

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XIX--No. 221.

LANCASTER, PA. FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1883.

Price Two Cents

JOHN WANAMAKER'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S.

JOHN WANAMAKER

starts the May and June Sales with the unheard-of-aggregate stock of Two and a Half Millions

\$2,500,000,

and nowhere in the United States is there so large a stock at retail to which

City and Country People

have access alike, with prices marked plainly, so that

ALL PAY THE SAME

at John Wanamaker's.

The certainty that besides numerous bargains daily spread on the counters the

Big Store is now known to fix the Market Prices

of all the things dealt in, settles exclusively that it is the BEST PLACE FOR STRANGERS to deal.

Those who do not care to stop over night at a hotel, can check bags, coats, umbrellas and packages at the store door, and can get lunch in the building.

The few items below show how things are going just now.

Send postal card for samples.

From one of the largest and best Paris houses we have some splendid lots of Dress Goods, all told about two hundred full pieces, that were not ready for delivery until long after the time, and on account thereof were reduced twenty-five per cent. all around.

This makes some famous bargains:

A 41-inch All-Wool Illuminated Beige, 45c.

A 43-inch All-wool Crepe Beige, 50c. Far under value.

A 45-inch Cashmere Beige 60c. Far under value.

A 42-inch All-wool Check, 50c. Far under value.

A 42-inch All-wool Albatross, 60c. Far under value.

A 42 inch All-wool Albatross, 75c. Far under value.

The following lots are very desirable:

A 40-inch All-wool French Shooda, 50c.

A 42-inch All-wool French Shooda, 75c.

A 42-inch All-wool Pin's Head Check, 60c.

A 31-inch Nun's Veiling (creams), 35c.

The steady increase of our Dress Goods Department must be owing to the constant watch to keep our prices the lowest. We could not afford to cut off dress patterns and take them back, as our rules compel, when others sold at lower rates, so we are on the alert all the time to protect ourselves by marking the lowest figures going.

A magnificent lot of newly imported Lyons Black Grenadines, warranted all silk. The designs are rich and beautiful. Two qualities, \$1.25 and \$1.50, which is said to be less than half of the cost of importation. Before the goods reached the counters twenty dresses were sold by the sample piece that customers saw in passing. We have some other Black Goods at half price.

Linen Sheetings, 2 1/2 yds. wide, value 90c., now 65c.; value \$1.00, now 75c.; value \$1.20, now 85c.

45 inch Pillow Linen, 37 1/2 c.

50-inch Pillow Linen, 50c.

40-inch Butcher's Linen, 22c.

4-Drawer Linen, 18, 22, 25, 28 and 31c.

Fine Cream Damask, \$1.25; reduced to \$1.

Table Cloths, 2 1/2 x 2 1/2, 2 1/2 x 3, 2 1/2 x 4 1/2, 2 1/2 x 5 yards.

A Towel, 22x43 inches, weigh half a pound, 25c.

A Damask Towel, 23x48 inches, good and heavy, price now at first hands, 37 1/2 c.; our price, 31c.

Ladies' English Solid-color Brilliant Lisle Hose, 50c.

Ladies' Colored Hose, 12 1/2 c., hitherto 25c.

Ladies' Long Balbriggan French foot, 20c., hitherto 31c.

Ladies' Fancy Hose, a fifty cent quality for 25c.

Men's full regular made, (German) Brown mixed, 12 1/2 c.

Men's English Striped, full regular made, 18c.

Children's full regular made, at 15, 20, 30, 35c., worth double.

The Madras, Nottingham Antique and Tambour Curtains are in usual abundance.

Furniture coverings begin at 12 1/2 c. a yard, and some of our Cretonne are the cheapest we ever had.

Handsome Antique Curtains, \$3.50 per pair.

Four styles Gentlemen's Suspenders, made in our workrooms at Oak Hall, 15, 25, 40 and 50.

Balbriggan Underwear, 37 1/2 c.; used to be 50c. Good Night Shirt, 75c.

Some lots of Buttons and Dress Trimmings at nominal prices as long as they last. New importations of Paris Buttons open.

Children's and Misses' Trimmed Hats, ready to put on, for \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2, and upwards. These come from our own work rooms.

Ladies' Rough-and-Ready Bonnets and Hats, all colors and black, for 25c.

173 dozen sprays of fine flowers at 25c a spray for millinery and corsage. These are about half price.

There is a new counter for 9 and 12c. Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons, of which we have all colors.

The new Waukenphast Shoe is about the best thing yet that has been done for men, if comfort for the feet is considered. Only first-class workmen can make them, and, as yet, we have not been able to make sufficient quantities to get the price lower than \$7; but this is a dollar less than we are told, is asked elsewhere.

15 yard Lengths of Summer Silks, 35 to 65c.

Glance Changeable Silk, 65c. New India Silks, black grounds, small white figures, very handsome, at \$1.50.

A fair Black Silk is going now for 75c., and quite a good one for a Dollar.

If you will pay \$1.50, we have a quality of the Bellon make which we recommend, and will ask you to recommend after wearing it.

20 inch Black Satin Parasol, lined in various colors, ten gilt ribs, handsome natural stick, Spanishlace trimmed. Price, \$3.

DRESSED BEEF.

THE EVILS OF TRANSPORTATION.

How Cattle Are Bruised and Injured in the Transit from the West.

The St. Louis Railway Register says:

"The business of raising cattle on the great plains of the West has grown enormously during the last ten years, yet the supply of beef for the markets of the East has not kept pace with the demand. The price has steadily advanced until this morning, and the article of food is almost beyond the means of the poorer classes. There have been evils connected with the transportation of cattle from the West to the East which are great and have attracted the attention of humanitarians and consumers. A herd of cattle which arrives at New York from Texas or Montana is received in bad condition. The poor animals taken from their native quiet ranges and crowded into close cars to be rattled and jolted for a week or ten days over railroads, exposed to straggle noises, bruised by sudden halts and starts, terrified by their proximity and unusual surroundings, when they reach their journey's end are sick, lame and feverish. In this condition they are slaughtered for food. The idea of killing the cattle near the place of their growth and transporting the dressed meat to market in refrigerator cars was a bright one and has steadily grown in favor. The advantages of the plan are obvious, for it is open to none of the objections urged against the old method. It is understood, however, or at least it is claimed, that the firms and companies, who have large capital invested in the live stock business, and the railroads which have provided cars and yards for its accommodation, are opposed to an innovation and propose to 'fight' all attempts to revolutionize the old way.

Commenting on the above the Harrisburg Telegraph says: "There are reasons why beef slaughtered in the West will never be permitted a monopoly of the Eastern markets. It would place us at the mercy of a few gigantic firms or corporations—who would, when their monopoly was confirmed by the extirpation of the Eastern 'plants' engaged in the business, supply our market with an inferior article, charge what they please, and be so secure not only against competition but against our criminal laws, as to be entirely regardless of consequences. It would be the greatest and most dangerous monopoly ever established on this continent. But there are other economical reasons, too numerous to mention here, why the dressed beef business will never be a complete success. The truth is, the dressed beef experiment, now in the hands of a very few men, and supplying only a second class article, is only one expression of the general trend of the present barbarous, cruel and wasteful methods of live stock transportation, and the consequent high price of beef, mutton and pork. The losses by shrinkage, by death and by bruising amount to many millions of dollars a year in the business, and the tortures of the dumb animals are terrible beyond belief by those who have never given the subject attention. Beef brought forward in this way cannot be reliable; it is, in fact, often unfit to be fed to a dog. Besides the shameful extortion of the cattle butchers, the present method of handling, a process gone through with several times between Chicago and New York—adds enormously to the value of the article on the butchers' stalls. It is quite probable, as the *Register* asserts, that the present method of the proposed dressed beef monopoly to be established—and they have sound reasons for that determination. But they must suppress the cattle yards extortion; they must abate the sufferings of the animals; they must deliver stock fit for slaughter; they must save to the shipper shrinkage, death and bruising; and they must give the public a reasonable guarantee of sound meat. This can be done only by the introduction of a car in which cattle can be held in transit, and can be carried at any rate of speed without being thrown down to be trampled to death, or hurled against the sides of the car, to contract bruises and ulcers where, by many pounds of the best portions of the beef are rendered unfit for use, and must be cut from the carcass and cast away. Such cars could be run through in one-third the time now required; they would save clear the tracks of the roads for other business; they would destroy the cattle yard swindle; they would save in a possible direction; they would secure the dumb beast from suffering; and they would give the consumer sound beef. This is the method of the future. It is inevitable. It must come, and the sooner the railroads get ready for it the better it will be for all concerned."

FARM HINTS.

Transplanting in Dry Weather

Germanstown Telegraph.

This question which has become one of decided interest, should be well inquired into, and when it is once well understood it will be found to possess far more importance than any one would at first believe. It has been only a short time when it was the rule to wait for a rain before setting out plants; and as soon after a smart shower as possible all hands would get to work to the effecting of the work; and now, those who have posted themselves well up in the matter, would rather set out their plants in dry weather than after a rain. Not a great many years ago many people would wait for certain signs of the moon before sowing their seeds; but as we have come to altogether disregard such an illusion, we shall equally disregard the idea that we can transplant only after a shower, and go right on and do it at any time, only observing due care. The way, therefore, people now do who understand how things can be done, is to go over the ground where the plants are to be set, and make the necessary holes deep down in the soil with a dibble, where the plants are to grow, and fill these holes with water. This will soak away, leaving the ground in a half dry, half wet condition. The plants to set out are taken from the seed bed and the roots doused in a vessel of water, and then only one by one are taken out and put into the holes, pressed firmly, and the work is done. They need no more water, will grow very little, and go right on to grow and far better than when half a bucket of water is poured around each plant when set out and then let alone for a time, at least.

Should dry weather follow, the plants must of course be again watered, but not in the old way of pouring around each plant a gallon, only to run away and do no service? A little of the earth is removed from the plants by a hoe, so as to form a sort of basin about it, a moderate quantity of water is poured into the basin and in a few minutes, the water having all soaked away about the roots, the earth is restored around the plants, and the surface is as before. This prevents the water from running away, and the sun from baking the earth, and the wet soil underneath will be retained, and not more than two such waterings will be required to

continue the steady growth of the plants upon any dry spell or even prolonged drought.

If this hint is taken up and properly pursued, it will not only save a great deal of hard labor, but it will insure a good and satisfactory crop; and we suggest that it be tried the present season by those who "live to learn." We desire to reap the best harvest from whatever may be sown.

The Value of Insectivorous birds.

Germanstown Telegraph.

The difference of opinion that formerly existed as to the usefulness of birds upon our premises is gradually disappearing, at least so far as it relates to the value of most of our birds which subsist upon insects, some eight months out of the twelve. There are a few—the robin for instance—which cannot in justice be claimed as insectivorous, neither is it granivorous, but lives almost wholly upon fruit, except in the latter half of the month of March, when it first arrives, up to May, during which period it makes out badly enough and finds a very precarious living about the house and from the angle-worm turned up in the plowed fields, &c. Still, altogether our insectivorous birds are very useful—in fact, their value is almost beyond estimation—for if it were not for the myriads of insects which these birds destroy, it would be perfectly useless to try to raise grain or fruit at all. Now, when we look at these facts and kind-hearted are very apt to decide that the poor things are entitled to some of the fruits which, without them, we could not have at all. But the trouble is that in many cases they take all the crop, and under these circumstances one is not apt to care much whether they eat insects for the rest of the year or not.

In this conflict of facts the wise man is he who ignores none, but adapts things to circumstances. We must have birds, and they should be encouraged, and to have fruits we must guard them from birds who will take more than their share.

Farmers and gardeners tell us that in Europe, where the birds are infinitely more numerous than they are here, they suffer very little from insects. The birds keep the noxious insects pretty well down, but when the grain fields are sown, or the fruit about to ripen, children are hired who with clappers, walk about the fields, gardens and orchards, and by that means keep the birds away. By thus spending a trifle for a few weeks they have no difficulty in having full crops in spite of the great numbers of feathered tribes. Our true policy must be a similar one, to encourage the birds and protect the crops; and the more we look into the matter the more we will be convinced that such is the fact.

WOMAN'S FRIEND.

Having been troubled for many years with kidney disease, with severe pain in my back and limbs—my ankles were at times very badly swollen—I was advised to go to the hospital for treatment, which I did on the advice of a friend, but found no relief, at least only of a temporary nature, and I had given up all hope of a cure until my husband was advised to use Hunt's Remedy by a friend that had used it and been cured of a severe case of dropsy and kidney trouble. I procured a bottle, and had not used one-half of the bottle before I began to be better, no pain in the back, and the swelling of my limbs commenced to go down, and my appetite was much better, for I had become so bad that all I ate distressed me very much. It was really dyspepsia, combined with the other troubles, and I have used it since, and am able to do my work and attend to household duties which before had been a burden to me, and I can only thank Hunt's Remedy for the health and happiness which I now enjoy, and esteem it a great privilege and duty to give you this letter in behalf of many suffering ladies in Boston and the country, and can only say in conclusion that if you once try it you will be convinced as I was, even against my own will, that Hunt's Remedy is indeed a woman's friend.

You are at liberty to use this for their benefit if you so choose.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. WM. GRAY.

Hotel Goldsmith, 116 Tremont Street, Boston, APRIL 25, 1882.

Mr. H. EARNY, baggage-master on Eastern railroad, Boston, says:

"I have used Hunt's Remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine, in my family for months. It was recommended by friends in Portsmouth who have been cured of kidney troubles, and I had it just as representative and worth its weight in gold. My wife is using it for dyspepsia, and has improved so rapidly that I cheerfully endorse it as a family medicine of real merit, and I would not be without it."

APRIL 27, 1882. H. EARNY, M. W. & F. W.

HUNT'S REMEDY FOR SALE AT H. B. COCHRAN'S Drug Store, 157 and 159 North Queen Street.

The Celluloid Eye-glasses will stand ten times more abuse than any other Eye-glasses, and furthermore, they are the best. For sale by all leading Jewelers and Opticians. Price 1/2.

If you are bilious, take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Wm. McCartney, 89 Lloyd Street, Buffalo, N. Y., tells and sprains his ankle. His employer, a merchant, sent him to the hospital, and Thomas' Electric Oil and he says that a few applications enabled him to go to work as usual. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 157 and 159 North Queen Street.

We Challenge the World.

When we say we believe, we have evidence to prove that Shiloh's Consumption Cure is decidedly the best, that the most reliable, and as such it will cure a common or Chronic Cough in one-half the time and relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and show more cases of Consumption cured than all others. It will cure where they fail. It is pleasant to take, harmless to the youngest child and we guarantee what we say. Price, 50c. per bottle. If your lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by H. B. Cochran, druggist, No. 157 and 159 North Queen Street.

No one can realize, except by personal experience, the anguish of mind and body endured by sufferers from dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation and other diseases of the stomach. Bardeol Blood Bitters are a positive cure for this class of all diseases. Price \$1. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 157 and 159 North Queen Street.

Give Him a Rest.

When encumbered by long suffering proceeding from torpid liver, biliousness, indigestion, constipation, or sick headache, take Bardeol Blood Bitters, which give rest to the weary and rejuvenate all the organs of the body. Price \$1. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 157 and 159 North Queen Street.

A Dangerous Counterfeit.

There are dangerous counterfeits in circulation purporting to be "Walnut Leaf Hair Restorer." The strongest evidence of its great value is the fact that parties knowing its great utility try to imitate it. Each bottle of the genuine has a fac simile of a walnut leaf shown in the glass; and a Great Seal on the outside wrapper. The "Restorer" is as harmless as water, while it possesses all properties necessary to restore life, vigor, growth and color to the hair. Purchase only from responsible parties. Ask your druggist for it. Each bottle is warranted. JOHN W. HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia, and HALL & KUCKEL, New York. Price 1/2.

TWO SMALL HAND-MADE HAVANA cigars, for 5c. If the Old Stand, HARTMAN'S YELLOW FRONT CIGAR TOKE.

NOTICE

HATT AND CAPS.

SHULTZ'S

Old Established and Largest Retail

HAT STORE

IN AMERICA.

HAS NOT BEEN REMOVED,

BUT IS STILL

LOCATED IN THE ELEGANT STORE ROOMS,

SHULTZ BROS.'

(OLD STAND.)

Nos. 31 and 33 North Queen street,

WHERE IT HAS BEEN FOR

A Period of Nearly Forty Years.

may1-twd

J. Stiles.

DRY GOODS.

GEORGE FAHNESTOCK,

(BAIR'S OLD STORE.)

14 EAST KING STREET,

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

PLAIN AND FANCY

CANTON MATTING,

CANTON MATTING,

CANTON MATTING,

FROM THE LOWEST TO THE FINEST GRADES, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT VERY LOW PRICES.

GEORGE FAHNESTOCK,

NO. 14 EAST KING STREET,

LANCASTER, PA.

LIVERY STABLE.

HOUGHTON'S.

HOUGHTON'S

New Livery and Sale Stables.

FIRST-CLASS HORSES AND BUGGIES TO HIRE; ALSO, OMNIBUSES FOR PARTIES AND PICNICS. HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD AT ALL TIMES.

Stables--No. 44 Market Street,

near of Old Black Horse Hotel.

CLOTHING.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WILCOX & WHITE

THE-

WILCOX & WHITE

Parlor Organ Warerooms,

NO 152 EAST KING STREET,

H. H. LUOKENBAUGH, Agent.

A Full Assortment of the various styles constantly on hand and for sale on the most liberal terms for Cash or Small Monthly Installments.

The public is most cordially invited to call and examine these instruments, which will be found to be very superior in Quality and Moderate in Price.

Having severed my connections with the Eskey Organ Company, I take this method to inform my friends in Lancaster county, I am now selling an Organ equal to any and surpassed by none. Please call and examine one of the most beautiful-toned Organs manufactured in the United States.

Mr. Luckenbach is the agent for the famous

"KNABE"

and several other desirable Pianofortes, at prices from \$25 upwards.

Feb 17-1881

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

PRESKES W. FRY.

We have opened to-day another

CHOICE LINE OF

LACE CURTAINS

Three, three-and-a-half and four yards long in Swiss, Nottingham Applique, &c.

ACK LAMBEREQUINS, SHAWLS, TIES and RED SETS.

Brass, Ash, Ebony and Walnut Curtain Poles, Bands, Loops, Hooks, &c.

Cornice, in variety to fit any Window. Forty different Patterns of JAPANESE WINDOW SHAWLS, in new colors, 6 and 7 feet long.

NICKLE ORNAMENTS, LOOPS, FRINGES, &c.

AN ELEGANT LINE OF

WALL PAPERS,

Of every description, in Gilt, Grounded and Common Papers, Borders, Centres, &c.

PHARES W. FRY.

No. 57 North Queen Street,

LANCASTER, PA.

(BOUR AND STATIONERY)

NEW BOOKS.

MR. ISAACS, THE COLONEL'S DAUGHTER, THE SOCIETY, SOCIETY, THE LATEST MAGAZINES.

AND NEW STATIONERY.

L. M. FLYNN'S,

No. 42 WEST KING STREET.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Chestnut St., Thirteenth and Market Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.