With Insupportable Pains of Gout, is of Unjust Treatment—An Appeal Great Mistens, The Queen of z-As Misterical Document,

J. Lowing, the famous historian, in the New York Independent document, in the shape of an of an impassioned letter written by or Columbus in 1503, while on his organ columbus in 1503, while on his organ and manifestly while in almost a od state of mind. "Nothing," says is carnest, artless, and at times almost orent letters." It is to be remembered, which the letter hat Columbus m with this letter, that Columbus his third voyage was compelled, as vice-or, to take severe measures to suppress a n in the island of Hispaniola, nov comingo. The rebellion was quelled. d in the West Indies, increased in num by this exercise of his power, and ever ade such representations and false accusa-um to the monarchs of Spain, that the king at out Don Francisco Bobadilla, a needy ish grandee, with power to investigate aures and incidents of the rebellion, and arges against the viceroy; also to ar-

imprison and confiscate the property of one at his discretion. Bobadilla seized onfiscated the property of Columbus nd sent him to Spain in chains. Columbus was fully vindicated, and Queen sabella sent him on a fourth voyage to the est Indies; but now in search of a supd strait westward of his former discover os, that would lead directly to the Indies, great object of his ambition. He discovand explored the coasts of the Isthmus of Darien. Having failed to find the strait, mpted to found a settlement on the est of Veragua now Costa Rica (the Rich Cost), where he found ample evidence of valuable mines of gold and silver. This was he vast riches alluded to in his letter, Hav-log discovered the country, Columbus magined that he had secured its rich mines

in sovereigns. There he heard of a civ-ed people in Mexico and Peru. he natives became hostile and Columbus and his colony were compelled to leave the coast in vessels rendered totally unsea-worthy, their timbers being honey-combed by termites and worm-borers, the dreadful posts of the tropical countries. Departing for Hispaniola, they encountered heavy storms and endured untold perlis and priva-tions. They were finally compelled to seek shelter on the coast of the island of Jamaica. The ships had become mere wrecks, and could no longer be kept at sea. They were ready to sink. Columbus ordered them to ready to sink. Columbus ordered them to be run aground within bow-shot of shore, and fastened together side by side. They soon filled with water to their decks. Thatched cabins were then erected over the high prows and sterns for the accommoda-tion of the crews, and the whole were placed in the hear regardles state for defense.

the best possible state for defense. The best helper of Columbus was Diego endez, mentioned at the beginning of his ster. He was brave and faithful. He went nong the natives with presents, and made The next great care of Columbus was to pro-The next great care of Columbus was to provide means to set to Hispaniola. Nicholas Ovando (Obando) had succeeded Bobadilia as governor. Columbus resolved to ask him to send ships to take him and his companions thither. How could this be done? Only by a messenger in an open boat across a rough sea forty leagues. Mendez volunteered to undertake the task in a canoe with a Spanish control and Lotter corrected and Lotter corrected. comrade and Indian oarsmen. He failed, having been captured by hostile natives. Mendez alone escaped. He again under-After he left revolt and discontent broke

out; and the malcontents roamed over the island and stirred up the natives against Columbus and the faithful friends who re-

Eight months elapsed after the departure of Mendez, before Obando responded, or tidings were received of the fate of the faithhad sent as a present to Columbus, were de-livered to him. Then the vessel withdrew a space. Its commander exchanged a few words with Columbus, at a distance, and then this mysterious visitor suddenly departed. It had only revealed the fact by ince, that Mendez had reached Hispaniola in safety, and had probably sailed for

mockery left the sufferers in despair, but Columbus, whose faith in God buoved his spirits. Ovando, who leared the loss of the governorship of Hispaniola, should Col-umbus return, had learned that the admiral was still alive, but in great peril and distress, was still alive, but in great peril and distress, and left him to perish. But deliverance came. The letter given below had been delivered to the monarchs by Mendez, and the compassionate queen had sent orders to Hispaniola for ships to be dispatched to Jamaica for the sufferers. Two vessels conveyed Columbus and his companions to Hispaniola carly in the summer of 10th whose these early in the summer of 1504, whence the admiral, his son and his brother sailed for

miral, his son and his brother sailed for Spain in the autumn.

When, atter being tossed for weeks upon the stormy bosom of the Atlantic, all the while tortured by the gout, Columbus arrived at the port of San Lucas, his brave heart was pierced with another deep sorrow. His "great mistress," the queen, was dead. He went to Seville in quest of repose and comfort, but found them not. His appeals to the king for justice were unheeded. He finally retired to Valladolid, where he lived in poverty and obscurity, and in May, 1506. in poverty and obscurity, and in May, 1500, he died. Just before that event he wrote sadly to a friend: "Little have I profited by twenty years of service, with such toils and perils; since, at present, I do not own a roof in Spain. If I desire to eat or sleep, I have no resort but an inn; and for most instances not wherewithal to pay my bills."

The Letter of Columbus.

Following is the translation of the letter referred to, from Columbus to his sovereign: "Sir: Diego Mendez, and the papers I sent by him will shew your Highness what rich Mines of Gold I have discovered in Varagua, and how I intended to have left my Brother at River Beim, if the Judgment of Heaven, and the greatest microgram. my Brother at River Belin, if the Judgment of Heaven, and the greatest misfortune of the World, had not prevented it: however, it's sufficient your Highness and Successor will have the Glory and advantage of all, and that the full discovery and Settlement is reserved for happier Persons than the un-fortunate Columbus.

If God be so merciful to me, as to bring make your Highness and my great Mistress anderstand, that this will not be a Castle and Leon, but a discovery of a world of Subjects, Lands and Wealth greater than Man's un-counded Fancy could ever comprehend or Arabic least average.

Lands and Wealth greater than Man's unbounded Faney could ever comprehend or Aranke itself covet.

"But neither he, this paper or the tongue of mortal Man can express the anguish and affections of my Mind and Body, nor the Misery and Danger of my Son, Brother and Friends, for here already we have been above ten months Lodged on the open Decks of our Ships, that are run on shore and lashed together. Those of my men that are well have mutined under the Poras of Seville, my Friends that were faithful are mostly Sick and Dying. We have destroyed the Indians' Provisions, so that they do abandon us: all therefore, are like to perish by Hunger, and these Miseries are accompanied by so many aggravating circumstances, that renders me the most wretched object of Misfortune this World shall ever see, as if the displeasure of Heaven, secured the envy of Spain and would punish as criminal, these Undertakings and Discoveries that former Ages would have acknowledged as destined and meritorious.

"Good Heaven and you Holy Saints that dwell in it, let the King Don Fernando, and my Illustrious Mistress Donna Isabella know, that I am the most miserable Man living, and that my Zeal for their Service and Interests hath brought me to it; for it's imposable to live and have Afflictions like miss. I see and with horror apprehend my that I want he most miserable Man living, and that my Zeal for their Service and Interests hath brought me to it; for it's imposable to live and have Afflictions like miss. I see and with horror apprehend my want, and for my sake those unfortunate and beaving People's Destruction.

**Alas! Piety and Justice have retired to be or be promised too much. As my water sources above, and it is a crime to have see or be promised too much. As my hatfor.

other Infirmities among Savages, where I have neither medicines nor Provisions for the Body, Priest or Sacrament for the Soul; my Men mutinying, my Brother, my Sor, and those that are faithful, sick, starvir g and dying. The Indians have abandoned us and the Grace of Saint Domingo, Obando, has sent rather to see if I am dead, than to succor us, or convey me alive from hence. For his Boat neither delivered a Letter tor spoke, or would receive any from us; so I concluded your Highness' Officers intend how my Voyages and Life shall end.

"O, biessed Mother of God! that compassionateth the most miserable and oppressed, why did not Cenell Bonadilia [Bobadilia] kill me when he robbed meand my Brothers of our Dear-purchased Gold and sent us for Spain in Chains without bearing Taint, Crime or Shadow of One? These Chains are all the Treasure I have, And shall be buried with me if I chance to have a Coffin or a Grave; for I would have the remembrance of so unjust an Act die with me and for the Glory of the Spanish marine be starnally of so unjust an Act die with me and for the Glory of the Spanish marine be eternally forgotten. Had it not been so (O blessed Virgin) Obando had not then forced us to be origin) Obando had not then forced us to be dying ten or twelve Months and to perish by a malice as great as our Misfortune. O let it not bring a further Infamy on the Castilian name; nor let Ages to come know there were Wretches so Vile in this, that thought to recommend themselves to Don Fernando by destroying the Unfortunate and Miserable Christopher Columbus, not for his Crimes, but for his presensions to dishis Crimes, but for his pretensions to dis-covering and giving to Spain a New World.

"It was you, O Heaven! that inspired and conducted me to it; do you therefore weep for me and show Fity? Let the Earth and every Soul in it that loves Justice or Mercy weep for me; and you, O glorious Saints of God, who know my Innocency and see my suffaring, have Mercy.

suffering, have Mercy. "If this present Age is too envious or ob-durate to weep for me, surely those that are to be born will do it, when they are told Christopher Columbus, with his own Fortune, the hazard of his own and his Brother's Life, with little or no expense to the crown of Spain, in Twenty years and Four Voyor spain, in Twenty years and Four Voyages, rendered greater services than Ever Mortal Man did to Prince or Kingdom; yet was formal to was forced to perish without being charged with the least Crimes, poor and miserable, all but his chains being taken from him; so that he who gave Spain another world, had neither in that nor it, a Cottage for himself

neither in that nor it, a Cottage for himself or his Family!

"But should Heaven still pursue me, and seem displeased with what I have done, as if the Discovery of this World may be fatal to the Old, and as a punishment living my life in this miserable Place to its fatal period, set do you of Good A rank! You that success. iffe in this miserable Place to its fatal period, yet do you, O Good Angels! You that succor the Oppressed and Innocent, bring this paper to my Great Mistress; she knows how much I have done and will believe what I have suffered for her Glory and Service, and will be so Just and Pious as not to let the Sons and Brothers of him, that has brought to Spain such enormous Riches, and added to it Vast and Unknown Kingdoms and Empires, want Resad or live on alms, and Empires, want Resad or live on alms. and Empires, want Bread, or live on alms. She (if she lives) will consider, that Cruelty and Injustice will provoke Heaven, and the Wealth I have discovered will stir up all Mankind to revenge and rapine, so that the Nation may chance to suffer hereafter for what Envious, Malicious and Ungrateful People do now.'

THE PUTURE OF ISRAEL.

The Religious Destiny of the Hebrew Race t the World. From Louis J. Cohn's Baltimore Lecture. "From the very moment when the eman

cipated race went from Egypt's yoke under the guidance of their inspired leader, they have been a peculiar people. Few in number compared with the rest of men, and as a grain of sand upon the seashore, they have exercised upon the history of the world an influence as great as it has been enduring. No terror of isolation, no horror of the Ghetto, no cruelties of the Spanish inquisition could ever daunt the brave champions of truth. At last is there rest for Israel after being cast about for ages. The seed of Jacob can look forward to a period of tran-quility. With the growth of the nine-teenth century the feelings of magna-nimity towards all have become stronger. Tis true we hear occasionally, as in Russia Tis true we hear occasionally, as in Russia and Austria and Germany, of the dark spirit of bigotry. But these occurrences are exceptional, and yet with everything favorable there is everywhere apparent an apathy. It is true that the spirit of the time is material. Eight months elapsed after the departure of Mendez, before Obando responded, or tidings were received of the fate of the fattled messenger sent by the admiral. One evening, at twilight, a small vessel appeared to the eyes of the dwellers on the wrecks, approaching them, and filled them with joy and hope. It came alongside, when a barrel of wine and a side of bacon, which Ovando had sent as a present to Columbus, were de-Surely the spirit is not dead that quickened them of old, and are the crueities of the Syrian necessary to bring Judah to life? Would that Israel's young men were filled with the old Maccabean spirit of love and fervor. But before this zeal will again become the strength of Israel great change must be made. The spirit of grasping ambi-tion to possess worldly prizes must be super-seded by a love for the sublime, and the education of children in the proper appreciation of their duties as Israelites sho conscientiously fulfilled. The whole people must be aroused to the grandeur of the task of spreading the light and truth to all the nations. It was the devotion to duty that characterized the Israelites of old, and shall not the followers of Judah's pennon strive to bring back the old religious zeal and the old lofty ideal of domestic virtue and tilial love

"What they will be the future of the He-brew race, and how will it affect the progress of mankind? Israel is no longer a nation. The ancestral home was destroyed when Romans set fire to Judah's holy temple, The world then became Israel's home: the temple of humanity its house of devotions. Now they who are called wandering Jews are in all lands, in all climes. Amalga-mating with the people with whom they live, they are I-sraelites only in faith, and patriotic citizens in civil life. Yet a bond mightler than ties of country unite the dispersed of Zion. That bond is their religion, Notwithstanding predictions of the absorption of the Jewish people among the surrounding nations, they will live under the protection of their religion a pseuliar people until the circular religion a peculiar people until the mission for which they exist, has been accomplished. A people that draws its life-blood from the fountain of truth can never die. Israel has a glorious future now that its followers have the power of preclaiming to the world the true significance of the doctrine for which they have for so long fought. Scattered though they have though they be, they will be impelled still more forward in the ages as one invincible, indivisible body, spreading their beneficent influence over humanity and leading men ever nearer the knowledge God. This is the future of Israel among the nations, the result of firm devotion and un-swerving fidelity, and when Israel shall be thus rejuvenated into new life. the old spirit of love and duty calls all to the front, the messianic hope which thous ands of years ago the prophet experienced will be realized. Then will the brow of Israel be adorned with the wreath of victory, the grand truths of Judaism will burst with enhanced power upon the convictions of men, and all will acknowledge the triumph of Israel's mission, the existence of one incorporeal God. This is a grand result, and can be obtained if Israel be true to itself. Let them be true to their lineage and their religion. As Israel's past, representing a long narrative of toil, patience and endurance, is separated from its future career of triumph by the fleeting character of fleeting events, so we, standing between the new and the old so we, standing between the new and the old on the summit of another Pisgah, but pro-hibited from entering promised land, may see the time when strife will cease from the earth, when virtue and integrity will rule, and when all men will do homage to Israel's God and worship Him alone."

I closed a drawer, with sudden pang, to day, For 'neath the thing I sought there lay a toy, Carven, and out, and chipped in childish way Too sacred to destroy.

ad builded tiny ships (launched forth shon), And kept affoat with breath on snowy salls Till narrow shores were won. How little then I knew those ships that went,

A wooden hammer, that with mimic nails

Siender and gay, across the shallow seas Were but the pastime of an angel, sent To teach Love's mysteries. For, to the rapture of eternal caims,

Lifted on noiseless wings, he went away. Bearing white lilies in his folded paims, Resting from childish play.

Now, sculptured on a murble's base, they show He sleeps unconscious of my soul's lament, While on the Spring's warm bosom still they grow, Smiling as when he went. And could be wander back to earth awhile,
Crossing the golden threshold, granted leave,
Beaven would itself be lone without his smile
And hush! he, too might grieve.

—From the Boston Transcript,

HERE AND THERE.

A man who makes nails-I mean one who makes other men make nails and he makes money-tells me that although the workers in his line west of the mountains get about thirty per cent, more wages than the men east of the mountains in the same vocation, the lower-paid mechanics are better off and better men. They are far more steady, spend less extravagantly and have employ ment at least eleven months of the year, while the others work only about seven. So that the relative amount of wages does not always determine the reward of labor. He says, too, that since the organization of his works the employes in them have invested a good deal more of their saved earnings in real estate than the capital and surplus of the concern itself amount to. This particular manufacturer wants something done for American commerce and to secure foreign markets for our surplus manufactured product. In order to get into the markets of Rio de Janeiro his firm has shipped nails to Hamburg, thence to Brazil by the German lines; and in that market not a keg of nails could they sell because their goods bore an American brand. I take it that all these facts have a bearing on our economic prob

A manufacturer of textiles tells me he is not making one-fourth of one per cent on his invested capital. But he cannot so well afford to let his machinery rust as to run it

Every manufacturer of textule fatories will tell you that in color and finish especially the influence of the Centennial exposition was felt almost to the extent of total revolution in certain manufactures. Color has come to count for a great deal ; and the fash-Ion in color is a factor that sometimes controls, makes or wipes out all the profit. What science, chemistry especially, has done in this direction! The intelligent superintendent of a great establishment showed me the other day some rich and skillfully dyed goods, the coloring matter for which he said was formerly of exclusive vegetable origin, and the supply was very limited. It cost \$1.87 cents per pound. They found a secret of making it from coal gas tar, or some other nasty stuff, out of which you would never expect to develop beauty: and now it costs 18 cents. The saving to this one establishment by the discovery was \$4,000 a month—the interest on a million a year.

There was lately going the rounds the story of the great whist hand, which has occurred two or three authenticated times, when somebody got thirteen trumps. I saw in this town the other night a remarkable hand dealt at the new fashionable game of "Newmarket." The lay-out in that game, you will remember, is the Ace, King, Queen. Jack-no, I don't call it the Knave : does but the book-writers?—and Ten of Dia-monds. Well, there were ten players in the game—five cards dealt to each. The first to play drew the marvellous hand—the highest five cards of Diamonds. He played it, of course, in order; swept every chip off the lay-out and collected the largest possible amount of every player, of whom it may be said "the subsequent proceedings interested them no more." Straight flushes sometimes happen, 1 believe, in poker; but that this band should have fallen to the first player in ten; that it corresponded in suit with the lay-out and the very top of that suit, is a coincidence that will not happen once in many million times will not happen once in many million times —I tried to calculate just how many and ran

There is one establishment in Lancaster that runs out over thirteen miles of cotton ticking in a day. Think of it—a web that would reach from here to New Holland. We scarcely know the town we live in.

To the Revolutionary military organization styled in Washington's general orders "Col. Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen," and raised in pursuance of a resolution of Congress, June 14, 1775, for raising "six companies of expert riflemen," Lancaster county contributed more than its quota. Two companies-Ross' and Smith's-were raised here instead of one, and nine companies in all made up the battalion. Captains then got \$20 a month and privates \$63, to find their own arms and clothes, and little chances of big pension money even in the far as independent volunteers, not entered on the rolls, paying their own expense and at liberty to return when they chose. The men were as a rule stalwart; they work white frocks and round hats and could his the mark at two hundred and fifty yards with great certainty. Lancaster's most dis-tinguished soldier, Gen. Edw. Hand, went with that battalion as lieutenant colonel and became its commanding officer before his promotion to the brigadier generalship came. Capt. Smith's company—largely from that part of Lancaster county which is now Dauphin—went off with Arnoid's detachment to invade Canada; and its experien is told in Judge Henry's narrative. He wa one of the eight men dispatched at Fort Wes tern on the Kennebec to ascertain and mark the paths which were used by the Indians towards the heads of the river, and to ascer-tain the course of the Chaudiere. Lieutenant Archibald Steele led the little band. While Ross' company lay in camp at Cambridge some of the Lancaster boys became mutin ous. A sergeant being arrested for miscon-duct, thirty-two of the men "with their loaded rifles swore by God they would go to the main-guard and release the man or lose their lives, and set off as hard as they could Washington strengthened the guard run." Washington strengthened the guard, and the mutineers were soon surrounded with "fixed bayonets and loaded pieces," to which they speedily succumbed. They were fined 20 shillings each; but Washington and Hand felt mortified, up there in New England, that the only regiment from the South in camp should have furnished such an example of misbehavior. John Adams' wife, however, wrote to him afterwards that Thompson's men in action behaved well. Thompson's men in action becaved wenter they marched through water to the armpits on a stormy day and drove the British to their boats in the Lechmere Point skirmish. Edw. Hand, writing to his wife of that engagement, says of the Lancaster boys "Alex. Creighton, of Ross' company, was mortally wounded. Wm. Hamilton need not grudge the money his son cost him. His coolness and resolution surpassed his years Billy Burd had his eyes closed by the dir-knocked off by a cannon ball."

Col. Samuel J. Atlee, of the Musketry Bat talion, who was commissioned a lieutenant when he was 17 years of age and appointed colonel March 21, 1776, was elected to Congress when he was a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. While attending the assem-bly in 1786 he ruptured a blood vessel in a paroxysm of laughter, died and was buried near the door in Christ church, Philadelphia Capt. Thos. Herbert's company of his battal-ion was raised in Leacock and Salisbury; Abraham Belluft's was also from this

Lancaster county has the distinction of having more postoffices within its borders than any other county in the country; there are something like 155. To the best of my knowledge and belief a change of administration, and more than thirteen months of it have not made changes in many more than one-fourth of these. Of those that have been changed some of the changes were due to voluntary resignations and some Republicans have been appointed; in at least half the others there was only one applicant; so that after all,out of this large number of post-offices, from which 10,000 Democrats and 20,-000 Republicans get their mails, there have only been about a dozen places contended for by competing claimants.

The management of the astronomical observatory of Franklin and Marshall college is advised by the Repsolds, in Hamburg, makers of the new telescope which is to peep out of the tower on College hill, that it was to be sent the first week of April. It is probably now on the way. The manufacturer of the dome, Mr. Grubb, will also soon have it ready to be photographed. Pending their arrival about seventeen rich men in this town want to put their hands into their pockets and raise the \$1,700 necessary to complete the endowment of this important work.

Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, librarian of the great Enoch Pratt free library of Baltimore, writes me that his duties there occupy all of his time. He says: "Having in charge a large library, with four branches, which issued during the last week over eleven thousand volumes to borrowers, you may imagine that my time is thoroughly occupied on

securing accessions to our shelves and in superintending the administration."

There are Lenten days and Lenten ways. That sweet song-singer, Robert Herrick who belonged to what Mr. Taine calls " The Pagan Renaissance " of English literature, and who, the French critic said, " could only paint graceful things, a kiss, a May-day fes-tivity, a dewy primrose, a deffodil, a mar-riage morning, a bee," had this notion of

1- this a fast, to keep The larder lean, And clean From fat of years and sheep

Is it to quit the dish
Of flesh, yet still
To fill
The platter high with fish

is it to fast an honr, Or ragg'd to go-Or show A downcast look and sout

No: its a fast to dole
Thy sheaf of wheat
And meat
Unto the hungry soule.

It is to fast from strife, From old debate. From old details.
And hate:
To etreamelse thy life.

To show a heart grief tent
To starve thy sin.
Not bin;
And that's to keep. Thy Lent.

Now, by contrast, here is a modern Lenten lyric :

Across the narrow chapel aisle
The vellow gleams of sunlight smile.
Through checkered windows stealing while
She lisps responses:
Like transt school-boys at their play.
These straggling messengers of day
beride the pale, reflected ray
From stiver scources.

Rowed in an attitude of prayer, ther mellow voice floats through the air I see her kneel devoutly there.

With tearful lashes
Asleep upon the rounded cheeks,
Whose gentle glow in sinny streaks
Of his mid Lenten day bespeaks
Sackcloth and askes. I read a remance in the eyes—
The tell-tale tear she vainly tries
To smother—and the words which rise
To lips that faiter;
And somehow to my heart there springs
A sudden crowd of questionings

Which seem part answered as she since.
The holy psalter. Oh happy torture' would I were Beside you, gentle worshipper. Whose soft eyes shine behind the blur Whose soft eyes white behind the blur
off tear-baptism;
I feel my owneyes moisten, too,
And while I watch and worship you
And think how hopeless bate looks through
This tearful prism,

You need only read the annual reports of Mrs. Hutter and the Reverend Chaplain Sayers, to perceive that they are not the kind of people to make inspection of the soldiers' orphans schools, nor of anything else about which inspection is expected to inspect. Their's is simply the Gospel of Gush. This good woman, instead of telling what she has done and seen, and what are the ways and wants of these schools, rhapsodizes through a good many lines of this sort of

thing: "One who recently visited the National cemetery at Gettysburg, of which the mem-bers of the Grand Army of the Republic are bers of the Grand Army of the Republic are so justiy proud, tells me: Beside the lofty national monument, in the cemetery, cannon are placed, and in the very mouths of these guns the little birds have built their nests. No longer these great guns belen forth fire, smoke and death, but now they serve as the peaceful home of the sweet songsters that fill the beautiful herbage and trees which mark the growth of twenty years of peace. mark the growth of twenty years of peace, on the very spot where the thickest of the con-flict raged and so many brave men died.

"On Fame's eternal camping ground.
Their silent tents are spread.
And Glory guards with solemn round. And Glory guards with sol-The bivouse of the dead

"There seems to me to be a wonderful resemblance between the nests of these detenseless little birds, built in the cannon at Gettysburg, and the larger nests homes for the children of the brave men who fought, bled and died for this land of free-" In the words of the immortal Lincoln, on

that sacred spot where the great national monument now stands, etc. " Could the departed heroes look up from their silent resting-places and behold their precious offspring thus cared for by the dear old common wealth for whose very existence they so freely poured out their life's blood,

etc.
"If trouble had come in Central America.
"If trouble had come in Central America. who, twenty years ago, stood by Gen. Grant at Appomattox Court House, would rush to the rescue, for the honor of the dear old flag. and maintain the giory of the American na

"The men who, twenty years ago, stood beside General Grant at Appomatox, have been as true to duty and each beloved com-rade and comrade's child during these years of peace as they were brave in war. The noblest work of the Grand Army of the Re-

" Peace and plenty sit side by side, while liberty and victory point heavenward and toward the mountains of God, where rest the

brave in an eternal glory, etc." Sayers is not much better. Away he goes, soaring skyward : "The Grand Army will also have done its

work, the last comrade will have been mus-tered out by death, the muster roll will have moldered into dust, while rank and nie will sleep forever upon · Death's eternal camping ground

"But living men and living hopes, as new generations shall come upon the stage of action, will oftimes stop to look back in admiration of the enlightened citizenship which came of these schools; while parents will point their children to the unexampled ratriotism of the Grand Army, and say, 'Bepatriotism of the Grand Army, and say, Be hold the loyalty which in war offered its life for freedom, and in peace its influence and treasure for the support of the orphans of its fallen comrades. Of all these things the written history may perish as the ages roll by, but that which they have so well done will be engraved upon men's hearts, and instilled into their lives, and demonstrated by their actions, and will live on forever in blessing and honor to the race."

What would a business man think of a messenger sent out on a business errand who would report such slipperty-slop as this

In the new "Experience Meeting" department of Lippincott's Magazine,-a greatly improved publication, by the wayin which Edward Fawcett makes an ass of himself, and Julian Hawthorne tells some interesting things of his own experience, Joel Chandler Harris—the "Uncle Remus" of negro folk lore—dispels some current newspaper illusions and at the same time tells how they come about. It seems that Eugene Field, a humorist of the Chicago press, amuses himself with starting the periodical newspaper lies about Harris. One of these is that the latter was born in Africa, of missionary parents; another that he has hair of snowy white, as the result of an alleged strangely romantic career; the last is the story. strangely romantic career; the last is the story of "Uncle Remus" approaching marriage— which would be rank bigamy in Mr. Harris; another canard is that he is a profound scholar, versed in the Sanskrit and all other scholar, versed in the Sanskrit and all other deep and dark languages. With a plain, modest tale the author sets them all down. He is a native of Georgia; born there Dec. 9, 1848, in the humblest circumstances; his mother read "The Vicar of Wakefield" to him and that gave him a desire to write; he became an apprentice printer in a real country office, where the partridge built her nest under the window, theset sections is the window. ander the window, the cat squirrels frolicked on the roof and the grey tox ranged the or-chard path. The paper was published on a plantation; there Harris learned the stories, songs and myths that have given body to "Uncle Remus." He says he is not a literary man, only a journalist, and he knows nothing of literary art.

SINDRAD.

A New Notion.

A crank in Montana is preaching a new gospel. He says that black is the devil's color and no one who wears black can enter the kingdom of beaven. "Mark my words," he says, "any man who will deliberately wear black clothes has a black soul, and would rob the widow and orphan. Boycott all men and women who wear black. The Lord hath spoken through me. Selah!"

Tis education forms the common mind;
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined.
Boastful and rough, your first son is a 'squire;
The next atradesman meek, and unach a liar;
Tom struts a soldier, open, boid and brave;
Will sneaks a scrivener, an exceeding knave;
Is he a churchman? Then he's fond of power;
A Quaker? Sly; A Presbyterian? Sour;
A smart free thinker? All things in an hour,
—Fape's Moral Essays.

WOMEN NEEDING RENEWED peculiar to their sex, should try

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS!

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS KECOM MENDIT.

AS THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine combines from with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives, it Enriches and Furthes the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves-in fact, thoroughly invaluable.

Clears the complexion, and makes the skin smooth. mooth, It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache cines do.

Mas. Etizanera Baran, 74 Farwell Ave., Milwankee, Wis., says., under date of Dec. 25, 1884

"I have used Brown's Iron Bitters, and 11 has
been more than a doctor to me, having cured me
of the weakness ladies have in life. Also cured
me of Liver Complaint, and new my complexion
is clear and good. Has also been beneficial to

of the weakness ladies have in life. Also carred me of Liver Compisint, and now my complexion is clear and good. Has also been beneficial to my children.

Miss. Louisa C. Braudon, Kast Lockport, N. Y., says: "I have suffered untold misery from Female Complaints, and could obtain relief from nothing except Brown's Iron Bitters.

The genuine has Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other, Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore, Md.

A YER'S SARSAPARILLA.

SCROFULA.

Is one of the most fatal scourages which afflict mankind. It is often inherited, but may be the result of improper vaccination, mercurial pot-soning, uncleantiness, and various other causes. Chronic Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, Cancerous Humors, and, in some cases, Emaciation and Consultation. Humors, and, in some cases, Emacation and Consumption, result from a scrotilous condi-tion of the blood. This disease can be cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Inherited a scrothlous condition of the blood which caused a derangement of my whole sys-tem. After taking less than four bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla I sm

Entirely Cured,

Entirely Cured,
sary to use any medicine whatever. I am now
in better health and stronger than ever before.

—O. A. Willand, Ils Tremont \$\frac{1}{2}\$, leaves, it was troubled with Scrofulous Scree for five
years; but, after using a few bottles of Ayer's
survaparilla, the scree healed, and I have now
good health.—Bitzabeth Warnock, 5i Appleton
street, Lowell, Mass.

Some months ago I was troubled with Scrofuious Sores on my leg. The limb was badly
swollen and lyflamed, and the scree discharged
darge quantities of offensive matter. Every
remedy failed, until I used Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
By taking three bottles of this medicine the
scree have been entirely healed, and my health
is fully restored. I am grateful for the good
this medicine has done me.—Mrs. Ann O'Brian,
los Sullivan street, New York.

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Of good muslin and well made, but plain, 25c Tucked yoke, edged with fine linen Torchottee, ONLY 35c. Excellent muslin, well made, with corded and, ONLY Mc. Three rowaof needlework inserting with tuck ing between and edged with fine cambrie rul ting, ONLY 4le. tling, ONLY 41c.
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Yoke of all-over embroidery, trimmed with fine needlework edging, ONLY 50c.
Fine tarked bosom, wide needle work edge on each side, neck and sleeve trimmed with fine needlework edging, ONLY 55c.
Bosom of handsome all-over embroidery, with fine wide needlework ruftle, ONLY \$1.06.
A Lot of FINE CHEMISE, formerly \$159 and \$175 at ONE DOLLAR.

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Six inch ruffle, four tucks, good muslin, ONLY Needlework ruffle and tucking, ONLY fee.
Two rows of ruffling, with tucking over each,
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Trimmed with needlework edge, ONLY 50c. Bosom, neck and sleeves trimmed with ref-fling, two rows of inserting, two rows of four turks each on each side, ONLY Ec.

Three rows of needlework inserting, four rows of four tucks each, three rows of fine in-serting, bosom, neck and sleeves trimmed with needlework edging, ONLY Ec.

Three rows of fine needlework inserting, four rows of six fine tucks each, fine needlework edg-ing on bosom, neck and sleeves, ONLY Ec.
One Special Lot trimmed with needlework in. ing on bosom, neck and sieeves, ONL 1 sec.
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With ruffling, two bands and shirring be ween, ONLY 25c. The same style, with four bands, at 25c.
Fine Needlework ruffle and ten tucks, ONLY Two ruffles of fine needlework and three acks over each, ONLY 75c.

Ruffle of real Torchon lace, 254 inches wide, wo rows of five tucks each, only 75c. Ruffle of real Linen Medict lace, 4½ inches wide and five wide tucks, only ONE DOLLAR. Extra fine needlework ruffle, two rows of five tucks each, two rows of fine needlework insert-ing, 2½ inch wide bias tucking ONLY 11 25. We extend an invitation to all to ec

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