

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, PA. THURSDAY MAY 18 1882.

Price Two Cents.

Volume XVIII—No. 230

GRAND OPENING OF "THE GREAT NEW YORK BAZAAR."

THE GREAT NEW YORK BAZAAR.

GOTTSCHALK & LEDERMAN'S, GREAT NEW YORK BAZAAR

26 & 28 NORTH QUEEN STREET.

LANCASTER, PA.

This Store is Declared by Everybody the Leader of Fashion and Low Prices.

We cordially invite all those who have not visited the New York Bazaar yet, and they will be convinced that we are the Headquarters for the LARGEST and FINEST ASSORTMENT of GOODS in this city.

MILLINERY.

All the Ladies who have examined our Trimmed Hats and Bonnets are united in declaring that for taste and beauty they cannot be surpassed. We have constantly in stock every shape and style of the season. The most desirable Styles of Hats at present are the

PATIENCE TYROLE,
PIQUE
REIGNANT VIENNA
MONTRORSE BONNET,
MARTHA BONNET,
JUMBO BONNET,
PARISIENNE BONNET,
DAME HUBBARD BONNET.

All the above styles we have in Milan, Tuscan, Satin, Straw, Chip and Lace Braid. Our Hats are marked in plain figures, so any child can see the selling price.

WE OFFER FOR THIS WEEK
50 dozen Ladies' Rough and Ready Sailors at 45c each.

Every Hat worth 75c.
25 DOZEN FINE MILAN BONNETS at 25c.
Cost all over 1.00.

25 DOZEN REAL BLACK CHIP HATS at 65c.
We are selling these Hats at the old price, as chip has gone up 50 per cent. in price; these Hats are sold in other stores at 41.00.

Crepes.

WE HAVE THE REAL COURTAIN CREPE at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 to \$10.00 a yard.
CREPE VEILS \$2.00 upwards.

GOTTSCHALK & LEDERMAN'S

Great New York Bazaar, Great New York Bazaar,

26 and 28 NORTH QUEEN ST.

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DRY GOODS, &c.

JOHN S. GIVLER & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

LARGE STOCK

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

Lower than Philadelphia and New York Prices!

JOHN S. GIVLER & CO.

DRY GOODS AND CARPET HOUSE,

No. 25 EAST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

JOHN S. GIVLER,

GEO. F. RATHVON.

CLOTHING.

MYERS & RATHVON.

DON'T FAIL TO EXAMINE OUR TEN DOLLAR SUIT, IT IS EQUAL TO ANY SUIT SOLD ELSEWHERE FOR FOURTEEN DOLLARS. STRICTLY ALL WOOL.

If you are a buyer of Spring Clothing it will pay you to spend some time in our Salesrooms; they are the most spacious in the city outside of Philadelphia. Remember you have over sixty styles to select from and all our own make.

DON'T FAIL TO EXAMINE OUR EIGHT DOLLAR SUIT, IT IS EQUAL TO ANY SUIT SOLD ELSEWHERE FOR TWELVE DOLLARS. STRICTLY ALL WOOL.

MYERS & RATHVON,

THE POPULAR CLOTHIERS.

\$10,000 WORTH OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

For Men, Boys, Youths and Children, to be sold out Below Cost

AT AL. ROSENSTEIN'S ONE PRICE HOUSE,

NO. 37 NORTH QUEEN STREET.

Intending to devote my entire attention to CUSTOM TAILORING, I have concluded to sell out my large stock of Ready-made Clothing at a figure which will certainly suit every person in want of Clothing, either for themselves or their boys. The stock must be sold by July 1st, the balance will then be sold at auction. Remember, these goods have mostly all been manufactured in this city, and are far superior to any made in New York or Philadelphia.

AL. ROSENSTEIN,

PIONEER OF MODERATE PRICES.

DEAD THIS
LANCASTER, PA., April 23, 1881.
THE KIDNEY CURE.
Gents—It gives me much pleasure to say that after using one pack of KIDNEY CURE I have been entirely cured of a severe pain in my back and side, of long standing, and that, too, after trying various known remedies. I have every confidence in your medicine, cheerfully recommend it, and know that many of my friends who have used it have been benefited.
PETER BARKER,
128 1/2 North Queen Street, Lancaster, Pa.

RAGS, RAGS, RAGS.

The highest Cash Prices paid for all kinds of Rags, Old Books, Carpets, Wadded Cloth, Bagging Rope, Gum Shoes, &c., &c. I will call on persons having any of the above articles if they will drop me a postal card.

WM. F. HENNINGER,

202 WEST KING STREET.

PLUMBERS SUPPLIER.

LOOK OUT FOR MOTHS!

BUY CARBOLIZED PAPER,

BEST MOTH PROOF ARTICLE IN THE WORLD FOR CARPETS, FURS, &c.

Tarred Roofing Felt by the yard or ton.

WHOLESALE SUPPLY DEPOT:

Nos. 11, 13 & 15 EAST ORANGE ST. REET, LANCASTER, PA.

JOHN L. ARNOLD.

WOLFE DECLARES WAR.

TELLING JUST WHERE HE STANDS.
A Warm Welcome From His Independent Friends—Elected a Delegate to the Coming Convention.

There was a large attendance of delegates at the Independent Republican convention of this county to-day. Chairman Frank Marr called the convention to order and briefly stated the object of the meeting. W. L. Nesbit, of East Cawwburg, one of the war horses of the Republic, was called to the chair. C. J. Nickerson, a prominent coal merchant, of Sunbury; Dr. J. J. John, of Shamokin, who in 1874 overcame the one thousand Democratic majority of this county as a candidate for the Legislature; and Edward Patterson, one of the largest operators of the Shamokin region, were elected vice presidents. After the organization Mr. Wolfe was called upon by the audience for a speech. He came to the front, and after the applause had died away gave a carefully prepared address on the "Independent movement from its beginning, also the movement which led to the Continental Conference. He said he had been called upon by a distinguished Republican politician, who had asked him to try and reunite the party. This led to the appointment of Senator Mitchell's committee. He flatly denied any bargain with Cameron and said: "All trouble grew out of a misapprehension on the one point that I refused to sign the call for the convention of May 24. That is false. It met my approval. I expressed my opinion, but it was not shown to me though if it had been I could not have signed it, as I was not a member of the committee." He concluded as follows: "I deprecate the action we will be obliged to take. I deprecate Democratic ascendancy in the state, but all hope of peace is gone. Nothing is left but war—war against the spoils system and bossism. Let the future take care of itself. I have full confidence in the intelligence, wisdom and patriotism of the people. If they prove themselves able to overthrow the spoils system, I have no doubt that they will do so successfully to meet any other evil that may confront them."

After his speech, which occupied almost an hour, the conference adjourned. There were several contestants for delegates to the state convention, but they were selected during the recess. The following were elected senatorial delegates and Col. John McCleary, of Milton, who has a gallant war record and is a prominent member of the bar of this county, and David Shuster, of Shamokin, who represented the county at the 24th. Mr. Wolfe's reception was a perfect ovation, and in the opinion of the Independents of this county he fully explained his position to the satisfaction of all. His speech in his own words was: "I was against the spoils system and bossism," was loudly applauded. The convention passed a resolution to place a full county ticket in the field and also one of confidence in Wolfe. Measures were taken to strengthen the movement in the county. The Independents are now confident that they outnumber the regulars in this county.

The Independents of Allegheny. The Independents of Allegheny County held a meeting last night at the rooms of the New Diamond street, Allegheny, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the coming convention. After the meeting was organized several members took occasion to give their views upon the late Harrisburg convention and how they in the Republican party, and one and all came to the conclusion that the Independent voters had not been consulted in regard to the state ticket sufficiently to warrant their support of it. Marshall they considered an exception to the rest of the nominees, and they agreed that it would be a good thing to vote for him. The result of the voting for delegates resulted in the choice of Levi Baird Duff, as senatorial delegate for the Forty-second district, and W. S. Miller, G. H. Garber and John D. Marron from the First legislative district.

KAUFFMAN CONFIRMED.
Mr. Cameron puts his Man Through Without Difficulty. Washington Dispatch to the Times.

The nomination of Andrew J. Kauffman to be collector of internal revenue for the Ninth district of Pennsylvania, was confirmed by the Senate yesterday afternoon. Mr. Jackson's nomination, to be collector in the Twenty-third district, was reported by Senator Jones, from the finance committee, favorably, and it will be considered and confirmed to-morrow. Senator Mitchell opposed Kauffman's confirmation to-day, but he could not muster a sufficient number of votes against it to cause a division, and Wiley's successor was confirmed by a viva voce vote. In a very modest and straightforward way Mr. Mitchell explained his reasons for opposing Kauffman. He said that Mr. Wiley, the old incumbent, had been removed for political reasons. He had been a thoroughly competent and faithful officer, and Kauffman was nominated at the request of the representatives of one faction in the Republican party to work out certain party ends.

Senator Mitchell said that Mr. Cameron had informed him that Kauffman would secure the election of the two state senators who would take part in the next election of United States senators from Pennsylvania, presumably, Mr. Mitchell thought, in the interest of Mr. Cameron.

The senior senator interrupted Mr. Mitchell, and averred that he must have misunderstood him, for he had said nothing of that sort. Mr. Mitchell replied that he could not think he was mistaken, but, of course, it might be possible. He then caused to be read to the Senate the platform recently adopted by the Harrisburg convention. He alluded to the circumstances under which the declaration of principles embodied in the platform had been prepared, and said that for the sake of harmony in the Republican party in Pennsylvania the nomination of Mr. Kauffman should be rejected. Quite a number of newspaper clippings from state papers bearing on Mr. Kauffman's appointment were read, and Mr. Mitchell frequently referred to statements made by Congressman A. Herr Smith in support of the good character and fitness of Mr. Wiley.

Senator Cameron made a very brief speech in reply. He said that Mr. Wiley had not been by any means a popular collector. While no charges affecting his personal character as collector had been made his personal habits were of an unsavory nature. He was a very profane and vulgar man. In the settlement of the estate of a dead relative considerable scandal had been created by Mr. Wiley's behavior. His term had expired and it was the undoubted prerogative of the president to nominate a new man for the place. Senator Cameron presented his little bundle of newspaper statements and written denunciations derogatory of Wiley which were read somewhat to the amusement of the senators, who understood perfectly well that Kauffman had been appointed for no other than political reasons. Senator Cameron was unable to perceive

THE FARM.

REASONABLE NOTES ON TIMELY TOPICS.

The Use of Gypsum for Deodorization.
Germanown Telegraph.
The old plan of deodorizing stables, pens, &c., by the use of common gypsum, we see revived as if it were a new discovery, when in fact it was practiced by intelligent farmers full fifty years ago. Still, that is in its favor, but it would have been still better if it had been steadily increasing instead of standing still as it appears to have done. In this application there is everything to gain and nothing lost; inasmuch as the plaster itself is a valuable fertilizer, and it operates in the stables, &c., in retaining the ammonia and adding decidedly to the value of the manure. It ought, therefore, to be far more generally used than it is, and it will be wherever its merit is fully understood.

Shade in Pastures.
Certain writers for agricultural periodicals indulge in various things that have no merit whatever. The subject which heads this paragraph is one of them. We have seen in a dozen publications one or more articles on the necessity or expediency of having shade for the grazing stock in pasture fields. In agricultural matters generally our experience has not been limited, and we can say that, so far as we can now remember, we never saw a pasture field without shade, and in which, at certain hours of the day, the cattle were not screening themselves from the sun's rays. The tree or trees necessary to afford this protection to the poor cattle is not a matter of any consideration as a question of expense, but as of much consideration as a question of humanity. No farmer with a heart any bigger than a hickory nut would deprive his cattle of proper shade in the midst of our scorching summer days.

Grafting the Currant and Gooseberry.
It has been proved by experiments that if the common Missouri currant be grafted to a single stem, and with all the sap thus forced into one direction, it makes a height of four or five feet, and at this height the currant and gooseberry can be grafted on. The effect is very novel and pretty, and even as a farmer's girl could remark while looking at them, they are positively useful, as being out of the way of "them abominable chickens."

It is not likely, however, that this grafting will do quite as well here as in Missouri, as our latitude is not quite so favorable to currant culture. Attempts have been made here to grow these plants on a single stem, but the sun or the earth makes so warm that the bark becomes bound, as gardeners say, by the heat, and they do not thrive. That system of culture (the bushy system) will show a head in ground, is found to be the best. Still, the idea is so novel and the effects so pretty, that the trial ought to be made by those who have the opportunity.

Oiling Fruit Trees.
A correspondent in Berks county wants some information in regard to the value of coal oil to apply to the trunk and larger branches of pear and apple trees that may be affected with the scale insect, from which many of his trees have been suffering. "Some one" told him that it would kill the insects and have a good effect on the growth of the tree. Our opinion is that he had better let the coal oil alone. It is a dangerous article to use about trees and all vegetation. It may kill the insect, but it may, and almost assuredly will kill the tree also. Instead, give the trunk and larger limbs of the tree a good scrubbing with a brush or a head of lettuce, with a trowel or hoe, and follow it with a thorough washing of whale oil soap and water—a pound to an ordinary bucket of water, applied with a worn out white wash brush or hand scrubbing brush. This will be as laborious as the other, and will do its work effectually. The beginning of winter is probably the most suitable time, as the insects then are at home; but it ought to be done at any time if the tree needs it. This application, too, will have an excellent effect on the health of the tree.

TURNBULL WENT FIGHT.
He remains in New York, While His Ill-fated Opponent Goes to Virginia.

The appearance of J. T. Loubat, of New York, with his friend, E. A. Brongiere, in Richmond created considerable excitement. It was supposed a duel was to be fought near there with Henry Turnbull. When, therefore, Loubat and Brongiere took the seven o'clock train on the Richmond & Allegheny road they were closely watched and a number of newspapers were written on the same train with them. The party alighted at Cedar Point, about forty miles from Richmond. The New Yorkers took a carriage and went to a Mr. Glasco, a member of the Union club, of New York. The farm of this gentleman is situated near the village of Dogtown, in Gloucester county. They remained until afternoon and returned to the city. On the train, in conversation with newspaper correspondents, Mr. Loubat said that he and his friend had merely gone to see the river on a pleasure jaunt and had no idea of dueling. The circumstances surrounding their visit has given a strong coloring to the belief that such was not their intention in going to Glasco's. It is thought that Loubat went to that point and advised Turnbull of his presence in the neighborhood, so as to give him an opportunity of meeting him if he desired.

Henry Turnbull was found at his house, No. 5 West Thirty-second street, New York. When asked if he intended going South he said the affair did not concern him, and he added: "If you had carefully read my circular, which the papers have taken the trouble to publish, you would have noticed that in my last letter to Mr. Loubat I informed that gentleman that as he did not think proper to resent my language at the time of the conversation between us I denied his right at this late day to any further notice on my part. Now, all I wish to ask you is this: Have any of my words or actions since this circular was issued tended to indicate that I had changed the sentiments expressed in the letter in question?"

"Not that I know of."

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STRIKING LABORERS.
Warrants Issued for Arrests Upon a Charge of Conspiracy.

The coopers employed by N. & H. O'Donnell, of Jersey City, the firm having the contract to supply the Mathieson & Weathers sugar refining company with barrels, struck about six weeks ago for an advance of wages, demanding \$2.50 per day. The firm acceded to the demands of the men and granted the desired increase, and work at the coopers was once more resumed. The men having carried their point, made a second demand for an increase to \$3 per day on Saturday last, which was refused, and all hands, 75 in number, refused to return to work on Monday, and have since been idle.

The sugar-house people use from 3,000 to 4,000 barrels daily, and the contractors have been forced to purchase barrels from outside parties, causing a loss of from 3 to 5 cents per barrel.

Special Officer Eaton, employed by the sugar company, appeared before Judge Stillling and made affidavit that the men had unlawfully conspired together to the hindrance of trade and business, and alleged that one Patrick Smith, with others, had prevented some of the men from returning to their work by making threats against them. On this complaint warrants were issued which will be served this afternoon.

The coal miners of the Pittsburgh district met yesterday in convention and decided to continue the strike against the reduction of one half cent per bushel for mining. An assessment of \$1 per man was levied on all miners still at work, to defray the expenses of the strike.

Some of the employing tanners in Chicago have granted the demand of their workmen for \$12 per week, and the men have resumed work.

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The sugar-house people use from 3,000 to 4,000 barrels daily, and the contractors have been forced to purchase barrels from outside parties, causing a loss of from 3 to 5 cents per barrel.

Special Officer Eaton, employed by the sugar company, appeared before Judge Stillling and made affidavit that the men had unlawfully conspired together to the hindrance of trade and business, and alleged that one Patrick Smith, with others, had prevented some of the men from returning to their work by making threats against them. On this complaint warrants were issued which will be served this afternoon.

The coal miners of the Pittsburgh district met yesterday in convention and decided to continue the strike against the reduction of one half cent per bushel for mining. An assessment of \$1 per man was levied on all miners still at work, to defray the expenses of the strike.

Some of the employing tanners in Chicago have granted the demand of their workmen for \$12 per week, and the men have resumed work.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
Suffer

no longer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, Malaria, Intermittent Fevers, &c.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS never fails to cure all these diseases.

Boston, November 25, 1881.
Gentlemen—For years I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and could get no relief (having tried everything which was recommended) until, acting on the advice of a friend, who had been benefited by Brown's Iron Bitters, I tried a bottle with most surprising results. Previous to taking Brown's Iron Bitters all my troubles are at an end. Can eat any time without any disagreeable results. I am practically another person.