

# The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XX--No 209. LANCASTER, PA., SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1884. Price Two Cents.

### CLOTHING.

#### Wanamaker & Brown's.

## Spring Prices

On many articles of clothing will be very low and Oak Hall will repeat the past experience on an enlarged scale—that of giving retail buyers the benefit of good bargains on great lots of goods.

Wanamaker & Brown.

107 HALL, N. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA.

### MERCHANT TAILORING.

#### DAVID R. WINTERS,

## FINE MERCHANT TAILOR.

No. 23 North Queen St., LANCASTER, PA.

### HIRSH & BROTHER.

IF YOU WANT ONE OF THOSE 100 Children's Suits, MADE OF ALL WOOL, CASHMERE, SIZES 4 TO 11, WHICH WE ARE SELLING FOR ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS. Call once at our store, as they are selling fast.

### WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

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IN OUR MEASURING DEPARTMENT. We are showing a number of New Styles of Goods, which we are

Making to Order for \$15.

They are an Extra Bargain, as they are worth much more money.

IN OUR FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT, We are Constantly Receiving NEW GOODS.

—CALL AT—

#### Hirsh & Brother's

PEAS HALL CLOTHING HOUSE.

Nos. 2 and 4 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

#### WILLIAMSON & FOSTER.

### STRAW HATS for Children, STRAW HATS for Men.

In all the newest Shapes—PLAIN WHITE, DARK MIXED BROWN and TAN. Also a large variety of FANCY and BROAD BRIMMED HATS for CHILDREN.

### LIGHT WEIGHT Underwear & Fancy Hosiery

At all prices, FROM A GOOD CHEAP UNDERWEAR FOR 20c. TO FINE LILE THERMAL and SILK GOODS.

THE FINEST VARIETY OF Fancy Neckwear for 50 Cents.

—IN—

### CLOTHING

OUR ASSORTMENT OF 810 SUITS FOR MEN IS EXCELLENT IN EVERY PARTICULAR. Every garment is made of the best material and in all wool. For FINE DRESS WEAR we have just added to our stock all the latest styles of SOME EXCELLENT GRAY and OLIVE MEDIUM and FINEST FRENCH MADE SUITS. THE FINEST FRENCH MADE SUITS. THE FINEST FRENCH MADE SUITS.

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### MAQUINERY.

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and patented process of rolling sheet iron works, I desire to inform my old patrons and the public generally that I am now manufacturing this iron in the best manner. My machinery is of the best quality and I can guarantee to give satisfaction. My machinery is of the best quality and I can guarantee to give satisfaction. My machinery is of the best quality and I can guarantee to give satisfaction.

W. H. McCULLY.

### Genuine Old Stock Connecticut Cigars, 2 for 5c, 11 for 50c, at HARMAN'S YELLOW FRONT CIGAR STORE.

### CLOTHING.

#### ANNIVERSARY WEEK.

## AT THE TOP

When we opened, Eight years ago, many said there was not room in Philadelphia, for another Large Clothing House. Perhaps there was not room for another of the kind, but there is always room at the top, and that is where we meant to be. We aimed to excel, and the hosts of friends we have made will testify how well we have succeeded.

#### A. C. YATES & CO.

Leiger Building, Sixth & Chestnut Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

### MEN'S & BATHING.

#### MYERS & RATHFON,

LEADING LANCASTER CLOTHIERS.

NO. 12 EAST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

### H. GERHART,

Tailoring Establishment.

No. 6 East King Street.

### Custom Department, L. GANSMAN & BRO.

EXTEND THEIR INVITATION.

To their many customers and the public in general, as well as cutting, it therefore enables us to undersell the closest and most critical house in the city.

### OUR GREAT SPECIALTY, Pants to Order.

All-wool Pants 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.

Please take a view in passing our Show Windows. Fit, Style and Durable Workmanship guaranteed.

#### L. Gansman & Bro.

The FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS.

No. 66-68 NORTH QUEEN STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

Right on the southwest Corner of Orange Street.

Not connected with any other Clothing House in the city.

### CHEW POLICE.

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By the way, I heard a rather interesting story the other day while Mr. Connelly's story agency. On his desk was the picture of a remarkably handsome—in fact, a beautiful woman. On the lower edge of the card was written, "No, it is not Mrs. Langtry." Not only was the picture sufficiently peculiar to remind me of Freddie's famous spelling, but the sentiment seemed so strange that I asked an explanation. It seemed that while Mrs. Langtry was playing at the Globe theatre just across the street, a certain gentleman among some gentlemen as to whether this or was not her picture. To settle the matter the picture was sent to her manager with a polite request for her affirmation or denial. She at once saw it was the picture of a woman, but that a really more beautiful woman. She was not content with dashing down the vehement phrase quoted above, but was impelled to give vent to her womanish poique by writing across the back: "I think it is the picture of a man I had last year." As it was afterwards known by the gentleman, and as it was well known at the time by Mrs. Langtry, the picture was not that of a maid, but of a rival, a well known society girl of England.

#### The Infant's Grave.

A young German countess who lived about a hundred years ago was a noted unbeliever, and especially opposed to the doctrine of the resurrection. She died when about 30 years of age, and before her death gave orders that her grave should be covered with a solid slab of granite; that around it should be placed square blocks of stone, and that the corners should be fastened to each other and to the granite slab by heavy iron clamps. Upon the covering this inscription was placed: "This burial place purchased to all eternity, must never be opened." All human remains could do to prevent any change in that grave was done, but a little seed sprouted, and the tiny shoot found its way between the side stone and the upper slab and grew there, slowly, but steadily forcing its way until the iron clamps were actually broken. The granite lid was raised, and is now resting upon the trunk of the tree, which is large and flourishing. The people of Hanover regard it with almost a kind of superstition, and speak in the lowest tones of the child of nature. It is natural, but should, for as I said beside that grave in the old church yard it certainly impressed me more deeply than I can express.

#### Why People should Eat Honey.

Thousands and tens of thousands of children are dying all around us, who because their ever-developing nature demands sweetness, crave and eagerly eat adulterated "sweets" and "syrups" of modern times. If these could be fed on honey instead they would develop and grow up into healthy men and women. Children would rather eat bread and honey than bread and butter; one pound of honey will reach as far as two pounds of butter, and has, besides the advantage of being far more healthy and pleasant tasted, and always remains good, while butter soon becomes rancid, and often produces cholera, typhoid fever, and other diseases, vomiting and diarrhea. Pure honey should always be freely used in every family. Honey eaten upon wheat bread is very beneficial to health. The use of honey instead of sugar for almost every kind of cooking is as plain as day, and its palate is it is healthy for the stomach. In preparing blackberry, raspberry or strawberry shortcake, it is infinitely superior. It is a common expression that honey is a luxury, having nothing to do with the fitting principle. This is a mistake, for honey is food in one of its most concentrated forms. True, it does not add so much to the growth of muscles as does beefsteak, but it does impart other properties less necessary to health and vigor, and it is a food which is as healthy as a healthy action, the results of which are pleasing and permanent—a sweet disposition and a bright intellect.

### SATURDAY NIGHT.

#### TIMELY READING FOR THE FAMILY.

Some Social Statistics—Statistics and Causes of Insanity—Why People Should Eat Honey—An Old Book.

#### Hanover Citizen.

Our townman Wm. Helzel, has a copy of the entire proceedings of the Continental Congress, held at York, Lancaster and Philadelphia, in 1777. It is a rare old book substantially bound in leather, and in excellent condition. The contents are interesting in the extreme, and many lessons of honesty, fitness for office and true manhood could be gleaned from its pages by the would be patriots of today. It contains articles of confederation as presented to that body, action taken on that document, and a perfect store of familiar history, including many facts about York and public matters of our county seat and state.

#### The Lily in a Pet.

New York Graphic.

I heard a rather interesting story the other day while Mr. Connelly's story agency. On his desk was the picture of a remarkably handsome—in fact, a beautiful woman. On the lower edge of the card was written, "No, it is not Mrs. Langtry." Not only was the picture sufficiently peculiar to remind me of Freddie's famous spelling, but the sentiment seemed so strange that I asked an explanation. It seemed that while Mrs. Langtry was playing at the Globe theatre just across the street, a certain gentleman among some gentlemen as to whether this or was not her picture. To settle the matter the picture was sent to her manager with a polite request for her affirmation or denial. She at once saw it was the picture of a woman, but that a really more beautiful woman. She was not content with dashing down the vehement phrase quoted above, but was impelled to give vent to her womanish poique by writing across the back: "I think it is the picture of a man I had last year." As it was afterwards known by the gentleman, and as it was well known at the time by Mrs. Langtry, the picture was not that of a maid, but of a rival, a well known society girl of England.

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### THE CONFERENCE WORK.

#### A Consideration of Bishop Andrews' Plan of Government.

Philadelphia Press.

The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, during its second day's session advanced so far toward organization as to get three of its committees in working order. It is probable that the coming week may from the very start be devoted to the reference and consideration of the questions of which disposition must be made.

Friday's sessions were also important, as demonstrating in two decisive instances that the general temper of this conference is decidedly conservative. The first of these questions consumed almost the whole of the morning session. The first day's proceedings had ended with the adoption of the rule recommended by Bishop Andrews that no delegate should be a member of more than two committees, except when a delegation consisted of but two members, elected and lay. In that case, the member who was required by the rules, a member of the committee on boundaries, might be a member of two other committees also. To properly appreciate the effect of this rule, it should be understood that there are twelve judicial districts represented in the general conference. There are also twelve standing committees. The result of Bishop Andrews' plan would be that a delegation of but two members would not be represented on more than half of the committees, while a delegation of six might be upon them all.

The general convention had scarcely begun business when General Clinton B. Fiske, of New Jersey, moved to reconsider the action on this rule. The motion was carried by a vote of 191 yeas to 141 nays, fore-shadowing the subsequent victory for the friends of equal representation. A long and spirited debate on the Andrews plan followed, which brought out some of the ablest minds in the gathering. The eloquence of the delegates might have flowed on for hours had it not been checked by a call for the previous question and then the floor was again called for the roll showed that the resolution adopted on Thursday was sustained by a vote of 230 yeas to 192 nays in the affirmative. Rev. Dr. Kynett, of Iowa, at once met the wishes of the majority with a substitute rule, the effect of which was to allow any delegation even having less than six members to be represented at every committee.

The debate on this subject, the general regard of time which possesses the conference of this stage of its session. Editor Buckley, of the *Christian Advocate*, pleasant faced and incisive in argument, presented from speaking by a technical ruling. He gained the floor by seconding Dr. Kynett's motion, but was repeatedly interrupted by points of order. Bishop Foster, who was presiding, continued to rule these out well taken. An appeal from the body of delegates, who, however, continued to find amusement in the interruptions until the chair had spoken a kind of renunciation, too temperate in tone to be called a rebuke. Dr. Buckley at last rose and in his snow haired, dark faced professor in the editorial chair, Dr. Curry, made a strong historical argument in favor of a limited representation upon committees. For Dr. Kynett's motion another was then introduced, to be presented by Rev. James R. Mills, of Eastern Ohio, giving each delegation "the right to one member on each committee." This was carried with a rush, so that the result of the long debate was a freer representation for the smaller churches, than any one had at first thought possible.

#### An Important Point.

The other question tested yesterday is one which is likely to engage a great deal of attention before the conference adjourns. It is that of the policy of allowing equal representation in the general conference, though the report was at first somewhat defeated. The question was sprung at yesterday afternoon's session, Bishop Wiley being in the chair, by the motion of Amos Shunkel, an influential layman of the Ken-tucky conference, to provide for a special committee upon lay representation, to be composed equally of ministers and laymen. The issue was joined by Dr. Price, of Baltimore, who moved, as a substitute, that the standing committee on state of the church be made also the committee on lay representation. Rev. Mr. Swindell, of this city, who is on the side of the laymen, showed at once the meaning of this motion by pointing out that three fourths of the standing committee would probably be clergymen. The substitute was laid on the table by a majority vote. It is shown that the general conference is at least favorably disposed toward admitting laymen to the general conference, and the special committee was ordered by a vote as large.

The other state of general interest, the conference deciding to call its usual temperance committee by the title of "Temperance and Constitutional Prohibition," heartily re-echoing the declaration of Rev. Dr. Olin, the delegate who is a prohibition member of the New York conference, that "We are not here to play with this tiger, but to fight it."

Several picturesque scenes enlivened the routine proceedings, and a large number of spectators listened to the speeches and enjoyed the parliamentary hard knots which the general conference has cultivated itself. The prayer meetings preceding the business sessions have grown so large that they must hereafter be held in the general auditorium. A dramatic incident of the day was the hearty handclasp given by Rev. Mr. Gilllet, a colored delegate, by Rev. Mr. Glass, a white brother, whose names had been confused in the roll call. The organization of committees will be completed this morning and the actual business of the conference may be expected to begin.

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#### Why People should Eat Honey.

Thousands and tens of thousands of children are dying all around us, who because their ever-developing nature demands sweetness, crave and eagerly eat adulterated "sweets" and "syrups" of modern times. If these could be fed on honey instead they would develop and grow up into healthy men and women. Children would rather eat bread and honey than bread and butter; one pound of honey will reach as far as two pounds of butter, and has, besides the advantage of being far more healthy and pleasant tasted, and always remains good, while butter soon becomes rancid, and often produces cholera, typhoid fever, and other diseases, vomiting and diarrhea. Pure honey should always be freely used in every family. Honey eaten upon wheat bread is very beneficial to health. The use of honey instead of sugar for almost every kind of cooking is as plain as day, and its palate is it is healthy for the stomach. In preparing blackberry, raspberry or strawberry shortcake, it is infinitely superior. It is a common expression that honey is a luxury, having nothing to do with the fitting principle. This is a mistake, for honey is food in one of its most concentrated forms. True, it does not add so much to the growth of muscles as does beefsteak, but it does impart other properties less necessary to health and vigor, and it is a food which is as healthy as a healthy action, the results of which are pleasing and permanent—a sweet disposition and a bright intellect.

### SATURDAY NIGHT.

#### TIMELY READING FOR THE FAMILY.

Some Social Statistics—Statistics and Causes of Insanity—Why People Should Eat Honey—An Old Book.

#### Hanover Citizen.

Our townman Wm. Helzel, has a copy of the entire proceedings of the Continental Congress, held at York, Lancaster and Philadelphia, in 1777. It is a rare old book substantially bound in leather, and in excellent condition. The contents are interesting in the extreme, and many lessons of honesty, fitness for office and true manhood could be gleaned from its pages by the would be patriots of today. It contains articles of confederation as presented to that body, action taken on that document, and a perfect store of familiar history, including many facts about York and public matters of our county seat and state.

#### The Lily in a Pet.

New York Graphic.

I heard a rather interesting story the other day while Mr. Connelly's story agency. On his desk was the picture of a remarkably handsome—in fact, a beautiful woman. On the lower edge of the card was written, "No, it is not Mrs. Langtry." Not only was the picture sufficiently peculiar to remind me of Freddie's famous spelling, but the sentiment seemed so strange that I asked an explanation. It seemed that while Mrs. Langtry was playing at the Globe theatre just across the street, a certain gentleman among some gentlemen as to whether this or was not her picture. To settle the matter the picture was sent to her manager with a polite request for her affirmation or denial. She at once saw it was the picture of a woman, but that a really more beautiful woman. She was not content with dashing down the vehement phrase quoted above, but was impelled to give vent to her womanish poique by writing across the back: "I think it is the picture of a man I had last year." As it was afterwards known by the gentleman, and as it was well known at the time by Mrs. Langtry, the picture was not that of a maid, but of a rival, a well known society girl of England.

#### The Infant's Grave.

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### THE CONFERENCE WORK.

#### A Consideration of Bishop Andrews' Plan of Government.

Philadelphia Press.

The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, during its second day's session advanced so far toward organization as to get three of its committees in working order. It is probable that the coming week may from the very start be devoted to the reference and consideration of the questions of which disposition must be made.

Friday's sessions were also important, as demonstrating in two decisive instances that the general temper of this conference is decidedly conservative. The first of these questions consumed almost the whole of the morning session. The first day's proceedings had ended with the adoption of the rule recommended by Bishop Andrews that no delegate should be a member of more than two committees, except when a delegation consisted of but two members, elected and lay. In that case, the member who was required by the rules, a member of the committee on boundaries, might be a member of two other committees also. To properly appreciate the effect of this rule, it should be understood that there are twelve judicial districts represented in the general conference. There are also twelve standing committees. The result of Bishop Andrews' plan would be that a delegation of but two members would not be represented on more than half of the committees, while a delegation of six might be upon them all.

The general convention had scarcely begun business when General Clinton B. Fiske, of New Jersey, moved to reconsider the action on this rule. The motion was carried by a vote of 191 yeas to 141 nays, fore-shadowing the subsequent victory for the friends of equal representation. A long and spirited debate on the Andrews plan followed, which brought out some of the ablest minds in the gathering. The eloquence of the delegates might have flowed on for hours had it not been checked by a call for the previous question and then the floor was again called for the roll showed that the resolution adopted on Thursday was sustained by a vote of 230 yeas to 192 nays in the affirmative. Rev. Dr. Kynett, of Iowa, at once met the wishes of the majority with a substitute rule, the effect of which was to allow any delegation even having less than six members to be represented at every committee.

The debate on this subject, the general regard of time which possesses the conference of this stage of its session. Editor Buckley, of the *Christian Advocate*, pleasant faced and incisive in argument, presented from speaking by a technical ruling. He gained the floor by seconding Dr. Kynett's motion, but was repeatedly interrupted by points of order. Bishop Foster, who was presiding, continued to rule these out well taken. An appeal from the body of delegates, who, however, continued to find amusement in the interruptions until the chair had spoken a kind of renunciation, too temperate in tone to be called a rebuke. Dr. Buckley at last rose and in his snow haired, dark faced professor in the editorial chair, Dr. Curry, made a strong historical argument in favor of a limited representation upon committees. For Dr. Kynett's motion another was then introduced, to be presented by Rev. James R. Mills, of Eastern Ohio, giving each delegation "the right to one member on each committee." This was carried with a rush, so that the result of the long debate was a freer representation for the smaller churches, than any one had at first thought possible.

#### An Important Point.

The other question tested yesterday is one which is likely to engage a great deal of attention before the conference adjourns. It is that of the policy of allowing equal representation in the general conference, though the report was at first somewhat defeated. The question was sprung at yesterday afternoon's session, Bishop Wiley being in the chair, by the motion of Amos Shunkel, an influential layman of the Ken-tucky conference, to provide for a special committee upon lay representation, to be composed equally of ministers and laymen. The issue was joined by Dr. Price, of Baltimore, who moved, as a substitute, that the standing committee on state of the church be made also the committee on lay representation. Rev. Mr. Swindell, of this city, who is on the side of the laymen, showed at once the meaning of this motion by pointing out that three fourths of the standing committee would probably be clergymen. The substitute was laid on the table by a majority vote. It is shown that the general conference is at least favorably disposed toward admitting laymen to the general conference, and the special committee was ordered by a vote as large.

The other state of general interest, the conference deciding to call its usual temperance committee by the title of "Temperance and Constitutional Prohibition," heartily re-echoing the declaration of Rev. Dr. Olin, the delegate who is a prohibition member of the New York conference, that "We are not here to play with this tiger, but to fight it."

Several picturesque scenes enlivened the routine proceedings, and a large number of spectators listened to the speeches and enjoyed the parliamentary hard knots which the general conference has cultivated itself. The prayer meetings preceding the business sessions have grown so large that they must hereafter be held in the general auditorium. A dramatic incident of the day was the hearty handclasp given by Rev. Mr. Gilllet, a colored delegate, by Rev. Mr. Glass, a white brother, whose names had been confused in the roll call. The organization of committees will be completed this morning and the actual business of the conference may be expected to begin.

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