

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XVIII - No. 217

LANCASTER, PA. MONDAY MAY 15 1882.

Price Two Cents.

GRAND OPENING OF "THE GREAT NEW YORK BAZAAR."

THE GREAT NEW YORK BAZAAR.

GOTTSCHALK & LEDERMAN'S, GREAT NEW YORK BAZAAR

26 & 28 NORTH QUEEN STREET.

LANCASTER, PA.

This Store is Declared by Everybody the Leader of Fashion and Low Prices.

We cordially invite all those who have not visited the New York Bazaar yet, and they will be convinced that we are the Headquarters for the LARGEST and FINEST ASSORTMENT of GOODS in this city.

MILLINERY.

All the Ladies who have examined our Trimmed Hats and Bonnets are united in declaring that for taste and beauty they cannot be surpassed. We have constantly in stock every shape and style of the season. The most desirable styles of Hats at present are the

- PATIENCE TYROLE.
- REBECCAH.
- VIENNA.
- MONTROSE BONNET.
- MARTHA BONNET.
- JUMBO BONNET.
- PARISIENNE BONNET.
- DAME HUBBARD BONNET.

All the above styles we have in Milan, Tuscan, Satin, Straw, Chip and Lace Braid. Our Hats are marked in plain figures, so any child can see the selling price.

WE OFFER FOR THIS WEEK 50 dozen Ladies' Rough and Ready Sailors at 45c. each.

Every Hat worth 75c. 25 DOZEN FINE MILAN BONNETS AT 30c. Cost all over \$1.00.

25 DOZEN REAL BLACK CHIP HATS AT 80c. We are selling these Hats at the old price, as chip has gone up 10 per cent. in price; these Hats are sold in other stores at \$1.00.

Crepes. WE HAVE THE REAL COURTAN CREPE, at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 to \$10.00 a yard. CREPE VEILS 25c upwards.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

We shall offer this week the whole balance of our Ladies' Spring Coats at Half Prices and Regardless of Cost.

These Coats must be sold in two weeks' time in order to make room for other goods.

LOOK AND WONDER.

Elegant Spring Coats in all shades and sizes, \$1.02; former price \$3. Fine All-Wool Walking Jackets at \$3.25, former price \$5.00. Elegant Satin and Cashmere Dolmans, at \$7.50 and \$5; reduced from \$10 and \$15.

CALL EARLY

IF YOU WANT A GREAT BARGAIN. The Coats and Dolmans will surely be sold very quick at these given away prices.

We are always receiving GREAT BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. And it will pay everybody to VISIT THE BAZAAR.

GOTTSCHALK & LEDERMAN'S

Great New York Bazaar, Great New York Bazaar,

26 and 28 NORTH QUEEN ST.

26 and 28 NORTH QUEEN ST.

CLOTHING.

MYERS & RATHFON.

DON'T FAIL TO EXAMINE OUR TEN DOLLAR SUIT, IT IS EQUAL TO ANY SUIT SOLD ELSEWHERE FOR FOURTEEN DOLLARS. STRICTLY ALL WOOL.

If you are a buyer of Spring Clothing it will pay you to spend some time in our Salesrooms; they are the most spacious in the state outside of Philadelphia. Remember you have over sixty styles to select from and all our own make.

MYERS & RATHFON,
THE POPULAR CLOTHIERS.

DON'T FAIL TO EXAMINE OUR EIGHT DOLLAR SUIT, IT IS EQUAL TO ANY SUIT SOLD ELSEWHERE FOR TWELVE DOLLARS. STRICTLY ALL WOOL.

\$10,000 WORTH OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

For Men, Boys, Youths and Children, to be sold out Below Cost

AT AL. ROSENSTEIN'S ONE PRICE HOUSE, NO. 37 NORTH QUEEN STREET.

Intending to devote my entire attention to CUSTOM TAILORING, I have concluded to sell out my large stock of Ready Made Clothing at a figure which will certainly suit every person in want of Clothing, either for themselves or their boys. The entire stock must be sold by July 1st, the balance will then be sold at auction. Remember, these goods have mostly all been manufactured in this city, and are far superior to any made in New York or Philadelphia.

AL. ROSENSTEIN,

PIONEER OF MODERATE PRICES.

JOHN S. GIVLER & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

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CALL AND SEE OUR

NEW STYLE

NEW STYLE

Pantaloonings and Fancy Suitings.

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No. 25 EAST KING STREET,

LANCASTER, PA.

JOHN S. GIVLER,

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PLUMBER'S SUPPLIES.

LOOK OUT FOR MOTHS!

BUY CARBOLIZED PAPER,

BEST MOTH PROOF ARTICLE IN THE WORLD FOR CARPETS, FURS, &c.

Tarred Roofing Felt by the yard or ton.

WHOLESALE SUPPLY DEPOT:

No. 11, 13 & 15 EAST ORANGE STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

JOHN L. ARNOLD.

THE STATE COLLEGE.

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION.

Ex-President Shortridge Claims That He was Troubled by Domestic Jealousies and that Drunkenness Prevailed Among the Boy Students.

Philadelphia Press, Sunday.

The sub-committee of five of the committee of thirteen appointed by the state Legislature to investigate the affairs of the Pennsylvania state agricultural college, near Bellefonte, held a session in the St. Cloud hotel, Philadelphia, on Saturday. The sub-committee had on Friday visited the experimental farms, with a view of taking the testimony of persons employed thereon, and those living in the neighborhood, and also to examine personally into the condition of the farms and their management. Owing to the storm, the session at the West Grove farm was slimly attended, and only five witnesses were examined. These were Thomas M. Harvey, the original superintendent, whose term of office began in 1867, and his three successors, John L. Carter, W. R. Shelburne, and the present superintendent, J. F. Hickman, and his subordinate, Jockey Harvey. The testimony consisted principally of an historical account of the progress made in agricultural instruction as a department of the college since its inception, and it gave evidence of great progress. The rain necessitated an adjournment until Saturday, when the sub-committee convened at the St. Cloud hotel. At 10:30 o'clock the committee was called to order, and ex-President Joseph Shortridge, who has most severely criticized the action of General Beaver, as president of the board of trustees, was placed on the stand, and upon being sworn said: "I received a telegram from General Beaver in April, 1880, requesting me to meet him and Judge Orvis in the third house of the legislature to this city, and General Beaver told me that a president was needed for the Pennsylvania state college, and offered me the position, which I declined, for pecuniary reasons, but finally accepted. After my appointment I visited the college and decided, on account of the unfavorable condition of affairs, not to assume the duties of the position. Professor Smith and others persuaded me that it was possible to bring order out of chaos, and having considered the matter again I finally accepted and assumed the duties on June 1. I visited the college again previous to June 1, and met there Judge Orvis, to whom I said that order could not be restored unless half a dozen students were expelled. He said to go ahead and, if necessary, to change the entire faculty. I made some changes, but the evil was as bad as before. Hazing was carried on very generally, and shortly after I assumed my duties as president I expelled one of the students for participation in an offense of this kind. I was informed by a member of the faculty that Professor McKee con- nived at hazing with the students. On one occasion the students nailed up the doors, rang the college bell, and raised Cain generally. I went over to the college to quell the riotous disturbance, but I could not get in, and through Professor McKee's persuasion I went home. The next day I began an investigation, and some of the students were sent home. I shortly discovered that there was great opposition to me on the part of certain members of the faculty, and I was convinced that arose from jealousy."

Jealousy Among the Professors.

"Professors Smith and Hamilton were the leaders. They had been applicants for the presidency, and had solicited votes among the trustees. Cases of hazing were frequent, and firearms were used. I faculty who had been identified with the opposition to Dr. Calder, my predecessor, were in sympathy with the rebellious students. Also ascertained that three members of the discontented faculty were in secret correspondence with General Beaver and endeavoring to meet him for me. After the summer vacation was over a number of the students went to a 'granger picnic' and got drunk. I had the man arrested who sold the liquor, and the sale of liquor was stopped, but for all that the party still got drunk. I had occasion to expel a student named Hunter for kicking the desks, making other noises, and acting in a generally sacrilegious manner during chapel services. Hunter went to General Beaver, and after hearing the boy's story, General Beaver rebuked me by means of a letter which the boy brought back with him. I told General Beaver that I was the president of the college, and proposed to have the students understand it. This ended the matter for the time, but General Beaver lost no opportunity of kicking me to know that he was alive and kicking. I wanted to remove several of the members of the faculty, especially Professor Smith, of the department of chemistry, who could not tell iron from manganese, but General Beaver would not hear of it. I was informed that by means of a letter which the General Beaver to oppose Professor Smith, whom I afterward learned was engaged to a young lady, General Beaver's wife's sister. This accounted for the friendliness between Smith and General Beaver. I also asked for Professor McKee's removal, but he was retained through General Beaver's influence. Another incompetent professor was Hamilton, of the department of agriculture, who wanted to feed the cows on the experimental farm in Centre county on corn meal, and when I protested he said that he followed the directions contained in his chemistry.

"This state of things continued, and although I endeavored to introduce needed reforms, General Beaver always stood in the way. I was not long in reaching the conclusion that General Beaver was the board of trustees, and the college, and that everybody knuckled down to him. He was domineering and tyrannical to me, and at times even abusive. The buildings on the experimental farms needed repair, and there were other improvements necessary. General Beaver told the West Grove farmers that he intended introducing a bill in the Legislature appropriating \$15,000 for the purpose of putting the farms in condition. He afterward told me that the bill was only a 'blunder,' and that he proposed to sell one of the farms, and bring the money into the college.

Senator Alexander interrupted the witness, saying: "What do you mean by that? Were you and General Beaver on bad terms then? Is that your opinion, or did he tell you so?"

Mr. Shortridge repeated what General Beaver said, and asserted that it was said earnestly. "Of course," said Mr. Shortridge, in an explanatory manner, "there are many nasty things about this, but I intend to tell them, and to suppress nothing."

The witness continued his testimony, which was rendered entirely in the form of a narrative: "General Beaver was worked up to such a point that he would have cut my head off, but he was afraid, because he then had his eye upon the governorship, and two presidents resigning in one year would hardly have helped his chances. In—"

Farming as a Profession.

Senator Mylin here interrupted the witness by asking, "Do you know anything about farming?"

"I am a practical farmer," replied Mr. Shortridge, "but I would not set myself up as a professor of agriculture. My school duties sometimes interfered with my farming. A man does not need to know anything about farming to be a professor of agriculture."

The laugh that followed this remark was hearty and general, and the ex-president proceeded to explain that it was not necessary to know the minor details of farming in order to run a farm, and to employ me," he said, "who could in turn employ subordinates to do the work."

Upon being asked to suggest such reforms as should be introduced in the college, Mr. Shortridge said that in the first place the appropriation of \$20,000 was too small. The board of trustees should be reorganized, and the members allowed a compensation for their services. Every member of the present faculty should be discharged, but as the policy of the trustees was to run the college on a small scale, it was not probable that this being done except by special legislation. In regard to his resignation he said that he was not able to get along with Professors Hamilton and McKee, and he asked the board of trustees to remove the former. They refused to comply with the request, and on April 3, 1881, he placed his resignation before the board. "I was asked," concluded the witness, "to withdraw my written statement, which stated that I had tendered my resignation because I could not get justice at the hands of the board of trustees, but I positively refused to do it, and my resignation was then accepted."

An cross-examination Mr. Shortridge admitted that he had solicited the appointment to the presidency of the college from Gen. Beaver, and that the latter's telegram asking him to meet Judge Orvis and himself in Philadelphia was in response to the application he had sent to Gen. Beaver. A lively little tilt, which occasioned considerable amusement to those in the room, occurred as Mr. Shortridge was about to leave the stand. Prof. Smith asked permission to question the witness, which was granted.

"When did your prejudice against the members of the faculty begin?" was asked by Prof. Smith.

"When did your prejudice against me begin?" was the ex-president's retort. "I'm going to give some heavy shots you see, if you keep out," said he shaking his head suggestively at Professor Smith. "It's a pity they didn't make you president. I advocated your election at the time I learned you were an applicant for my chair. If you had been elected they'd have gotten rid of you pretty quick."

"When you made the charge in your Media speech that I retained my position by favor of General Beaver, did you know that I had tendered my resignation as a member of the faculty?" asked Professor Smith.

"I don't know that I ever knew it. I don't know whether you are a member of the faculty of the college now, or not. If you've resigned, it's a good thing for the college, that's all."

"What college did you graduate from?" "I got my diploma from Yale college."

"When?" "In 1880."

"Did you graduate in that year?" "I entered Yale many years ago, but left on account of my eyes, without obtaining a diploma. I obtained it after three applications, without passing an examination."

"Can you write an ordinary business letter?" asked Professor Smith.

Senator Mylin objected to the question and Mr. Shortridge retired. Miss Belle G. Shortridge, a cousin of the preceding witness, was next called to testify. She said that she was professor of elocution for eight months of the time of her cousin's presidency, and during that time had ample opportunities for observation, the result of which was her conclusion that the college was a failure. Senator Alexander asked her if her observations had led her into any conclusions in regard to the moral tone of the college, and she replied: "It was disgraceful," responded Miss Shortridge. "Little boys ten or twelve years old drank and smoked. Some little fellows had pipes in their mouths all day long and would frequently stagger into the class rooms in a state of intoxication. The fumes of rum and tobacco in the halls were sometimes suffocating. A boy named Mankey, of Williamsport, smoked two days without eating and was taken home sick. The physician stated that he was suffering from delirium tremens. I wanted to expel some of the boys, but Prof. Smith told me if we began to expel boys for getting drunk we would soon have no one in the college."

Continuing, Miss Shortridge said that in her opinion the college as an educational institution was a failure, that \$20,000 was insufficient and that for carrying on the affairs of the college, Prof. Smith explained the statement referred to by Miss Shortridge. He said that he meant by what he said to her that he would rather excuse any number of students for drunkenness than expel one student and let the liquor seller escape.

Alfred Sharpless, a practical farmer, and agricultural writer under the name of John Plowshare, gave his views regarding the management of the experimental farms, after which the committee adjourned until 4 o'clock. At that hour the committee again assembled, and listened to some practical views advanced by Leonard Rhone master of the State Grange, in regard to the systems of conducting agricultural instruction. His examination had little bearing on the subject of the investigation, and an early hour of the morning adjourned to meet for its next session in the college building, near Bellefonte, during the commencement week in June, when General Beaver and other members of the board of trustees will deliver testimony.

Any physician who is acquainted with its progress will be surprised to find that it is a reliable remedy for local skin diseases.

That hacking cough can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. For sale at Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen St. my1-wdow&w

Will you suffer with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. For sale at Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen St. my1-wdow&w

Nearly a Miracle. E. Asenath Hall, Birmingham, N. Y. writes: "I suffered for several months with a dull pain through the left lung and shoulders. My spirit, appetite and color, and could with difficulty keep up all day. My mother procured some Burdock Blood Bitters; I took them as directed, and have felt no pain since first week after using them, and am now quite well." Price 5c. For sale at H. B. Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen street, Lancaster.

When your wife's health is bad, when your children are sickly, when you feel worn out, use Brown's Iron Bitters.

Sleepless nights, made miserable by that terrible cough, Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. For sale at Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen St. my1-wdow&w

An Important Discovery. Has been made whereby a successful vegetable combination has been introduced, which acts upon the bowels, the liver and the kidneys, and at the same time imparts strength and vitality to the entire system. Burdock blood bitters constitute this important discovery. Price 5c. For sale at H. B. Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen street, Lancaster.

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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

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no longer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, Malaria, Intermittent Fevers, &c.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS never fails to cure all these diseases.

Boston, November 26, 1881.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO.

Gentlemen:—For years I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and could get no relief (having tried everything which was recommended) until, acting on the advice of a friend, who had been benefited by Brown's Iron Bitters, I tried a bottle with most surprising results. Previous to taking Brown's Iron Bitters all my troubles were at an end. Can eat any time without any disagreeable results. I am practically another person.

Mrs. W. J. FLYNN, 27 Maverick St., East Boston.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS acts like a charm on the digestive organs,

removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Brown Chemical Company,

BALTIMORE, MD.

See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore,

and have crossed red lines and trademark of wrapper.

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For sale at H. B. COCHRAN'S Drug Store, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster. my1-wdow&w

THE CHANGEABLE WEATHER. ALL are subject to frequent causes severe sore throat, hoarseness, and like discomforts, one's rest is disturbed through incessant coughing and the morning dawn finding us across and sore. This need not be so. Try the OCCIDENTAL, it soothes inflammation, heals irritation and always all fever. If any phlegm has lodged in the throat one of OCCIDENTAL will instantly relieve you and stop the tickling sensation. Try it. It may give you everlasting relief. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster. my1-wd

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We call your attention to an important discovery in our practice which we have found very successful in cases of prostration arising from indiscretion. Those suffering from any of the numerous forms of Debility arising from abuse of other causes, will do well by sending a three cent stamp for further information. Address, DR. J. A. GIANGLI & JORDAN (the Dispensary), No. 225 Philadelphia street, Philadelphia, Pa. Hours for consultation: 10 a. m. till 2 p. m., and 5 till 8 p. m. my1-wdow&w

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A pleasant, safe, speedy and sure remedy for Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influenza, Soreness of the Throat and Chest, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, further information, inflammation of the Lungs and all Diseases of the Chest and Air Passages. This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient qualities for the cure of all kinds of lung diseases. PRICE, 25 CENTS. Prepared only and sold by

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NEW PENCILS, NEW BASELS, NEW BOOKS AND NEW MAGAZINES.

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John Baer's Sons,

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Have in stock and for sale, at the LOWEST PRICES the Largest Assortment of

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of LUMBER AND COAL.

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Connection With the Telephonic Exchange.

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We are now able to furnish our farmers with

High Grade Fertilizers,

Some especially adapted for raising tobacco.

Sold at Coal Yard, Harrisburg, Pike, or at General Office, No. 205 East Chestnut Street.

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Every department in Oak Hall is completely ready for a great Spring business. We are certain it will begin this week. The first comers will get the best chance at the stock.

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