The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XVII-No. 193.

LANCASTER, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1881.

Price Two Cents.

JEWELEES.

TABLE SPOONS, TEA SPOONS, MEDIUM AND DESSERT FORKS, DESSERT AND MEDIUM ENIVES,

AUGUSTUS RHOADS'S, Jeweler,

Watches and Clocks,

-OF-

ALL GRADES AND PRICES.

E. F. BOWMAN,

106 EAST KING STREET.

SILVERSMITHS, PHILADELPHIA.

BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE,

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I/BDDING SILVER

20 East King Street, Lancaster, I a.

500 SETS SILVEB-PLATED

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOIHING. REMOVAL: REMOVAL -OF-

John Falck's

Tailoring and Gents' Furnishing Establishment,

From 41, opposite, to

44 WEST KING STREET,

To the room occupied for many years by the Lancaster Fire Insurance Company. apr8-Imd&2mw

TEMPORARY REMOVAL

AL. ROSENSTEIN'S



Having removed to

No. 148 North Queen Street,

Two doors below my old stand, and right next door to Fiinn & Willson, where I propose to clear out my entire stock of

Ready-Made Clothing

Gents' Furnishing Goods, and Hats and Caps

BELOW COST.

The Stock must be closed out before

MAY 1st, 1881,

when I will remove to the Elegant and Spa-

No. 37 North Queen St.,

BUSINESS SUITS. RUSINESS SUITS. BUSINESS SUITS

We have somewhere in the region of one hundred styles of business suits now ready to put on. A list of them would be the dullest of reading; and yet we want you to know substantially what they are like.

CLOTHING.

The lowest price is \$8.50, and the highest is \$20. They are all of wool. \$8.50 is very little to get all-wool cloths, sponging, cutting, trimming, making, watching, handling, rent, book-keeping, advertising and selling, out of ; but we manage to do it by dividing the costs among so many of you that one hardly feels his share at all; he pays for materials and work, and very little more.

We'll take another day for the rest ; but you may as well come and see now as later. Seeing is better than reading.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL, MARKET AND SIXTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

SPRING OPENING. 1881.



Wo are prepared to show the public the largest and the greatett variety of PIECE GOODS ever offered in the city of Lancaster. Goods suitable for the plainest as well as the most fastidious, and from the lowest grades to the very finest in textures, all of which we are prepared to make up to order at the most reasonable price and at the shortest notice and in the best workmanlike manner. Our stocks of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

For Men, Youths, Boys and Children, are full and complete; they have been gotten up with great care; they are well made and well made and well trimmed. The goods are all sponged and will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES.

Lancaster Intelligencer. FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, 1881.

James R. Amos's Memorial.

Sketch of Lincoln University for Colored

W. U. Hensel in N. Y. Independent. Thomas Clarkson, the English philanthropist, agitator and abolitionist, while on a horseback journey from Cam bridge to London, in 1785, rested by the roadside ; and, while engaged in medita-tion, he resolved to devote the remainder of his life to effecting the abolition of slavery. The spot where he made this high resolve was henceforth memorable to him, and it has recently been marked by the erection of an obelisk, which bears an inscription with the record of that resolve. The memorial was set up by Mr. Arthur Giles Potter, and unveiled in the presence of a large company.

Nearly three-quarters of a century later, in the county of Chester, state of Pennsyl-vania, not far from that famous Mason and Dixon line, across which the fugitive slave so often found friends and refuge, James R. Amos, a free negro, a day laborer, inspired with the ambition of educating himself, and perhaps catching a glimpse of the future lighting up of the "dark continent," made a weekly journey on foot of some six or seven miles, to re ceive instruction from the late Rev. John Miller Dickey, D. D., a Presbyterian divine of influence and energy. Midway on the road over which he trudged was a stone, at which he knelt and prayed, on every trip, that he might be enabled to continue his studies and become the means of doing goood to his race in this country and in Africa.

In 1854, largely moved by the example of this man's aspirations, the Presbytery of Newcastle founded a school, called Ashmun Institute, for the education of colored missionaries to labor among their people in Africa. The building waserect. ed near the spot where James R. Amos had lifted up his voice to God in supplica tion for His aid to his race ; and the very stone which marked the spot of his de-votions was taken up into the front wall of Ashmun Institute. The polished tablet inscribed, "The Night is Far Spent, the Day is at Hand," bore what was a bold prophecy in those days. It was after ward put into the interior of University Hall, Lincoln University, which has become the successor of Asmun Institute, and from that chapel wall these prophetic words now beam upon the representatives of Amos's race, struggling up through the twilight into the noonday.

One day last summer I stood upon the spot made memorable by that black man's devotion-his prayers, his faith, his proph-ecy ; and the recollection of them thrilled ne, as I looked upon a university erected

student for a year in the collegiate de-partment are : tuition, \$25 ; fuel, furniture, and library, \$20 ; board and washing, \$86,-50 ; total, \$131.50. In the seminary they and library, \$20; board and washing, \$36,-50; total, \$131.50. In the seminary they are reduced to a total of \$31 per year. Oc-casionally a student comes for admission whose accumulated savings are sufficient to enable him to finish his education. Fre-quently they start with little capital, and, by the accuracia of function of the sol-diers to carry out the ladies and children. Ex-Governor Romero Vargus aided Senor Marlscal, minister of foreign relations, to scramble over the rocks. In fact, all who had strength assisted those who were vacations, maintain themselves in an unin-terrupted course of four, five, six, or more years. In other instances, guided by the discretion to which we have referred, the professors extend the aid of the resources placed at their command in such degree to the exhausted with fatigme but and is warranted by the special circumstances of each case. With slight encouragement and comparatively little financial -aid, scores of these students have worked themselves up from the condition of ig-norant field-hands of the South to the position of educated ministers, teachers, lawyers and physicians, supporting them-selves by employment in vacations at farm labor, as waiters at hotels, or 'In other menial service, "made fire" by the aspir-

ations of those engaged in it. It is not uncommon for them to be compelled to pay their way ; but they almost invariably return to finish their course. Upon one occasion three colored men, who had been slaves, and had heard of this university away down in North Carolina, walked north until they arrived at its doors ; and when, to their bitter disappointment they leared that they could not be given free support and education, two of them hired with farmers in the neighborhood, to support the third at his studies. He was enabled to complete them. One of his heroic comrades died in his unselfish work ; the third was taken up and educated. There are no colored men in the faculty

or board of management and not likely to be any. The experiment and not fikely to be any. The experiment being tried at Lincoln comprehends the education of col-ored men exclusively for the highest benefit to their race by white men exclusively. The institution is utterly free from political bias. It looks to the future ; not to the past. Its students are entirely removed from their former social surroundings. There is no community of colored people here and the society of the students is ex-actly what they make it in their college life. A glance through neatly furnished rooms, garnished with flowers and bright pictures, and carefully-tended growing plants, satisfies the observers that the students are not regardless of such refining influences. The morals of the university is excellent, scarcely a case of discipline or disorder being memorable in its history. It is almost melanchoiy to observe on festal days, as well as in the routine of col-

lege life, an utter absence of anything like the spirit of mischief or ordinary college pranks. The local influence of the institution has been to overcome much deep-

asphyziated, and every person was rethemselves down on the bare ground, al-most exhausted with fatigue, but safe. The condition of Gov. Quaglia excited general alarm. He remained insensible some hours, but is now quite well. When the picnic party left Mexico the entire number, including children and servants, was not over fifty persons, but in vants, was not over fity persons, but in the villages along the route many gentle-men with their wives and daughters join-ed the cavalcade, so that when it reached the Cave of Cacahuamilpa there were (in-clusive or the military guard) 500 persons who had assembled to welcome the dis-tinguished American visitor tinguished American visitor. In addition to the difficulties occ suspend their studies for a session, for a by carbonic acid gas in the grotto, the twelvemonth, or even longer, in order to party lost thirty mules and two horses on account of the heat and bad roads, and several ladies are yet indisposed—more, however, from the fright und fatigue than the mephitic vapors of the cavern. It is not probable that the "Organ Salon" of

Cacahuamilpa will ever again be used as a WEDDING CARDS. banqueting hall or dormitory. Note.—Be suspicious of persons who recom-mend any other article as "just as good" and take nothing else but Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Kidney Complaint Cured.

Kidney Complaint Cured. Bruce Turner, Rochester, N. Y., writes: "1 have been for over a year subject to serious disorder of the kidneys, and otten unable to attend to business; I procured your Burlock Blood Bitters, and was relieved before halt a bottle was used. I intend to continue, as I feel confident that they will entirely cure me." For sale at H. B. Cochran's Drug Store, 137 North Oneon street.

North Oneen street.

Nearly a Miracle,

Nearly a Mirzele. E. Asenith Hall, Binghampton, N. Y., writes "I suffered for several months with a dull pain through my left lung and shoulders. I lost my spirits, appetite and color, and could with difficulty keep up all day. My mother produced some Burlock Blood Bitters; I took them as directed, and have felt no pain since first week after using them, and am now quite well." For sale at H. B. Cochran's Drug Store, 137 Narth Queen street. A/EDDING RINGS.

BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE,

JEWELERS, PHILADELPHIA.

ENGRAVERS, PHILADELPHIA.

WEDDING INVITATIONS.

BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE,

STATIONERS, PHILADELPHIA.

Correspondence solicited expressly on the subject of price. Goods sent on approval.

Baim in Gilead. There is a balm in Gilead to heal each gaping

wound ; In Thomas' Eclectric Oil the remedy is found. For internal and for outward use you freely may apply it; For all pain and inflammation, you should not fail to try it. It only cos.s a trifle, 'tis worth its weight in

And by every dealer in the land this remedy is sold. For sale at H. B. Cochran's Drug Store, 137 North Queen street. BAILEY, BANKS. **BIDDLE**





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