

# The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XIX—No 286.

LANCASTER, PA. FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1883.

Price Two Cents.

FLINN & BRENNEMAN.

## TO PROPERTY OWNERS AND PAINTERS.

As a business transaction would you be willing to pay one dollar for an article you could purchase for ninety cents? We are the agents for Lancaster and vicinity for **Wadsworth, Martinez & Longman's Pure Prepared Paints.** And we claim that they are the best and cheapest paints in America. And we don't make this assertion and leave it unsupported. Paint one-half of any surface or one-half of any building with this paint and the other half with strictly pure White Lead and Linseed Oil, or any other mixed paints in this country, and if the part painted with this paint does not cost ten per cent. less than for paint used, we will make no charge for our paint. And further, any building that has been painted with this paint that is not satisfactory to the owner, and not remaining so for a proper term of years, we will repaint at our own expense with White Lead and Linseed Oil or any other paint he may select. As many of the prepared paints are adulterated with benzine and water we make this liberal offer. We will pay one thousand dollars for any benzine or water found in any original package of WADSWORTH, MARTINEZ & LONGMAN'S PURE PREPARED PAINTS.

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No. 152 NORTH QUEEN STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

**GEORGE FAHNESTOCK,**  
(BAIR'S OLD STAND.)  
NO. 14 EAST KING STREET.

Ladies' Jerseys, Misses' Jerseys, Children's Jerseys,  
IN ALL COLORS—Maroon, Cardinal, Electric, Navy Blue, Brown, Black and Myrtle. Perfect Fitting in all sizes. An Elegant Assortment of these Goods.

From \$2.50 Up.

**GEORGE FAHNESTOCK,**  
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**JOHN L. ARNOLD,**  
PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,  
GAS FIXTURES, OIL FIXTURES,  
TIN ROOFING, SLATE ROOFING,  
Steam Fitters' Supplies, Patent Cold Case Heaters.

Finest Work, Best Workmen. Leave your Orders at  
**JOHN L. ARNOLD'S,**  
Nos. 11, 13, 15 EAST ORANGE STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

**HOUGHTON'S,**  
HOUGHTON'S  
New Livery and Sale Stables.  
FIRST-CLASS HORSES AND BUGGIES TO HIRE; ALSO, OMBIBUSES FOR PARTIES AND PICNICS, HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD AT ALL TIMES.

Stables—No. 44 Market Street,  
near of Old Black Horse Hotel.

**JOHN BAER'S SONS,**  
SCHOOL BOOKS,  
School Supplies and Stationery,  
WHOLESALE AT SPECIAL RATES.  
AT THE BOOKSTORE OF  
**JOHN BAER'S SONS,**  
Nos. 15 and 17 NORTH QUEEN ST., LANCASTER, PA.

**PHARES W. FRY,**  
SCREEN FRAMES,  
but we have filled up again and are ready to fill orders promptly—24, 26, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35 inches high and 24 to 36 inches wide; they can be reduced to 24 inches in a few minutes. They make the CHEAPEST and BEST screen in the market, superior to the old style and lower in price.

**PHARES W. FRY,**  
WALL PAPERS.  
ODDS AND ENDS AT HALF-PRICE.  
An Elegant Line of NEW PATTERNS.  
PERFECTLY GUARANTEED.

**PHARES W. FRY,**  
DADO SHADES.  
PLAIN GOODS IN ALL COLORS. LACE CURTAINS from a Dollar a Pair up.

**PHARES W. FRY,**  
57 NORTH QUEEN ST.

**SHIRK'S CARPET HALL,**  
COOL, W. KING AND WATER STS.  
Competition is the life of trade, and this house defies competition in the quality and prices of its goods.

**JOHN P. SCHAUM'S,**  
GLOBES,  
COAL OIL LAMPS,  
Plumbing and Gasfitting, Roofing and Spouting.  
**JOHN P. SCHAUM'S,**  
NO. 24 SOUTH QUEEN STREET,  
LANCASTER, PA.

## CHOLERA!

**PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.**  
The Most Powerful Antiseptic Known.  
WILL PREVENT the CHOLERA.

It DESTROYS THE GERMS OF DISEASE. It is a fact established by science that many of the most dangerous diseases are introduced by impurities, and that these impurities are carried and propagated by the disease in every wretched cesspool.

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## CATTLE RANCHING.

**THE GREAT BUSINESS IN WYOMING!**  
The Increase in Stock—Ferry Hillen Cattle to the Country—Expense in the Winter.

We give below a further extract from Mr. Sturgis' address on this subject before the "New York Farmers"—continued from a recent issue:  
We expect to go annually fifty or sixty per cent. over our three year old cows and upwards. We sometimes do better—never worse. About one third of the two year old heifers bred, but we pay no attention to that, and do not assume it as an item in our business. The cost of handling these cattle varies very much according to the amount you have. During our first years there with some 1,500 or 2,000 head of cattle, the expense averaged \$3.50 a head for the year's work. Now, with 60,000, we have got it down to 50 or 70 cents a head, and it can probably be reduced slightly more than that. I am often asked, "What does it cost you to raise beef cattle?" The cost, roughly, may be assumed to be \$10 or \$12 a head, allowing a percentage of loss, &c. Such animals are now worth from \$4 to \$5 a pound on one foot, or \$45 to \$50. But the same profit cannot be realized from the other classes of animals in the herd.

Mr. Sturgis: These cattle are bred or imported from Texas or from native American cattle, and crossed with three quarter or seven eighth short horned bulls. A great many of the ranchmen are now beginning to use Herefords.

Mr. Burden: How do Herefords stand in Wyoming?  
Mr. Sturgis: We have not had them long enough to see, but the supposition is that they will stand it well.

To speak of cattle breeding in Wyoming and Nebraska without an allusion to the Wyoming stock growers' association is to speak of cattle breeding in the prairie left out. I had the pleasure of being present when that association was organized, ten years ago, with about ten members, representing 25,000 head of cattle, worth \$2,500,000. Now it represents 1,000,000 head of cattle, worth about \$30,000,000. Last year it went to market 200,000 head of beef cattle, which netted to the owners about \$10,000,000. The money value of the shipment was equivalent to that of Texas, whom we third place in the production of beef.

The work of the association has been to protect the property of its members. In originally entering into business we had to clean up the herds of the Indians, the white outlaws and thieves with which that country was thronged, contagious diseases and the climate. The first three had disappeared. The Indians disappeared either through the natural progress of the disease, or by the restriction of the movements. The next two have been eliminated by the association. Through its inspectors, who now number fifteen or twenty, the association has thoroughly patrolled the country over which the cattle of its members range. It has placed at every railroad point at which cattle could get an exit from the country, forming, so to speak, a western boundary. There is an inspector at every point down the line to Kansas City. In the winter months, when the cattle are in the hands of the man, or if he is not authorized by the owner the animal is seized and the man arrested. We also keep an inspector at every Indian agency and at each of the government military posts, and at each of the mining camps. These men make reports to my office once a week, and in this way 3,000 or 4,000 head of cattle are annually returned to the owners, worth \$150,000, which would be otherwise irretrievably lost.

The second part of the work of the association was hardly less important, and that was the devising of the system of sanitary inspection, which is now thoroughly in operation. Had the plague of cholera, which has been so much feared, been carried into the country by the passage through the Legislature which appointed a veterinarian for the territory and made it obligatory upon the owner of every animal brought there for breeding to have it pass an inspection and get clean bills of health at the station at which it arrived, before leaving the yards. That has been thoroughly enforced. The veterinarian has the authority under the law not only to quarantine during a period of safety, but also to destroy if necessary, and a fund provided for the purpose of indemnifying the stock interest, to pay indemnity to such persons as may innocently suffer the execution of the law. The bill has had, I am glad to say, the very strong approval of Dr. Loring. Our pens are placed at every railroad station in this country would be enormous. This country is now a scheduled country. Great Britain scheduled it as marked with cattle disease. We are sending to Great Britain, and we are obliged to take two cents a pound less for our meat than is brought by Scotch meat of the same quality, which is carried to Smithfield and other English markets. We take this much because our cattle go there with the suspicion of disease. The loss to this country, therefore, on a shipment of 3,000 tons a week is about \$125,000, or \$6,000,000 a year. Dr. Loring is my authority for saying that with an expenditure of \$2,000,000 annually, our sheep and goats could be made safe and an absolutely clean bill of health given to every animal.

He would be a rash man, who, with the fate of Wiggins before his eyes, would venture on prophesy, but if there is any relation between the law of supply and demand, the future of the cattle business is a very bright one. I make the statement that the consumption of this country is exceeding its production and markedly so.

years. Texas was in the habit of driving in 1868 and 1869, in the neighborhood of 700,000 head of surplus cattle over her borders; last year she drove only 300,000, and every year it steadily decreases. Five years ago Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Montana territories all had large accumulations of surplus cattle, and they drove out 100,000 or 150,000 a year to Wyoming, where we bought them, held them a year or so and sent them to market. That has completely ceased. Montana has not driven a hoof of stock cattle for three years, and the other territories will not drive 10,000 head in 1883. Consequently the territories that are raising cattle for sale and that have but a small local demand are going to be dependent in future upon the cattle they themselves breed. The enormous immigration into the Pacific states and territories is absorbing all these regions can produce. Then how is consumption going on? Chicago received in 1880 just a million head of cattle; in 1881 between 1,400,000 and 1,500,000, and in 1882, 1,800,000; and during the last weeks of the season, when I was there in the fall, it was estimated that we were receiving 40,000 to 45,000 head of cattle a week, every head was taken out of the yards on Saturday night, and the price never broke. There is certainly the strongest possible evidence that consumption is certainly increasing, and in the face of the other facts we must all allow that production, at least that part of production which is in excess of local demand, is likely to decrease, and that the beefsteak of the future cannot be cheaper than the beefsteak of today.

Mr. James T. Gardiner was the next speaker. After referring to his experiences in California, while engaged in making geological surveys with Mr. Clarence King, he said that the great ranching with California and Nevada, so far as the raising of cattle was concerned, was the fact that the grasses were annuals and the seed was liable to be eaten up, so that the ranges rapidly deteriorated if they were heavily stocked. The same might be said of parts of Utah, in fact there was in Utah very little good cattle country. Coming to the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains, as was generally known, the plains of the Great West ran from the Missouri river, rising gradually as they came westward, until they reached the Rocky Mountains. They rose from an altitude of perhaps 600 or 700 feet at the river, up to 5,000 or 6,000 at the foot of the mountains, which burst up through the plains and into the mountains of the Rocky Mountains. The cattle, wintering out, are of course dependent upon the grasses that they can get during that season. If the grass is deeply covered with snow the cattle will die.

It would be remembered that in the first winters after the Union Pacific was opened, trains were blocked sometimes for two and three weeks together, and yet the ground all around was bare. From this we can see that the snow would blow into one of those ranges of that country. The snow that falls in that region is very dry, and is easily blown from the ground, if you are in a place where there is wind, and one of the secrets of the success in the cattle business is to locate your range where there will be swept by the wind. In 1870, Mr. King and himself chosen a place where the mountain wall of the Rocky Mountains was broken down. The Rocky Mountains has great depressions—great open passes, through one of which the Union Pacific carried its track. The great wind of the western part of this continent was a west wind, which blew so strongly the whole year round that all the trees on the western mountain ranges had their branches turned out toward the west. In the winter this wind blows with tremendous force and you want therefore, to select a range that will be swept clean, and yet have sufficient shelter for the cattle. You want a broken ground, with hollows where the cattle can find shelter.

**CHALLENGE THE WORLD.**  
When we say we believe, we have evidence to prove that Shiloh's Great Lung Cure is the best Lung Medicine made in as much as it will cure a common or Chronic Cough, Consumption, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Loss of Voice, Sore Throat, and all other ailments of the Throat and Lungs a positive cure. Guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Ohas. A. Locher's Drug Store. Large size, \$1.00.

**SAMARITAN NERVE NEVER FAILS.**  
The number of the striking coopers in St. Louis was swelled yesterday morning to 220. It was announced at a meeting of the strikers that the bosses had agreed to the advance asked, and work would be resumed to day. The strikers say that through one of the employers the same concession to day 1,300 coopers will quit work.

**THE YELLOW FEVER.**  
On the arrival of the steamer Saratoga at New York yesterday from Havana, James Barnes, the steward, was removed to the quarantine hospital, sick of what is supposed to be yellow fever. The steamer City of Merida, which left Havana yesterday for New York, had upon her arrival at Havana from Vera Cruz ten of her crew sick with yellow fever. Two of them were dangerously sick. Miss Shirley Sears, a teacher in the American ladies college at Panama, who had recently arrived from New York, died of yellow fever on the 21st ult. Several unacquainted persons have died of the fever in Panama.

**HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.**  
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, by increasing vital power, and rendering the physical functions regular and active, keeps the system in good working order, and protects it against disease. For constipation, dyspepsia and liver complaint nervousness, kidney and rheumatic ailments, it is invaluable, and it affords a sure defense against malarial fevers, besides removing all traces of such disease from the system. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

## CHOLERA!

**AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.**  
Tired Out. The distressing feeling of weakness, and the loss of appetite, which are the result of cholera, are cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is a powerful purgative, and restores the system to its normal condition.

**DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.**  
Solely by all Druggists.  
July 20th 1883.

**PORRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER.**  
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR EVERY KIND OF BOWEL DISORDER.

**ALL THE DRUGGISTS SELL IT.**  
CLOTHING.  
PHEW! IT'S HOT.  
CHANGE YOUR UNDERWEAR.

**ERISMAN'S, THE SHIRTMAKER.**  
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.  
No. 17 West King Street.

**Final Closing Sale.**  
SUMMER CLOTHING.  
Has commenced and everything on our counter will be sold at GREAT SACRIFICES!

**HIRSH & BRO.,**  
CLOTHING.  
Also, CROCKERY, SUITS, WHITE VESTS, LINEN PANTS and VESTS, SNEEK-SUCKER COATS, and anything in the way of cool clothing just received another lot.

**THE BEST CLOTHING.**  
AND THE LOWEST PRICES.  
Men's suits selling now at \$20.00, \$25.00, \$30.00, \$35.00, \$40.00, \$45.00, \$50.00, \$55.00, \$60.00, \$65.00, \$70.00, \$75.00, \$80.00, \$85.00, \$90.00, \$95.00, \$100.00.

**BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS.**  
one great specialty, selling now at \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$9.00, \$9.50, \$10.00.

**L. GANSMAN & BRO.,**  
THE FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORS & CLOTHIERS.  
66-68 NORTH QUEEN STREET,  
Light on the Southwest Corner of Orange St.  
LANCASTER, PA.  
As upon every evening until 9 o'clock; Saturday 10 o'clock.