COLLEGE OPENING. REV. DR. DUBB'S ADDRESS.

The Function of the Imagination in the Study of History.

The winter term of Franklin and Marshall college opened this morning. The address was delivered by Rev. Prof. J. H. Dubbs, D. D. The following is an abstract of it:

When Lord Bacon undertook the task of classifying human knowledge he seems to have beheld a vision of three streams, springing from distinct sources and flow ing in different directions. "For," said he, "it is clearly manifest that history, poetry and philosophy spring from three distinct fountains of the mind, viz., the memory, the imagination and the reason, without any possibility of increasing their number.'

Though we have not the temerity to criticise a writer who, besides bearing a less honorable title, has long been known as the "wisest and brightest of mankind," we may, perhaps, be allowed to say that the vision of three separate streams of knowledge "springing from distinct fountains would hardly present itself to the mind of an investigator of the present age. We have learned to know that science, like nature itself, is thoroughly one from the heart to the remotest extremities. There is no room for a break anywhere; there has never been a cataclysm that rendered necessary a new creation. Life in the universe, as in the robin's egg, pursues the course of its development until at last it stands revealed in all

its symmetry and beauty.
So, in the world of mind, we see how the higher faculties rest upon the lower and are involved by them, how in beautiful gradation the Presentative faculty rises into the Representative, and the representative into the Elaborative, so that there is no room for a hiatus anywhere. We feel that it would be unsatisfactory to consider the faculties of the mind, without due regard to their mutual relations; and that the various branches of learning, which spring from a knowledge of the world and man, cannot be regarded as severally independent, or each under the control of a single mental faculty. If we were seeking a figure to express our idea of the nature and extent of learning we would hardly find it in a series of rivers, even though they were the rivers of Paradise. Would not the imagination rather call up the mystic tree Yggdrasil, whose roots twine around the earth while its branches spread over the skies, and bud and bloom in heavenly constellations.

Our subject is The Function of the Imagination in the Study of History. We hope to show that history is not the exclusive domain of the memory; that as the record of the development of life it not only furnishes the reason its grandest employments, but that it is precisely here that the imagination paints its noblest pictures, and lifts up the soul to the contemplation of the loftiest ideals. is the Imagination! Dr. Pauch defines it as "the power to call forth mages for the purpose of clothing an is a which arises in the mind." Johnson's dictionary describes it as "the power of representing absent things to yourself and others." It may be called, The Representative Faculty-the faculty that re-presents that which is absent, of which it would otherwise be impossible to form a proper con-

This is a marvelous power. Like Albertus Magnus, in the legend, it can clo he the wintry lanscape in a garb of vernal beauty. Like the soreerer-pope Gerbert, it can make the shades of the departed dance upon the roofs of the

If a perverted imagination is the fruitful source of disease and crime, how powerful must be its influence for good when directed into a proper channel. In literature its influence will be readily acknowledged, Without its presence in author, teacher and student, every branch of study is dry and uninteresting-by its power every science becomes a beautiful enchantress. No one should attempt to write a book of travels who is deficient in the faculty of making absent things appear present. Some of these are less interesting than a railway guide-too dull to create an impression on the mind; too imcomplete to serve as a book of reference. The books of travel which we admire are those in which the author sketches scenes that will live forever in the memory, or brings uinto the presence of the great men of other lands so that we imagine we could recognize them if we were to meet them on the street to-morrow.

Of course, to appreciate all this there must be a certain receptivity on the part of the reader. The mirror of the mind must be highly polished to enable it to catch the passing vision. There are plenty of good, sensible people who cannot appreciate the delights of the imagination. Like those who have no ear for music they do not know what they lose, or they would be miserable. What can be more delight ful than to enjoy a change of scene with-out leaving your daily employment. With an active imagination "fireside travels" are in some respects the most pleasant. You escape all the inconveniences, and remain in posession of the highest enjoy-

We can hardly more fully illustrate this branch of our subject. Wherever we go we find imagination at work erecting fairy palaces. Without it poetry can neither be produced nor appreciated. Above all it creates ideals of character and conduct. He who has no such ideals is like driftwood, floated hither and thither. He who has them, and follows them, is like a vessel which every zephyr is wafting nearer to the port.

Has the Imagination a function in the study of history. We can imagine a negative answer from several different classes. There are those to whom history is nothing but "a record of events." They regard it as valuable only in so far as it furnishes information, to be laid away in the memory for future reference. It may supply subjects of conversation in society, or furnish an occasional illustration for a political speech; but from this point of view it has less value than desepriptive geography, which is sometimes useful in commercial transactions, and it cannot be compared with branches which fit a man for bread-winning, such as telegraphy or book keeping. To the man who cares only for studies which may be expected to bring him a direct financial return, the annals of the world are of no more interest than a bundle of old almanaes.

No one will accuse this institution of holding to such utilitarian views. We believe that in his studies, no less than in his faith, "man does not live by bread alone." Education must adorn and glorify our lives no less than supply us with a livelihood. With this higher object we direct your attention to the study of his-We study it as the revelation of God's life in the world-the glorious process by which nature and spirit are developed-the grandest subject which can

claim the attention of man. It may be said that we are fanciful in thus seeking for underlying principles, and that we take too little account of the facts of history. We confess that it is possible to regard history as a field for the reason only, leaving the memory and the imagination cut of the confess that it is possible to regard history as a field for the reason only, leaving the memory and the imagination cut of the confess that it is obliterated images of the past? How delightful it would be to behold imagination out of the question. Such a view would be as one-sided as the other;

With its fair women and its stately non-Gracing the forest court of William Prom. but there is no philosophy, worthy of the name, that would suggest such a maimed and imperfect process.

sense we find that all our powers are con- fully the blessings which fill our hearts cerned. The memory and the reason are | with jubilation. not at work alone, but the imagination is active in the highest degree. The facts, as nemory grasps them, are in a certain sense absent-they must be made present by the imagination, before the reason can dwell upon them. We wish you to be able

to look beyond your usual surroundings; to make, in a certain sense, the personal acquaintance of the men and women of other ages, so that you may sympathize with their feelings, and comprehend, in some degree, the forces which have direct. ed the onward flow of history. We desire to introduce you to other and nobler fields of thought; to open up the vistas of new worlds, whence refreshing breezes will blow upon your minds and souls.

Here the enchantress appears upon the scene-On her migic tapestry she bears you, with the prince in the Arabian tale, to lands before unseen. You visit Greece to hear the words of orators that move the world. You stop at Rome to behold its triumphs. You follow Godfrey to the Holy Land, and with the enthusiastic Crusaders you kiss the very stones of the

Thus every excursion into the past reveals new scenes of glory. It turnishes all the exhibaration of a trip to the mountains or the senside. You breathe another air, and anon the eye begins to sparkle and the heart grows light.

Can it be possible that the employment of the imagination in the study of history unfits a man for serious thought? Is not the effect directly the reverse? The man wh can represent absent things to himself and others is certainly best prepared to search for the principles which underlie the developments of history.

On the other hand may we not sequire of those who insist that imagination is of no use in daily life, "Is it of no advantage to be able to put yourself in the place of those with whom you come in contact? Is it vain for the merchant to be able to imagine the feelings of his correspondent; for the lawyer to be able to grasp the view of the case which will be presented by his opponent; for the statesman to be able to enter into the thoughts and feelings of distant populations who are more like the tribes described by Herodotus and Thucydides, than like the people whom we daily meet." If the statesmen of former ages had studied history, not as a mere matter of memory, but under the potent influence of the imagination, Philip II. would not have lost the Netherlands, Charles I, would have kept his head, and Geo, III, would have remained in andis turbed possession of the American colo-

Taking it for granted then that the development of the imagination is emineutly desirable, how shall this process be promoted? Not as a rule by reading works of fiction. Such books as Robinson Crusoe and the Pilgrim's Progress are, in a certain sense, educational; but, modern novels do not generally appeal very strongly to the imagination. They do not describe the life of other ages, but claim it as their special merit that they photograph our daily life. They may be valuable to some future historian who desires to study the social condition of the nine teenth century. Let them be read in five hundred years, but not till then. If the imagination has an important function in imagination has an important function in the study of history, it is also true that nothing so stimulates the imagination as ACTION, but harmless in all cases. nothing so stimulates the imagination as study of that royal science. In a rudimentary course you have time to become familiar only with a few salient points. It is like a rapid tour through foreign lands. You are whirled rapidly along, but through the open windows of your car you catch glimpses of beautiful scenes. Now and then you stop to see some calcbrated city. At the frontiers you are examined to see what luggage you carry. When you reach the end of your journey you feel disappointed, faneying, for the time, that you have forgotten all you saw. But this is a mistake. Gradually your recollections assume their proper places, like pictures in a gallery, and you feel that your mind has somehow been extended to receive

You may suppose that your historical course has been superficial and that but little of it has remained in your memory but for all that it has not been in vain. You are at any rate familiar with the outlines of the subject; you can trace the general course of the stream of life. Nor is anything you have learned ever abso lutely forgotten. If the human mind is a palimpsest, from which one inscription after the other is crased, life has its chemical re-agents that in due time can bring forth every character with all its original distinctness.

It is not, however, within the limits of your collegiate course that the imagination plays its most important part. The fact that you have taken a bird's eye view does not prove that you are familiar with the whole domain of history. If you seek for thoroughness you must severally explore its provinces. Let the province be comparatively small so that you may have time for minute investigation. If I were to advise a student at this point of his career I would say, when you have chosen your field read as many books as possible on the subject, taking notes as carefully as though you were listening to a living lecturer. As your stories increase examine them carefully, eliminating that which is worthless, until your facts assume their logical relations. Your chosen field must have a living interest. You are no longer satisfied to know the names only of the great men who fived in those days. You read their biographics, you study their portraits; even their manuscripts can tell you something about their authors. You long to think their thoughts after them, and you turn to examine the books which they wrote and read. Fiction and the drama illustrate their social life. Works of art express their lofticat ideals. Poetry gives their highest conceptions of truth and beauty. Philosphy reveals the principles that prompted their mighty deeds. Above all you will seek to com prehend the religious life of the people. Unless you can personally feel the enthusiasm of religion, the greatast events in the history of the world must remain to

your mind an uniathomable mystery.

Such a course of study may be indefinitely extended. The carnest student will neglect nothing which can throw light on his subject. He will cultivate the society of specialists, and gether the results of their researches. He will not neglect. their researches. He will not neglect those minor archaeologic sciences, which are sometimes called "the fringes of his; tory," but which might be called its robus

When you have minutely explored your chosen province it is yours to have and hold forever. Henceforth, you can retire from the prosaic labors of every-day life to the calm retreats of your chosen possessions, and, best of all, you may be the trusted guide and companion of symps. thetic souls.

In these days, when the spirit of a colonial renaissance appears to be descending upon us, it seems to be desirable that the function of the imagination in the study of history should be more generally acknowledged. We have just en-tered upon the bi-centennial year of the history of Pennsylvania—"the Keystone state" of which we are so justly proud. Would it not be well for

When we study hi tory in its widest wealth, it would help us to realize more

We have ventured to protest againt that too utilitarian form of education which clips the wings of the imagination, and chooses for its highest object the gaining of livelihood. We have tried to show that, while in our studies we fully appreciate the importance of familiarity with the skeleton of facts and dates, we prefer to contemplate history as alive in all its members, a being beautiful enough to attract our affections, and chaste enough to retain them: "The learned Clio loveliest of the

We have not ignored the immense importance of other studies. We simply plead for the recognition of a branch of learning which is, in these latter days, too frequently neglected. With all our heart we believe that if you will cultivate the God given faculty of imagination in the study of history-rising to the contemplation and imitation of its most glorious ideals-it will make you better students, better citizens and better men.

Eminent Physicians sacred city while high in heaven you are prescribing that tried and true remedy, see displayed the emblem of the Son of Kidney-Wort for the worst cases of biliousness and constipation, as well as for kidney complaints. There is scarcely a person to be complaints. There is scarcely a person to be cound that will not be greatly benefited by a thorough course of Kidney-Wort every spring. If you feel out of sorts, and don't know why, try a package of Kidney-Wort and you will feel like a new creature.—Indianapolis Sentinet.

Jacob Martzolf, of Lancaster, N. Y., says your Spring Blossom works well for every-thing you recommend it; myself, wife, and children have all used it, and you can't find a healthier family in New York State—October 5, 1880. Price 50 cents. For sale at H. B. Coch-ran's drug store, 137 North Queen street, Lan-caster.

Noting the Effects. R. Gibbs, of Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "Hearing your Burdock Blood Bitters favorably spoken of, I was induced to watch their effects and find that in chronic diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, your bitters have been signally marked with success. I have used them myself with best results, for torpidity of the liver; and in case of a friend of mine suffering from dropsy, the effect was marvelous." Price \$1. For sale at H. B. Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen street, Lancaster. nd find that in chronic diseases of the blood

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 costs 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 Forth Queen street, Lancaster.

Balm in Glicad.

MEDICAL. KIDNEY WORT.

THE GREAT CURE

RHEUMATISM,

As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS, It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadth suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

Thousands of Cases of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time Perfectly Cured.

KIDNEY WORT

has had wonderful success, and an immense Late to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from As it has been proved by thousands that KIDNEY WORT.

is the most effectual remedy for cleansing the system of all morbid secretions, it should be used in every household as a SPRING MEDICINE. Always cures Billousness, Constipution Piles and all Female Diseases.

It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in ## tin cans, one package of which makes six ## quarts of medicine.

Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. It acts with equal are efficiency in either form.

GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, \$1. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's,

Burlington, Vt. (Will send the dry post-paid.) lyd&w5

REIGART'S OLD WINE STORE. Brandy as a Medicine.

The following article was voluntarily sent to air. H. E. Slaymaker, Agent for Reigart's Old Wine Store, by a prominent practising physician of this county, who has extensively used the Brandy referred to in his regular practice, It is commended to the attention of those affiliated with

Indigestion and Dyspepsia. BRANDY AS A MEDICINE.

This now much abused Alcoholic Stimulant was never intended as a beverage, but to be used as a medicine of great potency in the cure of some of the destructive diseases which sweep away their annual thousands of victing, with a purely philanthropic motive we present to the favorable notice of invalids—especially those afflicted with that miserable discussed in the second of the ease Dyspepsia, a specific remedy, which nothing more or less than

Brandy. The age.1, with feeble appetite and more or ess debility, will find this simple medicine, then used properly,

A Sovereign Remedy or all their tils and aches. Be it, however strictly understood that we prescribe and use but one article, and that is

REIGART'S OLD BRANDY. Sold by our enterprising young triend, it E SLAYMAKER. This Brandy has stood the test for years, and has never failed, as far as our experience extends, and we therefore give it the preference over all other Brandies no matter with how many law-breaking French titles they are branded. One-fourth of the money that is yearly thrown away on various impotent dyspepsia specifics would suffice to buy all the Brandy to cure any such case of ascs. In proof of the curative powers of Referent's Old Brandy Reigart's Old Brandy,

In cases of Dyspepsia, we can summon num A lard-working tarmer had been afficted with an exhaustive Dyspepsia for a number of years: his stomach would reject almost every

Reigart's Old Brandy, In his case, he looked up with astonishment but after hearing of its wonderful effects in the cases of some of his near acquaintances, he at lest consented to follow our advice. He used the Brandy faithfully and steadily; the first bottle giving him an appetite, and before the second was taken he was a sound man, with a stomach capable of digesting anything which he chose to eat. He still keeps it and uses a little occasionally; and since he has this medicine he has been of very little pecuniary benedit to the doctor.—A Practising Physician.

H. E. SLAYMAKER,

Reigart's Old Wine Store, Established in 1785.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FINE OLD BRANDIES, SHERRIES, SUPF KIOR OLD MADEIRA, (Imported in 1818, 1827 and 1828,) CHAMPAGNES O EVERY BRAND, SCOTCH ALE

EAD THIS obliterated images of the past? How delightful it would be to behold

"The young city, lovely even then, with its fair women and its stately hand.

Surely, if we could call up a vidon of the days of the founder of our commonwealth, it would help us to realize more wealth, it would help us to realize more

The Kidneycura Mp'g Company.

Contz—It gives me much pleasure to say that after using one pack of KIDNEYCURA it have been entirely cured of a severe pain in may back and side, of long standing, and that, too, after trying various known remedies. I have every confidence in your medicine, therefore the cheritical recommend it, and know that many of my friends who have used it have been benefited.

PETER BAKER, m261yd Foreman Examiner and Express.

No. 29 EAST KING ST. LANCASTER.PA

A . TRICH BROS', ADVERTISEMENT.

A STRICH BROS' ADVERTISEMENT.

WE HAVE REDUCED ALL OUR

HATS

TO THE UNIFORM PRICE OF

19 cts.

BEAVERS to \$2 apiece.

NOW THAT THE

Grand Rush

IS OVER

WE SHALL INAUGURATE THIS WEEK ONE OF OUR

GREAT

CLEARING

SALES

WHEN WE WILL SELL GOODS POST-TIVELY BELOW MANUFACT TURING PRICES.

We have still an exormous stock of goods on hand, but the assortment is broken, and such goods which are odd, or which are likely to be out of style next year, will be

OFFERED AT PRICES THAT WILL COMPEL SALES. We are as yet unable to mention any specia

prices, but as the reductions will be made gen eral, Ladies will do well to call early and get THE BEST GOODS FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

ALL OUR

MILLINERY GOODS

Will be sold at Great Bargains. COATS AND DOLMANS

AT WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES.

Hosiery, - - Hosiery. In this department we will outdo ourselves in regard to selling chean. Odd sizes, which we consider as good to the buyer as it we had

all sizes of them, will be sold at half their cos CHILDREN'S CLOTH GLOVES IN ALL COLORS,

We will offer them all at 19 cts, a pair. GENTS' UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS. Linen Bosom and Bands, 50c. : formerly, 75

Reinforced at 75c.; formerly, \$1.00. Gents' Neckwear at Half Prics. SUSPENDERS,

Any Style or Quality, for 25 cents. TRIMMINGS AND LACES. Remarkably cheap. LADIES', GENT'S AND CHILDREN'S

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS. THE BALANCE OF OUR

Silk Handkerchiefs TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP

45 COME EARLY TO BY AND GET THE BEST BARGAINS, TO

LANCASTER BAZAAR,

CALL OPENING

SUITING.

MYERS & RATHFON,

CLOTHING.

H. GERHART'S

Tailoring Establishment,

MYERS & BATHFON,

MYERS & RATHFON.

FINE MERCHANT TAILORS and CLOTHIERS.

EMPLOY THE FIVE BEST CUTTERS IN THE CITY.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

If we undertake to describe our FINE ASSORTMENT in these goods it would consume more than our share of space and more of your patience to read it than is allowable. Suffice it to say we have every thing, from the \$10 SUIT we have told you about, to the FINEST CLOTHING a gentleman requires.

BY THOSE WHO HAVE DEALT WITH US OUR GOODS ARE CONCEDED TO BE THE BEST IN LANCASTER CITY OR COUNTY.

DRY GOODS. QWEEPING REDUCTION IN PRICES AT Metzger, Bard & Hanghman's

NEW CHEAP STORE,

7.50, 6.50, 5.50, 5.00, 3.00, 2.00,

COLORED BLANKETS, IN MANY

GRADES, CHEAP.

HORSE BLANKETS REDUCED.

COME SOON

OR YOU WILL MISS BARGAINS.

METZGER, BARD & HAUGHMAN'S

NEW CHEAP STORE,

No. 43 WEST KING STREET,

Between the Cooper House and Sorrel

Horse Hotel.

(Adler's Old Stand.)

CLOSING SALE

Winter Clothing.

No. 25 West King Street.

WILL ON AND AFTER

TUESDAY, DEC. 27th,

OFFER THE ENTIRE BALANCE

OF THEIR STOCK OF

Winter Clothing

AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

MEN'S OVERCOATS,

BUSINESS SUITS,

ULSTERS,

HAGER & BRO.

We have had a splendid Fall Trade and in Of the LARGEST ASSORTMENT of fine Winter Goods OVERCOATING.

AT ABOUT COST. PANTALOONING Ladies' Dolmans, price \$25,00, reduced to \$18.00 Ladies' Dolmans, price \$20.00, reduced to \$15,00 Ladies' Dolmans, price \$15.00, reduced to \$13.50 Ladies' Dolmans, price \$15.00, reduced to \$11.50 Ladies' Dolmans, price \$10.50, reduced to \$ 8.50 ever brought to the City of Lancaster.

Ladies' Coats, price \$10.00, reduced to \$7.50 Ladies' Coats, price \$8.50, reduced to \$5.00. Prices as Low as the Lowest Ladies' Shawls, price \$8.00, reduced to \$6.50 Ladies' Shawls, price \$7.00, reduced to \$5.50 Ladies' Shawls, price \$5.00, reduced to \$4.00 Ladies' Shawls, price \$4.00, reduced to \$2.75

All Goods Warranted as Represented White Blankets, price \$10.00, reduced to \$8.0

H. GERHART'S, NEW STORE. No. 6 East King Street.

(LOTHING! CLOTHING!! IT IS IN THE INTEREST OF EVERY

CLOTHING!

SUITS

TO EXAMINE OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF

OVERCOATS.

FOR WINTER. WE CAN SELL YOU AN ALL-WOOL SUIT FOR MEN

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE FOR \$10.00. Heavy Winter Overcoat, \$7.00.

WE HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK AND ALL SIZES.

D. B. Hostetter & Son | HAGER & BROTHER,

24 CENTRE SQUARE,

LANCASTER, PA 21-lyd CLOSING OUT OF A

LARGE STOCK

Ready Made Suits,

For Men, Youths, Boys and Children, AL ROSENSTEIN'S,

Merchant Tailor and Clothier

PIONEER OF MODERATE PRICES.

Having completed arrangements to manufacture my entire stock of Ready Made Clothing in this city and by first class tailors, I will close out my entire stock of New York and Phila delphia made Clothing at a CASH DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT. BELOW THE PRICE PLAINLY MARKED ON EACH GARMENT. Being marked much lower than they are sole at other stores in this city. I have already inaugurated the system of

Ulsters, Overcoats and Ulsterettes.

which are made in many different styles, and find the FIT, STYLE, SHAPE, MAKE and TRIMMINGS far superior to any made in New York and Philadelphia, as those made in large cities are usually made by what is term-ed Slop Shop Tailors and apprentices. It you will give me a call and take a look you will immediately notice the difference. I will guarantee them NOT TO RIP NOR GET OUT OF SHAPE, as Ready Made Clothing THE PRICES ARE MODERATE!

from \$10 up. In my Custom Tailoring Department you can find a very handsome assortment of Woolens, which are made to your measure at moderate prices.

Elegant Overcoat or Ulsterette

I can sell you an

AL ROSENSTEIN. THE ACKNOWLEDGED PIONEER OF MODERATE NO. 37 NORTH QUEEN STREET,

Next door to Shultz & Bro.'s Hat Store and op-posite the Grape Hotel. CARRIAGES, &C.

CLEIGHS! SLEIGHS! EDGERLEY & Co., Market Street, rear Market Houses

We have a Large and Splendid assortment of PORTLAND, ALBANY and DOUBLE SLEIGHS They are made of the best selected woodworks the best ironed, best trimmed, and the finest

LANCASTER, PA.

the best fromed, best trimmed, and the finest painted and ornamented SLEIGHS ever offer-ed for sale in the city.

Remember we pay cash for our material and allow no one to undersell us. Our Motto: "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS." 13 EAST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PA.
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13 FAST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PA.
14 FAST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PA.
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16 FINE CARRIAGE WORK, in which we dety 13 EAST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PA. competition.
13 EAST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PA. All work warranted. Repairing of all kind in Settle w

DRESS SUITS, BOYS' CLOTHING, LADIES DOLMANS, LADIES' CLOAKS, LADIES' JACKETS, CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

NEXT DOOR TO THE COURT HOUSE.

FAHNESTOCK. HOLIDAY GOODS! HOLIDAY GOODS BLACK SILKS, BLACK CASHMERES

> LADIES' SKIRTS. SHAWIS,

COLORED SILKS,

LADIES' COATS. LADIES' DOLMANS.

COLORED CASHMERE,

Blankets, - Blankets, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

LADIES', GENT'S, BOYS' AND GIRLS' Gossamer Waterproofs.

NAPKINS, - HOSIERY, - GLOVES,

SILK UMBRELLAS.

UNDERWEAR, Any of the above will make a useful present Our stock is full and complete. All at our usual low prices.

FAHNESTOCK,

Next Door to Court House

TRA FE	LEES O	UIDE	
COLUMBIA AN Trains now ru and Port Deposit time: STATIONS—NORTH- WARD.	Raffroad	on the	Accor
Port Deposit Peachbottom Safe Harbor Columbia	7:12 7:55	3:55 4:28 5:11 5:40	2:05 3:18 5:21 6:20
STATIONS-SOUTH- WARD.	Express.	Express.	Accou
Columbia	11:30	6:20	7:45
Safe Harbor Peachbottom		6:49 7:32	Ar9:06 Le 9:40 11.07
	1:25	8:05	P. W

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS MONDAY, NOV. 7ru, 1881.

NORTHWARD. SOUTHWARD, 3:20 5.50 LEAVE.

Reading 7:25 12:00 6:10 ...

ARRIVE 7...

Columbia 9:35 2:10 8:25 ...

Lancaster 9:27 2:10 8:13 5:15 Lancaster, King St. 9:37 9:55 6:30

Trains connect at Reading with trains to and from Philadelphia, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Allentown and New York, via Bound Brook Route.

At Columbia with trains to and from York, Hanover, Gettysburg, Frederick and Baltimore.

A. M. WILSON, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—NEW SCHEDULE—On and after MONDAY DECEMBER 18th, 1881, trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and leave the Lancaster and Philadelphia depots as follows: Leave Arrive EASTWARD. Philadelpia Express, 4:50 A.M. 7:00 A.M. 11:45 " 5:35 P.W. 5:00 " 7:05 " 7.15 "

Way Passenger, 12:30 A.M. 5:50 A.M. News Express, 4:30 " 6:27 " 6:27 Mail Train No. I,via MI. Joy, 8:00 " 10:35 " 10:40 " 10:56 " 10:56 " 11:20 " 1:49 P.M. Lancaster Accommodation, 145 " 145 " 145 " 145 " 15:45 " 16:50 " 1 Columbia Accommodation, 4:15 " Columbia Accommodation, 4:15 " 7:26 "
Harrisburg Express, 5:30 "
Pittsburg Express, 6:30 "
Western Express, 8:50 "
Philadelphia Express, 11:30 "
2:10 A.m.

Mail Train, No. 2, west, connecting at Lancaster with Mail Train, No. 1, at 10:35 a.m., will caster with Mail Train, No. 1, at 10:35 a.m., will run through to Hanover.

Frederick Accommodation, west, connecting at Lancaster with Fast Line, west, at 1:49, will run through to Frederick.

Harrisburg Express, west, at 5:30 p. m., has direct connections (without change of cars) to Columbia and York.

Fast Line, west, on Sunday, when flagged, will stopat Downingtown, Confesville, Parkesburg, Mount Joy, Elizabethtown and Middleown.

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I claim to have the Largest and Fines CARPETS

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