation of a private engagement for the 21st inst., and the pressure of abundant public duties here, prevent my ready acceptance and undertaking the journey to Boston in the purpose of joining with men of my own political faith and of my own country in commemorating the birthday of the great American whose influence on our country and the sentiments and character of its people are best represented by the principles of the Democratic party. When we hear in the halls of Congress, and hear from a Democrat, appeals to sectional hatred and prejudice we recall the solemn warning of the 'farwell address.' When suggestions of a false money not founded upon value are made, we recall his honest indignation against all such unjust and dishonest legal tender for national debts. When we witness the consummation of a shameless bargain by which the political control of the state of his noble life and every occasion when we can receive and commend the virtues that made the name of Washington immortal, let us not fail or omit to say ourselves of it.

"Convey to your associates my sincere thanks for their kind remembrance and express my sincere regrets that I cannot be present at their patriotic banquet. Respectfully and truly yours, T. F. BYARD."

Prepare yourself for the severe and sudden changes of climate of winter and spring, by procuring a bottle of Dr. Hall's Gough Syrup.

It is the height of folly to wait until you are in the grip of winter or spring, when you can be cured by a timely use of Parker's Ginger Tonic. We have known sickly families use it, and find it a life-saver.

Noting the Effects. "Having your kind remembrance and sincere thanks for their kind remembrance and express my sincere regrets that I cannot be present at their patriotic banquet. Respectfully and truly yours, T. F. BYARD."

A Heavy Sneeze. "Your Thomas' Electric Oil cured a badly swollen eye and sore throat on my son in forty-eight hours; one application also relieved the pain from a very sore foot; my wife's toothache was relieved in ten minutes so that she could not walk about the house; she applied the Oil, and in twenty-four hours was entirely cured. For sale at R. C. Cookman's drug store, 17 North Queen Street, Lancaster."

The Right Sort of General. "Jacob Smith, Clinton, Pa., says he has used Dr. Ransom's in his family as a general medicine for cases of indigestion, biliousness, head and kidney complaint, and disorders arising from impurities of the blood; it speaks highly of its efficacy. Price 50 cents. For sale at R. C. Cookman's drug store, 17 North Queen Street, Lancaster."

MEDICAL. FAREWELL NOTICE. "Dr. GREENE is deeply sorry to leave his numerous friends and patients; his excellent home in the Stevens House and his beautiful offices for another city, but he has been called to a mission to fulfill, viz: The establishment of a college for the benefit of the students of the University of the South, who are anxiously waiting, and hence

ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF MARCH will open an office either in Harrisburg or Washington. He believes his income is equal to any reasonable one in either city. He has a method of curing the sick and leave his practice to his wife, but he will be glad to have anyone call or send him four pamphlets free, with names of persons made well, who were afflicted with dyspepsia, constipation, diseases of the heart, brain and other parts of the body. One of the pamphlets contains a concise history of vaccination, and another of Catarrh, with names of persons cured in five hours. Persons desiring to be cured of Catarrh in this city for 50 cents. The cure quick for Catarrh sent to anyone on receipt of 50 cents. Examinations and consultations free.

Dr. C. A. Greene, 16 EAST KING STREET. Thirty-four years experience.

NOTE—Dr. Greene has 40 acres of densely timbered land on Black water, on the Kentucky or Ohio river, which he will sell cheap or exchange for land in this country.

who come home tipsy every market night. He afterward took out some change and called for a bottle of ale. They sent out and got it for him.

I was much interested in the conversation of two men who were dining at the house. One of them, a young man, said that the Three F's would not satisfy the Land Leaguers. They wanted the extermination of the landlords and the possession of the land. The other did not agree with him. He said: "It would be a nice thing for you to be paying \$300 for land, some farmed, and some not farmed, and the fence is getting it for half the money. I am an Orangeman," he added, "and the son of an Orangeman, and the grandson of an Orangeman; yet I am greatly in sympathy with the poor, suffering tenantry of this country."

He said that he was a landlord in a small way, five or six hundred pounds a year, and that he was now lying out of rents. Rather than disturb tenants he had paid as high as ten per cent. for money, "and glad to get it at that." He was originally from the County Cavan. He said that the average size of farms there is about twelve acres. Some have thirty. About twenty per cent. of the farmers own horses. Many keep donkeys, but these are unfit for farming. They put out maize with jennets, which are not fit for plowing. The poor farmer must wait until the richer one has done plowing so as to hire horses, and then the land is plowed shallow and injured. Both speakers were agreed on the point of hiring horses. You must pay ten shillings a day for a pair, feed them and the plowman, and give him several glasses of whisky. If you have cash in hand you can get horses when you will; but the small farmer cannot pay until he has harvested his crop. He generally pays labor in exchange for horses."

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MUSICAL - BOXES.

BARGAINS.

CLOSING OUT SALE of a large importation, having arrived too late for the holidays, at cost of production in Switzerland, about 1-2 and 1-4 their value that some quality instruments could be sold for in this country. They are mostly of the large and medium size and, with few exceptions, of High Class Musical Boxes as sold in Geneva, but far superior to the ordinary instruments generally sold in this country,