THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

A FORCIBLE DISCUSSION OF THE SUBJECT WHAT IT OUGHT TO BE.

Extract From a Paper Read by Prof. E J James, of the University of Pennsylvania, Before the Association of State College Graduates in Lancaster, July 6.

The term university has so many different meanings in the same country and so many more significations in different countries that it is hardly worth our while to spend time in trying to arrive at a so-called correct definition—since all of them are probably correct enough. In Germany a university is a group of professional schools, which prepare their students for law, medicine, theology and teaching, public administration, and other professions. They must include a law school, a theological faculty, a medical faculty and a so-called philosophical faculty in order to be entitled to that name though they often include more—as agriculture, and forestry. Their students as a rule for the five professions mentioned above must be graduates of a gymnasium or real school—schools which cover about the same range of studies as our ordinary college, leaving out logic, moral science, political economy, philosophy, &c.

The students enter on their specific training work when they enter the university, looking forward usually with an eye single to the state examination which most of them expect to pass at the end of their university career.

The term university in England has of course an entirely different signification. Oxford and Berlin, and London are called universities, and are yet as different from one another as can be imagined. London is a mere examining body, Oxford has no professional schools which would bear comparison for a moment with those of Berlin.

In this general confusion of the meaning of the term, it can be said to have ever had a clear meaning, we are certainly entitled to take our choice of meanings and use it as we please.

Let us assume that it means the higher educational institution of the country—an acknowledged literary, scientific, and professional centre.

What, then, should the highest educational centre in the country include within itself in order to represent a complete specimen of the type?

The fundamental idea of the university—that upon which it must be built up—that for which it exists is, to my mind, the promotion of science in every department—natural, moral philosophic, theological, legal, medical, pedagogical, linguistic, historical mathematical, physical. This should ever be kept in view—no matter what form of organization may be adopted.

But as the progress of science is largely promoted by developing the professions which are most intimately connected with its various aspects this end can be best attained by organizing in and about the university as integral parts of it a number of professional schools. Just what these professional schools shall be depends on the circumstances of the country and the time. Only this should be kept in mind, that it is desirable that the influence of such a centre should be brought to bear on as many as possible of those who are destined to be the controlling minds of society, and that inducements must consequently be held out to those persons which will attract them.

It goes without the saying almost, therefore, that opportunities for the detailed study of all science must be afforded, study so detailed and so organized as will fit the students to become themselves investigators in the various branches to which they may devote their attention. But as the university should be not merely a place where specialists are manufactured, but also a place where men and women may obtain a liberal education, facilities must also be provided for the attainment of this end also. Possibly the organizations of graduated and undergraduated work as it is now taking shape in our leading centres is destined to meet these two ends, but we may be assured that they must be met in some way if the American university is to fulfill its highest purpose.

These things then must be kept in full view; liberal education, promotion of science, professional and technical training by him who is shaping the American university of the future. Our wants are multifarious. Many of them are similar to those of the Old World. Some of them are different. They grow out of our peculiar economic and political conditions. Our democracy imposes some conditions—makes our problems in some measure difficult to solve. In this respect we shall do work for the Old World and thus pay back to some extent our debt of obligation to our fatherlands. For with time they must become democratic also, and their present institutions and education as well as elsewhere will become unworkable and if by that time we shall have worked out a university upon a democratic basis there will be much in our experience to aid them. At present, however, we remain largely in their debt. Only we must not by any means be satisfied with what they have attained. We have much to learn from a study of German, English and French conditions, but there is little in any of them which we can transfer to this soil and climate. The German, the Frenchman, and even the Englishman on coming here to live finds himself gradually transformed into another being and with a new outlook, new feelings, even a new physiognomy. The German, or French or English institution must undergo a still more radical change.

MISSION OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

The American university must do for us what the German universities have done for Germany, and more. It must do for us what the English universities have done for England, and more. It must do for us what the Scotch universities have done for Scotland, and more.

It must become a centre of special investigation in every line of human science—must further the study of every subject to which the human intellect turns its serious attention—must set before itself science as an end in itself and the promotion of it as the highest of merely human ends. It must prepare the trained specialists who are to direct the work of society in every department. It must in a word do that which has set its distinctive mark upon the German university and has made it the intellectual laboratory of modern civilization in which so much that is valuable has been discovered and sent forth to do its perfect work among the nations of the world.

It can not rest content with this, however. It must in all its work keep ever before it that ideal which lies at the basis of English university education that after all is said and done, the man is more than his calling. The object of an educational system is, in the words of an old writer, "to train the human being to all that is human." It is to expand our powers, quicken our eyesight, better our hearing, widen our intellectual horizon, enlarge our sympathies; in a word, to realize as far as possible in actuality all that lies in the potentiality of our being. It is the idea of the educated gentleman—of the supremacy of culture as distinguished from technical training—of the man as distinct from the lawyer or doctor or theologian or mechanic or merchant. A nation that forgets this is in the way of forgetting the more important for the sake of the less; of setting mere material development above spiritual improvement; of ultimately grovelling in the dust instead of walking among the stars.

The American university, however, can not rest content with this. It must not merely train the specialist, it must not only keep high advanced the ideal of culture, but it must like the Scotch university reach out and bring within its mighty influences whole fields of intellectual force which are almost untouched by the German or English system. It must be the university of the people as distinct from that of a class or classes. It is this element which has enabled the Scotch universities to do a work which has until very lately never even appeared sensible to their English counterparts—a work which must be done in our country if our institutions are to be founded in the affections of the people.

MUST EXTEND TO ALL CLASSES.

But the American university must do more than any or all of these. It must reach out not only to all classes of society but to all types of mind and calling in each class—a task of which it is not yet fully conscious.

The trained theologian — the cultured Christian gentleman, can be evolved from a system of higher education which like the German and English until very recently limited its opportunities to the members of one or two or three social classes. It is a great advance when the system is so enlarged that the material for this product may be found in all social classes. But the work is still of a very narrow character, so long as it is limited and producing this particular kind of product. Such was the case in the early history of all the universities. In some of them they undertook to train lawyers, doctors, and teachers at which they have remained until the present day.

This is not sufficient for the modern workday world. Our society is now ruled not by aristocrats by birth, nor by kings or princes, nor alone by doctors and lawyers, ministers or teachers, but by manufacturers, by merchants, by artisans, by farmers. If we are going to keep our government up to the level with that of former days, we must provide university opportunities for these classes also. We can not expect to attract them by simply offering them the courses of study which were organized primarily for clergymen, and afterwards modified somewhat to adapt them to the lawyer and doctor. We must appeal to them with new facilities, approach them along new lines if we would draw them into the charmed circle of our influence—and we fail if this be not done.

To do this thoroughly we must rid ourselves of a certain Phariseeism of culture which in spite of our best efforts will cling to us.

Those of us who have had the opportunity to storm the Helvetian breastworks with Cæsar or wander with him into Britain and across the Rhine; who have listened to the fiery words of Cicero as he thwarted Catiline in his nefarious attempt to ruin the state, or have sat spellbound under the charm of his graceful tribute to learning and culture in the Archia; or of the swelling periods of the Manilian law or the irresistible logic of the Milo, or who have participated in the delightful conversation *de Amicitia* or *Senectute*, who have followed Sallust in his terse and telling description of character; sat with Tityrus under the spreading beech, or wandered with Æneas over the pathless waste; who with Livy have followed with breathless interest the wonderful career of Hannibal, or listened to the charming words of Horace—we must not think that this conversation with the great minds of the Roman world—a conversation the very recollection of which is a joy and delight, justifies us in looking down as from an inaccessible height upon those who have done and will do nothing of this sort.

Nay even, when we have added to that a 10,000 miles journey with Xenophon in his wonderful Anabasis and the more wonderful Cyropædia, though we may have shrugged now with the Greeks and now with the Trojans in the ebb and tide of that wonderful contest before the walls of Troy, and scud gaily before the winds with the immortal Ulysses; though we may have been initiated into a thousand pleasant secrets of the father of history, followed the Sicilian expedition with Thucydides, walked and talked with Socrates— * * * * We have no right to think that these particular experiences are absolutely necessary to the cultured gentleman, any more than the sight of the White Mountains or of the Yosemite to the educated traveller.

Even that enormous strengthening of the brain cells and fibres which must result from a successful attempt to master the mysteries of the Latin subjunctive or Greek optative—the sequence of tenses or the 21 aorist form of Greek verbs—all this may come about in some other way.

The man who has mastered his arithmetic, his algebra, geometry, trigonometry and calculus, who has learned the forms of German and French conjugation and declension, who has mastered the generalization of physics, chemistry and biology, who has learned the forms and classification of botany and zoology, who has studied his logic, psychology and political science; who has followed Shakespeare in his dramas from the height of comedy to the depths of tragedy, who has learned to know Goethe, Schiller, Lessing, Racine, Corneille, Molière, who has studied the great orations of English and French orators, who has followed the fortunes of Athens in his Curtius and Grote; of Rome in his Mommsen and Gibbon, of France, Germany, England and America, in the great works of this century may surely deserve the name of a liberally educated man, though he knows not the difference between an alpha or omega.

In a word we must consent to an extension of the term, liberal education, with all which such a concession implies. We must be content with the result and be less of sticklers for the road which leads to that result. We must insist upon liberally educated men in the truest sense of that term—men trained to think and feel—above all, to think and feel correctly; men with broadened minds, quickened sympathies, widened views, strengthened intellect, confirmed purpose and heightened aspirations. But we must recognize that such a result is not the monopoly of any one course of study, or any one combination of studies. It is rather the result of a certain mental attitude and certain methods and spirit of work.

CLASSICAL EDUCATION.

The so-called classical education has done a noble service for this day and generation. It is still doing a noble service for all who take it up in concert and follow it conscientiously. It is to be hoped that it may continue for many a year to come its blessing-bringing work. But the time has now arrived when we can no longer recognize it as the only education, deserving the name liberal, or even as in any peculiar sense having an exclusive right to that term. It has dominated Western education for five centuries—centuries we must all admit of great and uniform progress—toward which this education has contributed no small items.

But under the most favorable circumstances it has never succeeded in reaching more than a very small fraction of the population, and the ratio is growing rather smaller than larger. Under such circumstances our choice, if we would extend our influence, is not between classical education and some other system, but between some other system and no system at all. We must reach the people and bring them within the influence of our universities, if we would secure for the latter any power for good in the future development of our country. Insisting upon uniform classical requirements will keep them out and consequently this demand must not be made. This does not mean any diminution in classical study. On the contrary the signs of the times point to an increase both extensively and intensively in this field. Its methods of instruction are improving every day, and the slaughter of the innocents which was characteristic of the system in many centres has given place to an intelligent and reasonable system of training. The quickened intellectual life which our reformed institutions will bring into our people must result in a large increase in attendance at our higher institutions which will doubtless redound to the interest of classical studies as much as to any other field.

The American University, then, must not only do what the others are doing, but it must be a popular institution in a sense, different from that of any of the others. It must provide facilities for the study of every branch of human science and then make special efforts to call forth every type of mind and power into the community so as to utilize, as far as possible, for the progress of mankind every kind of talent. The university has to my mind, or should have, three great ends in view—the completed accomplishment of any one of which would carry with it the completed accomplishment of the others. These are: 1st, the development of the individual; 2d, the training of specialists in every department of human science; 3d, the completed development of the talent of the nation in the direction of science.

A Dog Story.

"Say, didn't you tell me when you sold me that dog that he was a bird dog?"

"Yes, that is what I said."

"Well, you swindled me. That dog won't hunt."

"I didn't say he would hunt. He's a bird dog. Cook the birds for him. That's the way he likes them best."

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned for the counters, partitions, inside doors, vestibule, vestibule doors, &c., for the Peoples National Bank of Lancaster, until the 16th day of July.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Peoples National Bank.

ROBERT A. EVANS,
CHRISTIAN MUSSELMAN,
HENRY G. MUEH,
jy6-2tW&S Committee.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

Proposals for repairs of County Bridges across Conestoga creek, at Graeff's Landing, near Lancaster city, will be received at the office of the County Commissioners, Lancaster, Pa., until noon, Friday, July 22, 1887.

Specifications are on file in said office. Forfeit bond in sum of $60 must accompany bid. Blanks for bid and bond can be had on application.

SAMUEL M. MYERS,
JOHN GINGRICH,
HENRY F. HARTMAN,
County Commissioners.
Attest—FRANK GEIST, Clerk. jy6-WSMtd

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

Proposals for the erection of an Iron or Wooden Bridge, over Hammer Creek, between Ephrata and Warwick townships, about one mile from Millway Station, on the Columbia & Reading Railway, will be received at the office of the County Commissioners, Lancaster, Pa., until noon, Monday, August 1, 1887.

Specifications for Wooden Bridge will be on file in the office.

Forfeit bond for $600 must accompany bid. Blanks for bond and bid can be obtained on application.

SAM'L M. MYERS,
JOHN GINGRICH,
HENRY F. HARTMAN,
Commissioners.
Attest: FRANK GEIST, Clerk. je28-14tdW,S,M

MEDICAL.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

VIGOR AND VITALITY

Are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. That tired feeling is entirely overcome. The blood is purified, enriched and vitalized, and carries health instead of disease to every organ. The stomach is toned and strengthened, the appetite restored. The kidneys and liver are roused and invigorated. The brain is refreshed, the mind made clear and ready for work. The whole system is built up and rejuvenated by this peculiar medicine.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

"Thanks to the use of the successful medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, all that poison in my blood, which caused sores to break out and made life almost a burden, has been driven into exile, and though seventy-six, I am enjoying life, and feel active and strong as at fifty. 'Hold fast to that which is good' is my motto. I shall recommend to all my friends similarly affected that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the true elixir of life." WILLIAM HENDERSON GORDON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAKES THE WEAK STRONG

"I was in bad condition with fainting spells and general debility. I was run down, ate hardly anything, and hardly dared go out on the street alone for fear of having a fainting spell. Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me a wonderful amount of good, and I am now in good health again. My appetite has been good ever since taking the medicine, and I can eat a square meal with relish." Mrs. MOLLIE CUTTER, 119 Eleventh St. Covington, Ky.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR. (3)

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF AMOS S. HENDERSON, deceased. The undersigned will sit in the Orphans' Court room on Thursday and Friday, 14th and 15th inst., for the purpose of paying the dividends to those entitled. Certificate holders will present their certificates or the members of them. JOHN D. SKILES,
jy7 3tdTh,S,M Administrator.

ESTATE OF ELLA McCARREN, LATE of Lancaster city, deceased. Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned residing in said city.

ANNIE CORCORAN,
JOHN A. COYLE, Attorney. Executrix.
je4 6t&S

ESTATE OF FREDERICK BRIMMER late of Lancaster City, Pa., deceased. Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned, residing in Lancaster City.

HARRIET BRIMMER,
Je4-6t&S Executrix.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of Lancaster County.

Matilda Hoover
vs
S. L. Diffenderfer and Kby. trading as Diffenderfer & Kby. } Execution Docket. April Term, 1885, No. 64; August Term, 1885, No. 64.

The undersigned auditor, appointed to distribute the fund in court arising from said executions, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will sit for that purpose in the Library Room of the Court House, Lancaster, on THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1887, at 10 a. m., where all persons interested may attend.

WILLIAM LEAMAN,
1y2 4t&S Auditor.

FURNITURE.

WIDMYER'S FURNITURE STORE.

A COLD WAVE.

Something everybody should know. A Cold Wave has struck our prices, and they have fallen to almost the FREEZING Point.

We want to Reduce Stock. September 1, we take our inventory. So we have made a cut. Do you care to talk a few minutes about "FURNITURE."

If you are at all interested in the question of "FURNITURE," then give us a little of your attention while we show you through our ROOMS. Perhaps we have something you may want. You may think it too warm to think about "FURNITURE," but you will be surprised at the "COOLING" effect of our prices.

Take advantage of the Low Temperature of Prices,

—AT—

WIDMYER'S FURNITURE STORE,

COR. EAST KING AND DUKE STREETS,
LANCASTER, PA.

UNDERTAKING.

WALTER A. HEINITSH,

Furnishing Undertaker,

Nos. 27 and 29 South Queen Street,

LANCASTER, PA.

RESIDENCE—NO. 151 SOUTH QUEEN STREET.

All the Latest and Most Approved Methods used where desired. A previous practical experience of four years enables me to Guarantee that the Very Best Possible Service will be Rendered at All Times.

Personal Attention

Given to Directing All Funerals Intrusted to my care.

MOWERS, &C.

FLINN & BRENEMAN.

CARD!

We have a number of Goods which are just in season, and which, owing to our giving special attention, we can offer great inducements.

"Pennsylvania" Lawn Mowers have no equal. These we make a specialty. We have as good Lawn Mowers as are in the market for $6.00 and $7.00.

Baby Carriages—We carry seventy-five varieties in stock. These goods are our own special and our prices are low.

Refrigerators are now in season. How few people know anything about Refrigerators. It took us twenty years to learn. We can teach you in five minutes: It will be worth something for you to get the best.

Coal Oil Stoves—There is more difference in Coal Oil Stoves than almost anything manufactured. Don't spend your money till you know what you are getting.

Ice Cream Freezers and Water Coolers you can buy almost anywhere, but can you get the best at the lowest prices. You can from us.

Lawn Tennis Setts, Genuine Mexican and Common Hammocks, Base Ball and all Sporting Goods at Factory Prices.

FLINN & BRENEMAN,

No. 152 North Queen Street.

ENGLETREE STOCK FARM.

Standard-Bred Stallions in Service.

STORM KING (2161).....$50.00
Record, 4 years, 2.47.
MI HENRY (4214).....$50.00

Send for New Catalogue.

DAN'L G. ENGLE,
ap1-2md&w Marietta, Pa.

GLASSWARE.

HIGH & MARTIN.

FRUIT JARS

—AT—

CHINA HALL.

Mason Fruit Jars in Pints, Quarts and Half Gallon.

We again have the Lightning Fruit Jar, which is the best in the market.

Jelly Tumblers, Jelly Jars, Common Tumblers at the Lowest Possible Prices, Wholesale or Retail

—AT—

High & Martin,

15 EAST KING STREET.

LANCASTER, PA.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

CALL AND SEE

—THE—

ROCHESTER LAMP,

Sixty Candle-Light; Beats them all.

Another Lot of CHEAP GLOBES for Gas and Oil Stoves.

THE "PERFECTION"

METAL MOULDING AND RUBBER CUSHION

WEATHER STRIP

Beats them all. This strip outwears all others Keeps out the cold. Stop rattling of windows Exclude the dust. Keep out snow and rain. Any one can apply it—no waste or dirt made in applying it. Can be fitted anywhere—no holes to bore, ready for use. It will not split, warp or shrink—a cushion strip is the most perfect. At the Stove, Heater and Range Store

—OF—

John P. Schaum & Sons,

24 SOUTH QUEEN ST.,

LANCASTER, PA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

"More human, more divine than we—
In fact, part human, part divine
Is woman, when the good stars agree
To mingle at her nativity."

Reflect, ye Lords of Creation, and hie ye at once to

KIEFFER & HERR'S,

No. 40 E. King St.,

And Procure one of their Famous

"Economist"

Vapor Cook Stoves.

That God's best gift to you be not tortured beyond recall with the unnecessary waste heat which it is impossible to avoid with your Ranges, and (what is also important) consider the great economy in fuel, 20 cents worth of fuel will cook for a family of three grown persons 21 meals.

And when you want a Heater, get a

"SPLENDID"

And be Happy.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, STEAM HEATING, TIN ROOFING AND SPOUTING.

WATCHES.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS AND JEWELRY.

Special Watches for Farmers and Railroaders.

Fine lot of Rings, &c. Also, Elgin, Waltham (Aurora for which I am Sole Agent), and other First-Class Watches. Best Watch and Jewelry Repairing.

Correct time by Telegraph Daily, only place in city.

L. WEBER.

No. 129½ N. Queen St., Near Penn'a R. R. Depot.

Spectacles, Eyeglasses and Optical Goods. All Kinds of Jewelry.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

CHARLES S. GILL.

LATEST DESIGNS

—IN—

SILVER JEWELRY!

No. 10 WEST KING STREET.

LANCASTER, PA.

$1,000 REWARD.

For any case of Kidney Troubles, Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness that BOTANIC NERVE BITTERS fails to cure. Sold by druggists, 50 cents.

HERB MED. CO.,
No. 15 N. 11th St., Phila., Pa.

Circulars free. nov24-lyeod&w

WRAPS, JERSEYS, &C.

THE NEW STORE.

CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES!

—AT—

THE NEW STORE.

JOSEPH L. RAU & CO.,

Nos. 136 and 138 North Queen Street

NEAT CHINTZ DRESSES, 25c.
BEST PERCALE DRESSES, New Styles, 35c
CRINKLE SEERSUCKER DRESSES Trimmed with Embroidery, 50c.
BOYS' DRESSES, 50c.
LOVELY CHAMBRAY DRESSES, 75c.
WHITE DRESSES, Fine Cambric, with Pretty Embroideries, 50, 75 cts. $1.00, $1.25.

CHILDREN'S LACE DRESSES — WASH DRESSES for Children 8, 10 and 12 years, 75c.

Headquarters for CHILDREN'S SUMMER DRESSES.

Special Attractions in JERSEYS at Remarkably Low Prices.

JOSEPH L. RAU & CO.,

Nos. 136 AND 138 NORTH QUEEN STREET.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS!

METZGER & HAUGHMAN.

NEW STORE.

Nos. 38 and 40 West King Street.

WASH DRESS GOODS—Crinkles, Seersuckers, Satines, Ginghams, Lawns, Batistes.

WHITE GOODS—Victoria and India Lawns at 8, 10, 12 1-2, 15, 20, 25, 30, 37 1-2 cents.

One Lot Superior Quality White Plaid Muslins at 12 1-2 cents; were made to sell at 25 cents.

METZGER & HAUGHMAN'S,

NEW STORE,

38 and 40 West King St., (Opposite Cooper House.)

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear!

A large and attractive stock of LADIES' WHITE EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, LADIES' CHEMISES, LADIES' NIGHT GOWNS, LADIES' CORSET COVERS, all qualities; prices ranging from 25c. to $2.50 each. Also WHITE DRESSES for Children from 50c. to $3.00.

R. E. FAHNESTOCK,

Next Door to the Court House, Lancaster, Pa.

BARD & MCELROY.

Bard & McElroy,

33 AND 35 SOUTH QUEEN STREET,

(OPPOSITE FOUNTAIN INN),

Have Just opened a New Lot of DRESS GINGHAMS at 10 cents per yard; regular price 12½ cents. SEERSUCKERS at 8 cents; regular price, 12½ cents.

Special Low Prices in Table Linens.

Table Linen, 18 yards wide, only 20c.; better quality, 25c. Heavy German Table Linen, 37½c. Damask Table Linen, 31, 40, 50 and 55 cts up. Bleached Table Linen from 50c. up. Turkey Red Damask, 20, 25, 37½, 45 and 50 cents.

Bargains in Doylies and Napkins.

Fringed Linen Doylies, good size, only 50c. per dozen. Better quality, 75c.; worth $1.25. Extra fine at $1.00; worth $1.50. Napkins at 75c.; worth $1.12½. Napkins at $1.00; worth $1.37½; Napkins at $1.25; worth $1.75.

The cheapest place to buy HOSIERY for Ladies, Gents and Children is of

Bard & McElroy,

33 & 35 SOUTH QUEEN ST., (Opposite Fountain Inn.)

JEWELRY.

JEWELRY AND ART.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,

ART WORK,

French Clocks, Bronzes,

KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS,

CHOICE VIENNA AND PARIS NOVELTIES.

Prices Are Very Low This Year.

H. Z. RHOADS,

No. 4 West King Street, - Lancaster, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS AND GUNNERS.—All persons are hereby forbidden to trespass on any of the lands of the Cornwall and Speedwell estates in Lebanon or Lancaster counties, whether inclosed or uninclosed, either for the purpose of shooting or fishing, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all trespassing on said lands of the undersigned after this notice.

WM. COLEMAN FREEMAN,
R. PERCY ALDEN,
EDW. C. FREEMAN,
apr30-tfd Attorneys for E. W. Coleman's Heirs

SPRING, 1887.

A New Departure for Lancaster in Fine Tailoring. Importing direct from the best makers of Fine Woollens. I have just received through the Boston custom house, a large invoice of my own importation of

SUITING, SPRING OVERCOATING AND TROUSERING,

The like of which, for style and quality, has never been equaled in this city, and cannot be surpassed.

A special invitation is hereby extended to all in want of Spring Garments to call early and secure Choice Patterns. Workmanship the very best and prices lower than ever.

H. GERHART,
mar27-1yd& No. 43 North Queen Street

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR RENT.

Two or four rooms in Brimmer's New Building, No. 153½ North Queen street. Heat and gas included. Apply at

feb8-tfd BRIMMER'S LIVERY OFFICE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—BRICK STABLE and lot, 17x30 feet, on Christian street, between East King and Orange streets. Can be easily changed into a machine shop or warehouse. Easy terms. H. C. BRUBAKER,

aj6-tfd Attorney-at-Law.

PRIVATE SALE.

Will be sold at private sale the valuable property corner Lemon Mulberry and Charlotte fronting 200 feet on Lemon street, 65 feet on Mulberry, and 65 feet on Charlotte street.

Apply to C. R. DOWNEY,
jun16-3md No. 241 North Queen Street.

LICENSE NOTICE.

The undersigned will be prepared on and after July 5, 1887, to receive the money for the license for all hacks, cabs, coaches, omnibuses, four horse wagons, two horse wagons, one horse wagons, local delivery wagons, drays, carts, street cars, and other vehicles; also for all telegraph, telephone and electric light poles, as provided for by "City Ordinance for the levy and collection of a license tax within the city of Lancaster for street purposes."

J. H. RATHFON,
jy30-tfd City Treasurer.

CLOTHING.

HIRSH & BROTHER.

To Keep Cool

We would advise you to equip yourself at a full set of our

Summer Clothing

—AND—

UNDERWEAR.

The PRICE that we are asking for these GOODS is an inducement in itself.

CLOTHING!

Men's Fine Black Alpaca Coats, $1.50 to $2.50; Extra Serges included.
Men's Fine Mohair Coats and Vests, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00.
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Men's English Seersucker Coats and Vests, $2.00.
Men's Best American Seersucker Coats and Vests, $1.50.
Men's Alpaca Coats, 75c., 90c. and $1.25.
Men's Norfolk Jackets, $1.50.
Boys' Seersucker Coat and Vest, $1.25.
Boys' Norfolk Jackets, $1.25.
Men's Linen Pants, $1.00.
Men's Cassimere Pants, $2.00 to $4.00.

UNDERWEAR!

Men's Fine Australian Woolen Shirts and Drawers, 50c. and 75c.
Men's Fine India Gauze Shirts and Drawers, 25c. and 35c.
Men's Jean Drawers, 25c. and 50c.
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Children's Gingham and Linen One-Piece Kilts, $1.50, $2.00.
Children's Odd Short Pants, 50c., 75c., $1.00.
Shirt Waists, 25c., 50c., 75c.
Gents' Fine Dress Manilla Hats, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
Gents' Light Colored Cassimere Hats, Cream, Drab and Pearl, $1.50 and $2.25.
Gents' Dress Straw Hats 38c., 50c., 75c.
Soft Felt Pocket Hats, 50c., 75c.
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Children's Dress Straw Hats, 20c. and 25c.

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Silk, Teck and Puff Scarfs, 25c.
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