The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XVII—No. 27. LANCASTER, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER, 1, 1880 Price Two Cents.

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Cabinet Manufacturer.

All in want of Fine or Fancy Cabinet Work would do well to call and examine specimens of our work.

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A DISCOVERY BY ACCIDENT,

which supplies a want men of eminent ability have devoted years of study and experiment to find—a Specific for Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs and Nervous System—and from the time of its discovery has rapidly increased in favor, gaining the approval and confidence of medical men and those who have used it; it has become a favorite with all classes, and wherever introduced has superseded all other treatments. In short, such is its intrinsic merit and superiority, that it is now the only recognized reliable remedy.

Is Strongly Endorsed!

We have the most unequivocal testimony to its curative powers from many persons of high character, intelligence and responsibility. Our book, "How a Life was Saved," giving the history of this discovery, and a large record of most remarkable cures, sent free. Write for it.

DAY'S KIDNEY PADS are sold by all druggists, or will be sent by mail (free of postage) on receipt of their price: Regular, $2; Special, for obstinate cases of long standing, $3; Children's, $1.50. Address.

Day Kidney Pad Company,

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CAUTION. Owing to the many worthless Kidney Pads now seeking a sale on our reputation, we deem it due the afflicted to warn them. Ask for DAY'S KIDNEY PAD, and take no other. s4-lydeodMW&F&w

EASTERN AGENCY,
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$500 REWARD!

OVER A MILLION OF
PROF. GUILMETTE'S
French Kidney Pads

Have already been sold in this country and in France; every one of which has given perfect satisfaction, and has performed cures every time when used according to directions. We now say to the afflicted and doubting ones that we will pay the above reward for a single case of

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that the Pad fails to cure. This Great Remedy will Positively and Permanently cure Lumbago, Lame Back, Sciatica, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Incontinence and Retention of the Urine, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, High Colored Urine, Pain in the Back, Side or Loins, Nervous Weakness, and in fact all disorders of the Bladder and Urinary Organs whether contracted by private disease or otherwise.

LADIES, if you are suffering from Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, or any disease of the Kidneys, Bladder, or Urinary Organs,

YOU CAN BE CURED!

Without swallowing nauseous medicines, by simply wearing

PROF. GUILMETTE'S

FRENCH KIDNEY PAD,

WHICH CURES BY ABSORPTION.

Ask your druggist for PROF. GUILMETTE'S FRENCH KIDNEY PAD, and take no other. If he has not got it, send $2 and you will receive the Pad by return mail. For sale by

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Sold only by GEO. W. HULL,
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Prof. Guilmette's French Liver Pad.

Will positively cure Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Ague Cake, Billious Fever, Jaundice, Dyspepsia and all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Blood. Price $1.50 by mail. Send for Prof. Guilmette's Treatise on the Kidneys and Liver, free by mail. Address

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WE ARE OFFERING THE ONLY
PERFECT
Extension Window Cornice

ever manufactured. It is perfect in its construction, simple and handy to adjust and very cheap. It can be regulated to fit any ordinary window by means of a thumb screw, and can be adjusted from one foot to five feet wide. They are made of 4½ Inch Walnut Moulding of a New Pattern, and we have them in eight different styles. Come and see them.

CURTAIN POLES

In Walnut, Ash and Ebony, Ends, Rings and Brackets complete.

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TRUSSES! TRUSSES!! TRUSSES!!!
Sufferers from Rupture will find the safest, easiest and cheapest Trusses in the world on exhibition and for sale by
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Also, the only sure cure for Piles,
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Never fails. Price, 50c. and 75c. a box.
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Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1, 1880.

WAR CLAIMS.

SENATOR BILL ON GENERAL HANCOCK'S LETTER.

Southern Sentiment Warmly Endorsing It—The Southern People Opposed to Their Payment—Profitable Business for Republican Speculators and Scalawags.

"A FLEA IN HIS EAR."

Mr. Edwin T. Freedley's Response to an Appeal for a Contribution to the Republican Corruption Fund—A Republican Who is Going to Vote for Hancock—Climbing Mount Blanc.

Ben Hill's Views.

"What will be the effect of this letter of General Hancock on the Southern Democratic vote?"

"It will have a most salutary and strengthening effect. It will have this effect because it exactly expresses what is already the view of that question taken by all the people of the South, by every man of intelligence and standing, without exception, throughout that part of the country. For years the South has held just this doctrine, and it is one of the rankest absurdities of the day to suppose that the people of the South or any number of them are waiting for the coming season of Democratic rule to urge claims of any sort upon the treasury of the United States. But more than this. That letter and its principles will strike right to the heart of a practice which has grown up as a result of Republican misrule in the South. There has sprung up there a horde of claims agents—Republicans from the North, who have gone down to the South with that special mission, as well as Republicans of that country, carpet-baggers and others. They buy up claims of all sorts, some of them of the flimsiest nature, mere pretenses. These are either bought outright for a mere pittance or they are taken on a heavy commission or contingency. Many of these claims are almost wholly fraudulent, and when there is a mere shadow of possible justice these Republican agents say to the man who owns the claim: 'You cannot collect it; you are a Democrat. I am a Republican and can see it through.' Washington is full of just such cormorants and the South has been infested with them. Here these claims, so manufactured and being fanned into existence, are paraded as 'rebel claims' and much is made of them. They form very convenient campaign ammunition with hearers who do not understand the facts that lie between them. In the South, Republican workers make use of an argument directly the reverse and urge the necessity of the success of the Republican party because then this trade in claims will revive! For some years past during the rule of the Democracy of this country in the House of Representatives this business of pressing claims has been a very poor one, indeed. I am certain that the entire amount of claims allowed by the Democratic House during five years does not equal the amount passed by the Republicans in a single session. I cannot myself recall a single claim. There have been plenty of them introduced, and by Democrats, too. I have myself introduced bills covering claims because they came from my constituents, and I consider it their right to have their demands made known by their representative in Congress, but I have always distinctly told the parties petitioning that I would make no effort to secure the claims, that they did not meet with my approval, and that they could only take their course so far as I was concerned. I have had but one opinion on that subject, and over two years ago, in a speech made on the Warren-Mitchell claims, I spoke out what I thought then, and I think so now. The papers of Georgia copied that speech and approved of it; so did the people, too, the Democracy of the state. The speech anybody can find in the *Congressional Record*. The views and language of General Hancock are forbearing on that topic as compared with the feeling in the South. 'Southern claims' is a great cry made to cover up tracks of Northern speculators who have found it very hard scratching for five years past in pressing their bought-up claims before Congress. These claims, if there ever were such, have lost all their power and effect by lapse of time. The South of to-day is not the South of 1860. Then we were a slave-holding people, ready for secession if need be to sustain that institution. The South of 1880 is a land of freedom and union, working and prospering every hour. We have no special legislation to seek and no distinctive claims to press. We want no action of Congress other than is good and wise for the whole country. What we want and what we have wanted for fifteen years past has been relief from federal legislation. When the war ended slavery was dead, and with it went the pretext and the incitement to secession. We are now and have been since the war in favor of a Union of equal rights, of friendship and good-will. Instead, we have been the victims of sectionalism and of that grasping avarice of imported office-holders. The people of the North do not understand the revolution in the feeling and social organization of the South which the war has worked. We looked upon slavery as the one thing necessary to our existence. When a planter made money he invested it in negroes. Our whole plan of existence and business was based upon them. We looked upon their liberation as a great danger, to be avoided at any effort. We have been greatly and agreeably surprised, and to-day you will not find one Southern man who would desire to see slavery re-established. The negro has not become a danger. He works for his own support now as he did then. We had thought that our staple, cotton, could not be successfully cultivated except by colored laborers. We have discovered that white laborers are fully as efficient, and as agriculturists their superior ability is becoming manifest. Superior farms well cultivated are to be seen on every side. The South is filling up with a new population. Its varied products give it an advantage over the Northwest, and it has a future before it which we can form no idea of now. In my own state of Georgia there has not been a cotton mill credit that has not paid handsome dividends. That is an industry which is growing at a rapid rate. Only a few weeks ago I met a gentleman here who had come from Georgia to secure Northern capital for mill building in that state. He found, he said, no difficulty in inducing Northern capitalists to put their money into the schemes. They are not frightened by the Republican roorbacks of rebel claims. They see that a section so undeveloped as the South is, which can support mills and pay good earnings on them against the competition of the North, is a good place to invest in, and that, it strikes me, is one of the best indications of what is thought of the South by men who have the best reasons for informing themselves accurately and fully. This era of misrepresentation has been going on long enough, and the bugaboo of rebel claims is but one of a whole series of stock in trade lies upon which the administration has been trading. The people of the North do not understand the South or the people there. The change from the period before the war to the present has been a revolution in the South, and a revolution which has not yet been grasped by the people of the North. I am willing to think that Northern Republicans hold the opinions which they do of the South because of ignorance of her people. This is gradually passing away, and when the South has been let alone for a time long enough to get her own bearings the world will see that it is no longer the South of secession and slavery, but the South of union and freedom. We have no interests to day but a common one with the people of the North. The payment of all the claims, real or imaginary—and the line is very indistinct between them—which may be brought before Congress would surely not be for the common interest. I think that over $100,000,000 have been taken from the treasury of the United States in paying claims to Republican speculators, which has been charged against the South as "Southern claims." The success of the Democracy means the throttling of the whole brood of these claims which are now in the hands of Republican campaign workers ready to be brought forward when they seen likely to get through by Republican and possibly some Democratic votes. As to that absurdity of cutting off the pensions of Union soldiers or their heirs and establishing pensions for Confederate soldiers I answered it beyond all cavil and doubt, I think, in my speech at Tammany hall last Thursday night. Gen. Hancock's letter makes these remarks unnecessary. It covers precisely the same ground, and I can say that if the Republicans think the clear, outspoken words of Gen. Hancock will lose a single Democratic vote in the South they are very much mistaken. It will hit only the Republican speculators who manufacture these claims for the pecuniary profits which follow. With a Democratic House in control their business has been very slim indeed, and with complete Democratic control in Washington the business and the abomination of these Southern war claim agents will be wiped out all together.

More Plain Talk.

A Rebuke From a Republican to a Republican Corruption Fund Collector.

The following letter has recently been made public:

PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 1880—*Amos R. Little, esq., President Garfield and Arthur Club, Twenty-second Ward*—DEAR SIR: I received your circular asking me to contribute to the best of my ability to the fund necessary to carry on the active work of the campaign, by which I suppose you mean the campaign against General Hancock. There are many reasons why I cannot accede to your request, but one or two must suffice.

In the first place I do not intend to vote for Garfield and Arthur. I have not enjoyed the benefits the Republican administration has confered upon certain classes. I have not been a sheriff, or a delinquent tax collector, or any office-holder who has fattened upon the miseries of the people, and do not appreciate the importance of keeping the Republican party in power. I have seen so much suffering during the past seven years, not only among the laboring classes, but others, so many bankruptcies, severe losses and destruction of commerce, directly chargeable to the financial policy of Boutwell and his successors in office, that no change could possibly be for the worse. Had it not been for the favor of a kind Providence in giving us bountiful harvests, when the crops failed abroad, very few of us would now have any money left to contribute to anything. The "now returning prosperity," to which you allude, is the triumph of natural, providential causes over Republican misrule.

Secondly, in my opinion, if Philadelphia should give a large Republican majority at the next election the trade of the city will be seriously injured. Such a vote should be interpreted as indicating that our people are illiberal, full of sectional hate and monstrously ungrateful, and the commercial travelers of Philadelphia houses will have a rough time of it in soliciting custom in our best markets. Principles, I concede, should never be sacrificed or surrendered for commercial considerations; but where is the wisdom in so voting as to drive away trade when there is no important principle to be conserved? Why pursue a phantom when we are likely to fall into a quagmire? The South will be in the near future, if we are wise, our best market. The South of to-day is not the South of 1860—the majority of the people in the South now are not the rebels of 1861—but it is a new South, purified and redeemed, growing in population and wealth, and abundantly able to bless those who bless her and punish those who curse her.

But there is another consideration, and that is the propriety of equipping clubs tending to reproach the living representative of the dead who fell at Gettsburg for our deliverance from invasion. In July, 1863, the women and children of Philadelphia would not have permitted clubs to parade our streets and defame the defender of their homes. We are reminded by it of the mutineers of Rome, who drove out Caius Marius, who had saved their city, crying, "Kill him, and we'll have corn at our own price. It's a verdict." Kill Gen. Hancock and we'll have a tariff to our liking, though you and every intelligent man knows that whatever modifications may be made in the present tariff will be made by a committee from Congress, aided by experts and business men, and will possibly be the same whichever party may be in power. Kill Gen. Hancock for, though he was a target for rebel bullets during four years, he may, if elected president, be unduly kind to his former enemies.

Philadelphia occupies an anomalous and exceptional position in this campaign, and what it may be perfectly right to do elsewhere it may not be proper to do here. When the rebel cannons were thundering at our doors, and General Hancock stood between us and them until he fell wounded and bleeding, he did not stop to ask whether we were Democrats or Republicans. Now, would it not be a noble and generous act if the people of Philadelphia should lay aside political differences for a time and give him their unanimous vote? But if you must persist in the work you have begun why not apply to the merchants of New York? They will probably contribute all the money you want to establish Garfield and Arthur clubs in Philabelphia, for the trade we shall lose by so doing, they will probably gain. Let me implore, you, however, not to use any part of the fund you are raising to provide badges and devices that may teach young men to mock at heroism, or make light of great services rendered to one's country.

There are a few names in American history that defamation cannot hurt, and among them are Washington, Lincoln and Hancock; but to attempt to defame either one of these patriotic names,

"Were to us all, that do it and suffer it,
A brand to the end o' the world."

With sentiments of personal esteem, I am yours, EDWIN T. FREEDLEY.

A Blind Man Climbs Mont Blanc.

His Own Account of the Perilous Ascent—An Unprecedented Feat.

F. J. Campbell, a blind man, gives in the London *Times* the following description of his ascent of Mont Blanc:

"My ascent of Mont Blanc was not a sudden, reckless undertaking. It was the result of a fixed purpose, and only undertaken after a long and careful preparation. In order to carry on my work on behalf of the blind, it was necessary to keep up my pluck, energy and determination. Skating, swimming, rowing, riding, have all contributed their share to this end, but last year I went Switzerland to try mountain climbing. The experiment was highly successful. This year I went again, accompanied by wife, son, and his highness Prince Alexander George of Hesse. After four weeks' continuous work on the glaciers and in various mountain ascents, I went to Chamounix, and without difficulty achieved the object of my summer's excursion.

"In company with my son, with Benoit as my leading guide, I attacked Mont Blanc. At first the guides expected to drag me up, but I gave them their choice to leave me to climb in my own way or give up the undertaking. I was resolved to make an honest climb or give up the ascent. I took my place on the rope in the ordinary way, except that the distance between my son and myself was only a few feet. This enabled me to follow his footsteps closely, and in such places as the very dangerous crevasse near the grand plateau we moved in immediate succession. For instance, before he would take the fingers of his right hand out of the hole which had been cut in the ice wall for the purpose, my left hand would touch his right hand and be ready to occupy the hole as soon as he relinquished it. With the exception of cutting very excellent steps for me, the guides during the ascent did not assist me in any way. I was glad to find that the ascent of such steep places as the Bosse was much easier than I had anticipated. The cutting of steps required considerable time, and allowed me at my leisure to prepare for each difficult and dangerous step. Besides carrying a strong alpenstock, I always take with me in difficult climbs a short walking-stick which I often use in my right hand as an indicator, and to show the skill which it is possible to attain in this way, I may mention that I did not miss a single step in the entire ascent. When I reached the summit, Benoit exclaimed, 'Welcome to the summit of Mont Blanc. You are the first and last blind who will ever stand upon this the highest point in Europe.' But my mind was busy. Passing from peak to peak, I went round the entire circle, dwelling on many favorite summits. They had all been carefully studied, and each in turn brought some new winged hope for the future. It was very cold, and the guides soon reminded us that we must begin the descent. Before doing so, however, I consecrated my life anew to the blind, and have now returned to England to prosecute this one purpose of my life. In difficult climbs I rely entirely upon my own careful steps and the strength of my own arm, but in making descents it is otherwise, especially over snow slopes. Here I take the guide's arm and my alpenstock in the other hand and bound down with great rapidity. We made the descent from the summit to the Grand Mulets in three hours and thirty minutes."

MEDICAL.

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham,

OF LYNN, MASS.,

Has Made the Discovery!

Her Vegetable Compound the Savior of Her Sex.

Health, Hope and Happiness Restored by the use of

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S

Vegetable Compound,

The Positive Cure For

All Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney comptaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Billiousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

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Jobbing promptly attended to.
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STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Invite the attention of the public the country over, to their greatly increased facilities for the distribution among consumers of

EVERY VARIETY OF DRY GOODS.

Our newly enlarged store buildings, unsurpassed in this country, are filled with a stock aggregating about

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

In Dry Goods alone, which stock rapidly passing out and constantly renewed, is ever fresh and new. To particularize so enormous a stock is manifestly impossible as each department (of which there are thirty-two) contains a vast variety of its specialty

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For the convenience especially of out-of-town customers, waiting and reading rooms, package rooms, etc., have been established, and a cordial invitation is extended to the ladies to avail of the conveniences offered and make our establishment their headquarters in Philadelphia without incurring the slightest obligation to purchase.

Those who cannot visit us in person should avail themselves of the advantages offered by our thoroughly systemized

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
LUMBER AND COAL.
Yard: No. 420 North Water and Prince streets above Lemon, Lancaster. n3-lyd

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Coal of the Best Quality put up expressly for family use, and at the lowest market prices.
TRY A SAMPLE TON.
YARD—150 SOUTH WATER ST.
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COAL! COAL! COAL!!!
We have constantly on hand all the best grades of COAL that are in market, which we are selling as low as any yard in the city.
Call and get our prices before buying elsewhere.
M. F. STEIGERWALT & SON,
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COHO & WILEY,
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RARE CHANCE IN CARPETS,
Positive sale to Reduce Stock of
6,000 Yards Brussels Carpets,
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We are constantly receiving something new and novel in
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