

The Lancaster Intelligence

Volume XVIII—No 307

LANCASTER, PA., TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1882.

Price Two Cents.

DRY GOODS, &c.

JOHN S. GIVLER & CO'S

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

WE ARE NOW OPENING AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Blankets, Flannels, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

WOOLEN STOCKING YARNS,

IN PLAIN AND FANCY COLORS.

JOHN S. GIVLER & CO.,

NO. 23 EAST KING STREET, LANCASTER.

JNO. S. GIVLER.

GEO. F. RATHVON.

BOWERS & HURST.

MERINO UNDERWEAR

—AT—

BOWERS & HURST'S,

(HOWELL'S BUILDING),

129 and 131 NORTH QUEEN STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

We offer a special lot of MEN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR at 37 1/2 cents, of which we bought a Large Lot at a Great Bargain. We have them displayed in our South Window. These are selling very rapidly, as it will pay you to buy them now and lay them away until Colder Weather. After while they cannot be had at the Price. We also offer a Great Bargain in a Job Lot of SEAMLESS HALF HOSE. These Goods are of Superior Quality and will not be offered this Season again at the Price. Do not forget that we have four different makes of WHITE SHIRTS—25c, 50c, and the best in the city for 75c and \$1.00. PLEASE GIVE US A CALL.

BOWERS & HURST.

CLOTHING.

MYERS & RATHFON.

Well-Made Garments.

In the manufacture of READY-MADE CLOTHING we observe three points:

1. The Selection of Stylish and Serviceable Material with the Best Wearing Qualities.
2. The Selection of Good, Strong and Serviceable Trimmings, Pockets, Linings, etc.
3. First-class Workmanship, Good, Strong Thread and Careful Sewing.

In our CLOTHING you will find no machine-made button holes, but good, strong, regular hand-made buttonholes. Our Cutters are the most skilled. Our Patterns are the best.

MYERS & RATHFON,

NO. 12 EAST KING STREET.

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING.

HAGER & BROTHERS' CARD.

A CARD.

LANCASTER, July 28, 1882.

In anticipation of changes to be made in our Clothing Department (arrangements for which are now going on) we desire to reduce our stock to the minimum, and offer Spring and Summer wears at the Lowest Figures. Light Weight goods of all kinds for both men and boys to be closed out; Linen and Mohair Dusters; English Seersucker Suits; White Marcellines and Duck Vests; Croch Check and Alpaca Coats; Linen and Cottonade Pants; Cassimeres Suits, made skeleton; Blue Flannel Suits and full lines of Summer-Weight Cloths, Cassimeres, Serges, &c., &c.

Yours, respectfully,

HAGER & BROTHER,

No. 25 West King Street.

NEXT DOOR TO THE

COURT HOUSE.

FAHNESTOCK'S.

We shall continue, during the remainder of AUGUST to close out the balance of SUMMER STOCK of every description, at LOW PRICES, preparatory to receiving a Large Stock of

NEW FALL GOODS.

Our ONE DOLLAR QUILTS Beats Anything Ever Sold at the Price.

New DARK STYLE CALICOS and SATINES Now Opened. Choice Styles at Low Prices.

R. E. FAHNESTOCK'S,

NEXT DOOR TO COURT HOUSE, LANCASTER, PA.

PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES.

WHOLESALE DEPOT FOR

Water Closets and Bath Tubs,

Iron and Wooden Hydrants,

Plumbers' Earthenware,

Gas and Steam Fitters' Supplies,

Gas Fixtures at Reduced Prices,

Plumbers' Supplies, Tinners' Supplies.

SLATE ROOFING.

SLATE ROOFING.

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

JOHN L. ARNOLD.

MEDICAL.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Invigorates without intoxicating, cures disorders of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys and lungs, and is the greatest strength restorer and blood purifier, and the BEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE COUGH MEDICINE EVER USED. If you are suffering from Female Complaints, Nervousness, Debility, Dyspepsia, or any disease, use the TONIC today. 50 DOLLARS paid for failure to help or cure, or for any injury inflicted. Send for circular. PARKER'S HAIR BALM Satisfies the most fastidious as a perfect Hair Restorer and Dressing. See and get it at once. HISCOX & CO., New York.

IF YOU WANT TO

KEEP COOL,

GO AND DRINK SOME FIRST-CLASS

CREAM SODA WATER.

—AT—

LOCHER'S DRUG STORE.

NO. 9 EAST KING STREET,

Only FIVE CENTS a Glass.

CHAUNCEY FORWARD BLACK.

Democratic Candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

On the left hand side of the Northern Central railroad, about a mile southwest of York, Pa., and in the Democratic township of Spring Garden, is a beautiful home, bordered on all sides by a well-kept lawn, which is set on a high and elevated position, through which run all around this little farm; through them, here and there, grow the orange trees and towering elms, while drooping willows and whispering maples shade the enclosed grounds. The vines grow over the stone spring house. Virginia creepers cling to trellises and branching trees, and flaunt their graceful foliage in the summer wind. Within the house which adorns "Willow Bridges" are the signs of solid comfort and refinement. Near by an "office" of rustic beauty, furnished with all the facilities for literary labor, is the workshop of Chauncey F. Black, Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor.

Inheriting from a hardy race of ancestors a love of nature, he lives here in the country at the foot of Wecht's hill, over which the spacious and highly cultivated farm of his father spreads itself. He breathes pure air, drinks spring water, supplies his table from his own garden and catches inspiration from all of his surroundings for the vigorous work which he does in the promotion of a healthy and honest policy for the commonwealth.

HIS ANCESTRY.

The stock from which he springs needs no introduction to Pennsylvanians. His illustrious father, Jeremiah Sullivan Black, is pre-eminently a Pennsylvanian by blood and birth, by education and public service. He unites those two strains of blood which the history of the State—the sturdy Pennsylvania German and energetic Scotch-Irish. Born in the Glades, Somerset county, his father was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his mother of Scotch-Irish on her father's side, as her name, Sullivan, indicates. Her father, George Black's father, Henry Black, was a man of prominence in southern Pennsylvania; he served in the legislature from 1814 to 1818, was an associate judge for a term and was a member of the National House of Representatives in Somerset county. His mother of the subject of this sketch, was the daughter of Chauncey Forward, who was a member of Congress and a brother of Walter Forward, secretary of the treasury under Tyler.

EDUCATION.

Chauncey F. Black, who bears his mother's family name, was born at Somerset, Pa., November, 1839. His early education was obtained at Monongalia academy, Morgantown, W. Va.; at Hiram college, in Ohio, and he finished his studies at Jefferson college, Canonsburg. When he was pupil at Hiram the late President Garfield was a tutor there, and the acquaintance thus formed ripened into a personal friendship, which was only interrupted by the president's tragic death. Their political differences were the wisest, and the most friendly, and the most profitable paper, in which Mr. Black took issue with Mr. Garfield's exultant boast that the influence of Jefferson is on the wane in our political system.

Young Black was admitted to the bar of Somerset, but never practiced much, showing early inclination toward journalism and other forms of literary work. From the time of beginning his law studies he wrote for various journals on a wide range of topics, doing a vast amount of editorial and political work, for which he had trained himself by profound study of the fathers of the Republic. Jefferson found in him an appreciative but discriminating admirer, and the Hamiltonian theories encountered his early criticism and dissent. Study of the constitution and construction only confirmed him in his Democracy, and with the growth of ideas he recognized that they who had founded our institutions had builded wiser than they knew, formulating a system which could be practically and profitably applied to every question that arose.

HIS LABORS IN JOURNALISM.

Since 1873 Mr. Black has been more closely and continuously identified with the journalism of the country—withdrawal temporarily from it since his candidacy and nomination for lieutenant-governor. In this period he has been uninterruptedly an editorial contributor to the New York Sun and other prominent journals of the country, his facile pen being devoted to no special range of subjects, and often wandering into the more graceful lines of literature, in which his creations are as delicate and his fancies as tender as his fulminations are vigorous and effective when hurled at political evils. The geniality and native humor of his temperament, which make him a social favorite wherever he is known, unmistakably manifest themselves in his literary work, but the sturdy Anglo-Saxon and virile courage of his editorial pen make it recognizable through almost any disguise.

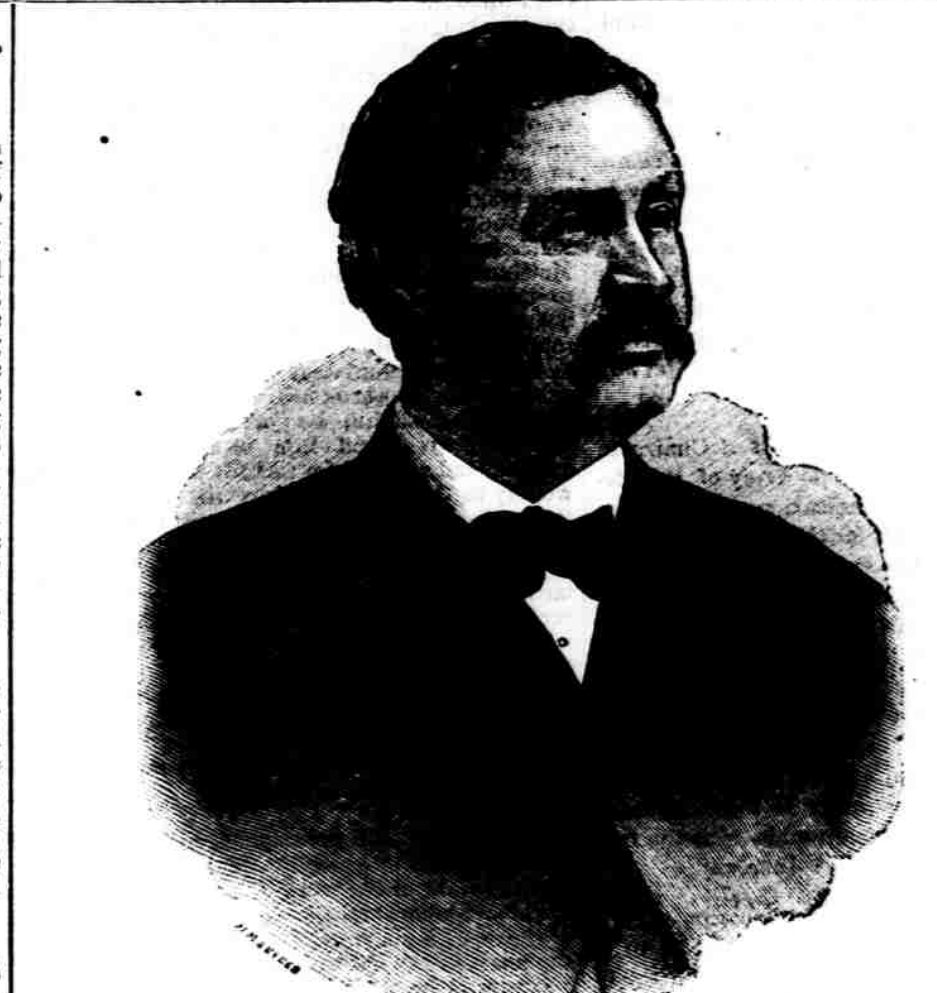
Against the evils of monopoly and the pretensions of corporations to be above the law of the land, to the service of the common people and a just appreciation of the rights and dignity of labor, he has written more effective service in the cause of the people.

AT HOME.

In 1863 Mr. Black was married to the youngest daughter of the late Hon. John L. Dawson, whose home was at Friendship Hill, Fayette county—the former residence of Albert Gallatin, and the present residence of Mr. Dawson's widow. Mr. Dawson represented the (then) XXI district in Congress with great distinction. He was the father of the Homestead law now in force. Of the four children at "Willow Bridges," the three boys illustrate their distinguished lineage by the names Jeremiah Sullivan, John L. Dawson and Chauncey Forward, and Mr. Black's eldest child and only daughter is growing into stately womanhood. Possessed in eminent degree of those festive virtues which are the best qualities of the public man, Mr. Black has social accomplishments which make him extremely popular with his acquaintances. Upon his nomination he received the hearty congratulations of his neighbors and assurances of their support regardless of party, because of the warmth of feeling with which his personal characteristics have awakened for him. No local interest fails to engage his sympathy and his former friends and neighbors are accustomed to count him among those who regard their agricultural concerns with community of interest. He was one of the charter members of the Spring Garden Grange, No. 79, organized in Spring Garden township, York county, Pa., January 4, 1874, by R. H. Thomas, State Secretary. He attends the Episcopal church.

IN POLITICS.

Mr. Black, though a student of politics, has never failed to take a laboring oar in the practical work of campaigns. Besides



CHAUNCEY FORWARD BLACK.

The engagement of his pen for effective work in many quarters, he has been heard upon the stump year after year, and a number of the later platforms of the Democratic State Conventions are accredited to his authorship. In 1879 he represented York county in the State convention, and in 1880 he was one of the delegates from that Congressional district to the Cincinnati convention, voting on the first ballot for Judge Field and on the second for General Hancock. Prior to the late State convention, from the time his nomination for Lieutenant Governor was first broached, the suggestion was received by a large majority on the first ballot. The selection was ratified most heartily not only by the Democratic press of Pennsylvania but by many journals of large influence outside the State.

HIS POLITICAL PRINCIPLES.

From his youth up Mr. Black has been a supporter of those Democratic principles which he has inherited and which he has by intelligent conviction. With ready pen and eloquent tongue he has steadily maintained them for over twenty years. In all his utterances and writings they never found abler nor more fitting expression than in his highest addresses at public meetings, in his addresses to the various Jeffersonian societies and in the study of Jeffersonian principles. To this patriotic task he has applied himself not because of any retrospective tendency of his mind, nor by reason of any failure to fully appreciate the spirit of true progressiveness and to adapt himself and his political principles to the wonderful development of our national life. He holds that in the Jeffersonian philosophy are the germs of all political progress.

In the system originated and declared by those illustrious men who settled our free institutions and founded the Democratic party to preserve them, he discovers certain fundamental principles by which all later day issues may be fairly tested, and he separates from the party only those who are unworthy to be associated with the party. He has determined to subvert the principles of the fathers.

THE JEFFERSONIAN SOCIETIES.

It will be remembered that in securing their rights from the first grand conspiracy to preserve them from insidious enemies at home, Jefferson and his compatriots of the revolution always trusted in the power of popular association, in committees of vigilance and liberty clubs. The evils which they were organized to suppress and the dangers which they averted are so graphically pointed out in an address of the Jeffersonian Society of York, Pa., of which Mr. Black is president:

"How did the Republicans of that day face and avert the first grand conspiracy to destroy the republic? By the establishment, wherever possible, of what were called 'Democratic Societies,' in which the people met, discussed the designs of their enemies, contrived the means of defeating them, encouraged each other in the good fight for liberty, and directed and concentrated public opinion so as to make it most effectual. These societies were mighty engines in the politics of that gloomy period. Their influence was wide-spread and irresistible. They spoke the voice of the people, and the result was the complete overthrow of the Federal party; the sullen abandonment of the dark schemes of the 'monocrats'; the election of Jefferson; and the putting of the 'ship of state on her Republican track again.' They 'saved the constitution,'—as the expression of Jefferson—"at the last gasp."

APPLICATION TO MODERN POLITICS.

And, applying the same remedy to existing conditions, this address, written by Mr. Black, proceeds:

"Will not the same means be equally effective now? There can be no doubt of it. Imagine Jeffersonian Democratic Associations established in every district, wherein intelligent Democrats might meet to discuss the affairs of the country, to express to each other the dangerous character of the measures with which we are threatened, and to notify by resolution, by address, or by deputies, the friends of Democracy and to the public, their opinions and their will! What purpose of perverted government, of patronage, of monopoly, of corruption, however combined or maneuvered by greed and ambition, could withstand the thunders of the popular clubs!"

expensive or burdensome in any way. Their meetings would be regulated by the desires of the members, or the exigencies of public affairs, but the organization once established would be there and available for any emergency, like the vigilance committees of the revolution, and the Democratic societies, which contributed so much to save the Constitution in 1800, dissolved the Federalist conspiracy of that day, and gave us the glorious Democratic-Republican administrations of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson."

THE JEFFERSON AND HAMILTON SYSTEMS.

How admirably these Jeffersonian principles may be applied to modern politics is illustrated by the following extract from Mr. Black's famous paper entitled: "A Contrast—Jefferson and Hamilton—Democracy and Federalism—1800-1851—The Same Parties and the Same Principles—A Plain Question! Shall the People Rule, or shall they be ruled?" published in New York on July 4, 1881. In that he says:

"Mr. Jefferson's sovereign cure for all the ills of the State was the introduction of the most rigid economy; a frugal government is seldom corrupt and never oppressive. He cut down the great military and naval establishments bequeathed by the Federalists as rapidly as the law permitted, and finally, with the aid of Congress, reduced the army to about three thousand men, which were all that an honest government had any use for. He reduced the diplomatic force to the three Ministers at London, Paris and Madrid. He dismissed unnecessary officials as fast as investigation disclosed their existence. He directed Gallatin to simplify the Treasury statements and accounts, so as to render them intelligible to the plainest citizen, and invited every aid in the work of reform. The whole system of internal taxation, including three-fourths of the whole civil list, was abolished at a blow, and the deficiency supplied by Jefferson's invariable expedient, economy. When he had exhausted his discretion he appealed to Congress for authority to make further reductions, and the curious spectacle was presented of an Executive petitioning the Legislature for permission to surrender power and to give up patronage. The result was the rapid decrease of the public debt, and the Federalists had regarded as a 'national blessing'; and the rise of a question, new, indeed, in every part of the earth 'What should be done with the surplus?' Of this government, in truth, the people knew nothing but the blessings; its burdens were imperceptible. This was 'the system of Jefferson.' It was faithfully continued under his liberal descendant, Madison and Monroe, and has never, for an instant of time, ceased to command the deliberate approval of the American people. If it has been displaced by corrupt administrations, they have never yet dared to go to the country upon the Jeffersonian principles. They have uniformly disguised their measures, denied their purposes, and ridden into power upon false pretences."

BOSSISM AND THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

At a time when relief from the boss system and the enforcement of administrative reform are the ruling political issues, what more fittingly popular wants than these principles of the Jeffersonian system, as expounded by Mr. Black:

"Supreme confidence in the virtue and intelligence of the people, and implicit obedience to their will when legally expressed. An honest administration of the government, which implies not merely a just application of the public money to the public service, but a faithful observance of the limitations of the Constitution. Of applicants for office three questions only need be asked: 'Is he honest?' 'Is he capable?' 'Is he faithful to the Constitution?'"

"A number of officials sufficient for the transaction of the public business; no superfluities to eat out the substance of the people."

LIBERAL AND AGGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY.

His close study of this Jeffersonian system necessarily makes Mr. Black an uncompromising opponent of excessive legislation, extravagance, corruption, needless taxation and expenditure, ring government, bossism and the spoils system. All of his journalistic work has been directed against these evils which independent and thoughtful men of all parties now denounce and condemn.

His broad and liberal views of the present canvass are the natural outcome of his political training. These views were expressed in the following speech, delivered at a serenade tendered to him by his neighbors, irrespective of party, soon after his nomination for lieutenant-governor by the Democratic State convention:

cent citizens will help them to do it. But there is little danger of that. They tried Patton once, and instead of finding reasons to part with him, they discovered many powerful reasons for adding thousands of Republican votes to his previous majority. "And the rest of the ticket, barring the present speaker, is fully up to the Patton standard. The beginning of reform in this State was the adoption of the new constitution which, despite the most strenuous exertions of the ring, received something like 150,000 majority. In the convention which framed that beneficent instrument, Clarke and Elliot were tall figures and devoted laborers. Every line of it is dear to them; they are actuated by its spirit; and their influence will of necessity be exerted to complete the reforms which they so auspiciously began."

"We can have no quarrel with good citizens, who have hitherto chosen to carry a party name different from ours. To such we shall address our appeals in the next four months with the most abundant confidence that they will be received in the spirit in which they are made. We admit that when united they are the majority; but the present struggle for the deliverance of the commonwealth from evils universally acknowledged and universally deplored, is an occasion which, like pestilence and war, drives all true men together for the public safety. Our Republican neighbors, who are tax-payers and not tax-eaters, are as earnest in their desire for pure and economical government as we are, and thousands of them will avail themselves of this opportunity for a radical change, which, under the peculiar circumstances, we alone of the three great parties, in the field, are able to offer them."

THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.

This it will be seen that upon the leading issues of this State campaign Mr. Black takes a position which entitles him to the support of honest men of all parties. Whoever is against bossism and the spoils system, and whoever is for administrative reform and the encouragement of the new constitution in all its provisions, can conscientiously support him as lieutenant-governor of this commonwealth."

No Back.

In one of Hans Andersen's stories, he speaks of an old old lady, who when she sat in a chair, made a very genteel appearance, only she had no back. There are many people who suffer so many aches and pains, and who need in that part of the body, that they almost wish they had no back. But these aches, etc., come from the fact that there is a medicine—Hunt's Remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine that works through a chain, that once taking it becomes, like the old lady, unconscious of a back, though unlike her in having a whole sound and supported back. Hunt's Remedy has a back of the stiffest kind, for its mission is to support the back, and heal the aching, and it is sold all over the land. 25-cent bottles. 25-cent bottles.

A true friend to the weak and coarseness is Brown's Iron Bitters. For sale at H. E. Cochran's drug store, North Queen Street, Lancaster. 25-cent bottles.

Nearly a Miracle.

E. Southall Hall, Hinghamton, N. Y. writes: "Endured for several months with a dull pain through the left lung and shoulder. I lost my spirits, appetite and color, and could with difficulty keep myself all day. My mother procured some Burdock Blood Bitters; I took them as directed, and have felt no pain since first use after using only a few bottles. I feel well." Price 25c. For sale at H. E. Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen Street, Lancaster.

Will you suffer with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Suffer no more. For sale at H. E. Cochran's drug store, North Queen Street, Lancaster. 25-cent bottles.

"The Commodore."

Jos. L. Foster, the Editor of 'Elden,' Ill., says: "Thomas Electric Oil cured him of sciatica with one application, thoroughly applied. I also cured him of rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, and many other ailments, and will never be without it. For sale at H. E. Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen Street, Lancaster." 25-cent bottles.

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 use of a few bottles of Parker's Ginger Tonic. We have known sickly families made the healthiest by its use. 25-cent bottles.

Cure, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Child's Cure. For sale at H. E. Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen Street, Lancaster. 25-cent bottles.

Without Loss Hair Restorer. It is as clear as water, and, as its name indicates, is a perfect Vegetable Hair Restorer. It will immediately free the hair from all diseases, restore gray hair to its natural color and produce a new growth where it has fallen out. It does not in any manner irritate the scalp, which sulphur, near of Lead and Nitrate of Silver preparations do. It will change the color of faded hair in a few days to its original glossy brown. Ask your druggist for it. "Kean's" Restorer is warranted. SUTHERLAND & CO., Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and C. N. CRITTENDEN New York. June 19th, 1882.

WAL AND GRANT.

Pure Lye and other kind of Soap for all purposes well cleaned. Also, East River, from New York, all guaranteed. Restore gray hair to its natural color and produce a new growth where it has fallen out. It does not in any manner irritate the scalp, which sulphur, near of Lead and Nitrate of Silver preparations do. It will change the color of faded hair in a few days to its original glossy brown. Ask your druggist for it. "Kean's" Restorer is warranted. SUTHERLAND & CO., Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and C. N. CRITTENDEN New York. June 19th, 1882.

KAUFFMAN, KELLER & CO. 25-cent bottles.

M. V. B. COHO. 25-cent bottles.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF LUMBER AND OIL. 25-cent bottles.

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