### A CIGAR MANUFACTURER'S

BAVAGE CHALAUGHT AGAINST THE CI SARRAKARY INTERNATIONAL UNION.

of a Tyranny That is Galling An Appent for a Strong Combination Agreet the Organization.

behalf of the many thousands whose means of livelihood depends upon this in of trade I would sak, is it not time the two at once combine and call a halt on senerocoments and inroads that the solid International Cigarmakers' union are thing in our midst. Let us meet their necessard destructive mission and take up midstery of self protection, and marshal a forces in such numbers as to hurt them

ng less than the complete con our workshops will they accept. If you wish a cigar made, whether an old or new tyle in your factory, you cannot set a price a to what you will pay to have it made. But you must humble yourself to them, your would-be masters, the "Union," and ask them what they will make it for. They give you the price which you are bound to accept, or they will close your works. How many good contracts has the writer been a witness to that had to be cancelled and given up through the above causa. Having been an ctive member himself years ago, he can peak from experience. Through changes of outlions and localities, I was forced out, and lad I am to-day that I am.

Their mission in our district is plain and sany to fathom. They have made their boasts through their wasseners. boasts through their venomous, creeping living on the fat of the land on the hardliving on the fat of the land on the hard-earned labor of their dupes, that they are go-ing to drive the cheap eigars out of existence, close up our workshops and throw thousands out of work, causing misery and want where all is now happiness and contented employ-ment, and employes working in peace and harmony under the old rule of doing our own business in our own way. Will we sit still and allow this demon step in to take our factories in their loathsome embrace, or shall we meet them with the strong determination of being the master of our own destiny?

WHAT IS THE "UNION"? What is this co-called great Internations Cigarmakers' union composed of? I dare and will bit the mark pretty close when I tell you that fully two-thirds are not natives of this free and once happy land. I beg tell you that fully two-thirds are not natives of this free and once happy land. I beg leave not to be understood as being opposed to a person of any other nationality. Far from it, as I respect a good naturalized citizen, one who obeys our laws and has made this his home, as much as I do any other clitzen. But to the other points. If you will reflect a moment you will find that the number of wage workers at our trade in the 9th district, men and women, number nearly as manny persons as the good standing members of this great loud-mouthed International Cigarmakers' union combined. Can we not defeat them in their pernicious and rainous invasion. I claim we can by uniting and taking the words of the lamented "Old Hickory," and "by the eternal "we will.

They tell us we shall not make any more cheap cigars, thereby at the same time telling the poor workingman that he must smoke fine ones or none: which would be the greatest boycott the country ever had. Could not the shoemakers, the tailors, the hatters and many others have the same gall, and tell their employers that they shall make no more cheap low grade goods and tell the wage workers he must wear fine shoes and broadcloth in the mines and greasy workshops. Would not such a course raise a howl of indignation all over the land as never was heard before? But the same right exists to them to make the request as the would-be-all-powerful cigarmakers have. Again they speak of our cigars with derision

right exists to them to make the request as the would-be-all-powerful cigarmakers have. Again they speak of our cigars with derision all over the country, "as stinkers made from cabbage leaves" and the Lord only knows what else. But stop a moment. Go to the city of Lancaster and others of our large towns in this district and note the large to-bacco-packing houses built and owned by the largest dealers and manufacturers from Eastern cities. When the crop is ready to handle you will find the puyers here as thick as our spring birds, scouring the whole country over, buying, packing up and shipping it to their Eastern workshops, to be manipulated and turned into first-class cigars. Now, please remember, this is the same leaf that our so-called "stinkers" are made from, and they bring double the price that we can get for our goods with just a good work on them in every respect.

A DEFENSE OF HOME CIGARS.

Nor do I believe that any of my readers will believe that the stink smells any the less East than it does here. The wage worker enjoys his smoke as well as the man of easy means. By what right has a body of men to means. By what right has a body of men to compel him to pay five cents for his cigar when he can get just as good at two for five? Yet this would-be-power—though not yet—the International union takes that right. The liaboring man that earns his bread by the sweat of his brow is the one who smokes our cigars, and that is the class that keeps our factories going. It is a well-known fact that cigarmakers never buy their smokers. If our trade depended on them we would all soon be bankrupt. To the workingmen throughout our broad domain we must cater to and protect against the encroschments of this sheep in wolf's clothing that is prowiting around our workshops. They also print circulars and cry aloud all over the land "smoke nothing but the blue label cigar." They must not run away with the idea that we are not aware that there is an creaming the state. They must not run away with the idea that we are not aware that there is an organization a mighty host of the toilers of all callings— none are exempt "with but few exceptions" men and women, whose mission and aims are of the highest order for the wage workers of our land. I would say rally under their hanner and join the mighty host whose bathers. banner and join the mighty host whose bat-tile cry is to educate and protect the working-men and women wherever they may be found. No conflict is taught there between capital and labor, but all troubles and little grisvances can be settled within the home grievances can be settled within the home castle halls secure from the gossip of the out-side world. I refer to the grand order of the Knights of Labor of America, which is a power and dares maintain it.

RIGHTS OF EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYE. They say let peace and harmony rule be tween employer and employe so as to make their common interests mutual—to securequal pay for man and woman for equal work. What does this despotic Internaional union do for the women ? I will tel you. By their actions it is their object to drive every one of them out of your work shops once they would get the power. Neither do the Knights of Labor employ Neither do the Knights of Labor employ sneaking, crawling meddlers, "so-called agents," to enter your workshops with their brazen faces and worm out of your employers the inmost secrets of how you are running your business, and giving them advice to wreck the ship that has kept them afford through all the tempests which have been caused by these lepers in other sections of the country.

I say, keep your eye on them, and when you find one of them in your workshop take him by the nape of his neck and boost him into the outer world, plainly indicating to him that his room is better than his com-

pany.

I will refer again to the great label cry of this pompous union. As I before said, they never buy a cigar. But the wage workers of all other callings are the great body that support our manufacturers, jobbers and retailers. As they outnumber the so-called International union 100 to 1, it can be easily seen which label will receive their support and patronage. Their motto of rule or ruin will never be tolerated in this country. Then let us meet this matter at once, for delays are dangerous and sometimes prove fatal.

IN CONCLUSION. A few words more and I am done. An other of their objects is to equalize the price of making cigars all over the United States. ow we are well aware we could never pay Now we are well aware we could never pay Eastern prices and compete with their goods, and that is just the point this upsetter of our home and firesides is after. Clees up the factories of the 8th district of Pennsylvania. Then they figure they can lag off to our large cities, work but a few hours per day, make hig wages, swill been talk hig and boast of their deeds, while our poor workmen and women can grovel along as best they can. I would also say to the dealers of cigars North, Boath, East and West not to be deceived any longer in reference to our abused and bersied district. For he it known that we live in the garden section of the finest tobacco growing region; we have the selections of the oream of the leaf raised here, turn manney will purchase just as good a quality of the imported stock as any other parties the pay, which, by combining with our ra-

tive leaf, allows us to produce just as good a cigar as can be found in any Eastern house, combining quality, workmanship and at prices much less, as our incidental expenses are not so beavy as that of the Eastern facto-

ries.

I think that they would find it to their interests to give the old 9th district a trial on some of their lower grade of cigars and be convinced. I trust that this may leaf to the bringing out of others of our aggrieved coworkers that can wield the pen with more force and power than Yours truly.

P. S.—Thirty-three of the largest cigar manufacturers of New York city have com-bined to resist the International union, and pledged themselves to employ no more members of that order.

### THE CARDINALATE.

Description of the Office and Its Honors-Anecdote About the Red Cap.

The college of cardinals is the senate and overeign council of the pope in the government and administration of the affairs of the Catholic church in Rome and throughout the world, and is composed of a number of disinguished ecclesiastics. The office and digaity of a member of this body is termed the cardinalate. A cardinal cannot, unless invested with the episcopal character, perform any act that depends for its validity upon such a character, nor can be tawfully invade the jurisdiction of a bishop; but spart from this his rank in the church is siways, everywhere and under all circumstances superio to that of any bishop, archbishop, metropoli-tan, primate or patriarch.

Although all cardinals are equal among themselves in the principal things, yet in

themselves in the principal things, yet in many points of costume, privilege, local office and rank there are distinctions and differences established by law or custom, the most important of which follow from the division of the cardinals into three grades, namely, of bishops, priests and deacons. The membership of the sacred college is limited to the maximum of seventy. The number is seldom complete. In olden times cardinals were strictly obliged to reside near the pope. The greatest act that a cardinal can perform is to take part in the papal election. When a cardinal is living a long distance from Rome the election has been known to occur before he has time to reach the city. he has time to reach the city. The color of a cardinal's dress is red, unless

The color of a cardinal's dress is red, unless he belongs to a religious order, in which case he retains that of his habit, but uses the same shape of dress as the others. The red hat and the berretta or red cap are the most widely-known distinctions of the order. A good anecdote is told in connection with the red cap. Pope Gregory XVI was a great admiter of a certain about the Rome whose of a certain abbot in Rome, whose habit was white, and rumor rau that he would certainly be made a cardinal. Some time before the next consistory the pope, with a considerable retinue, went to visit the monastery of the learned menk. When trays of delicious pyramidal iced creams were brought in as refreshments, the pope deliberately took one of the white ones and handed it to the abbot, and then took a red one for himself. No one of course, began eating until Gregory had tasted first, and while all eyes were on him he took the top off his own reed cream and put it on the abbot's saying, with a smile, as he looked around him, "How well, gentiemen, the red caps the white!" The abbot was so elated at the subtle suggestion that he bought a cardinal's outfit at once. When the news of the abbot's precipitancy reached the pope he was so displeased that he reached the pope he was so displeased that he scratched the abbot's name from the list. One of the ornaments of a cardinal is a gold

one of the ornaments of a cardinal is a gold ring set with a sapphire and engraved on the metal surface of the inside with the arms of the pope who has created him. The pope himself places it upon the cardinal's finger. The actual value of this ring is only \$25, but for many centuries the newly-elected cardi-nal has been expected to give a large sum of money for some pions purpose. For a long money for some pions purpose. For a long nal has been expected to give a large sum of money for some pious purpose. For a long time the sum was larger than at present, and was paid in gold, but in consideration of the general distress in the early part of this century the amount was reduced to about \$750. The last cardinal who gave the full sum before the reduction was balls for sum before the reduction was aglia, in 1795.

The Roman ceremonial shows the singular

in portance of the cardinalate by the disposi-tion ordered to be made of its members even after death. It is prescribed that when life has departed a veil shall be thrown over the face and that the body, dressed in chasuble, if bishop or priest shall lie in state. The hat used in his creation must be deposited at his feet, and after his funeral be suspended over his tomb. His body must be laid in a cypress-wood cofflu in the presence of a notary and his official family, a member of which lays at his teet a little case containing a scroll of parchiment, on which has been written a brief account of the more importis inclosed in another of lead and the two ogether in a third one of some kind of hard wood, each coffin having been sealed with the seals of the dead cardinal and of the living notary. Before the occupation of Rome by the Italian government the obsequies were very solemn and impressive. The tady was borne by night with funerel pomp of car-riages and torches and long array of chanting friars to the church of requiem, where it re-mained until the day appointed for the mass, at which cardinals and the pope were present, the latter giving the final absolu-

tion.

Archbishop Gibbons will be one of the Archbishop Gibbons will be one of the youngest cardinals in the college. His rise in the church has been remarkable. Born in Baltimore in 1834, ordained a priest in 1834, appointed viear apostolic of North Carolina in 1888, installed as bishop of Richmond in 1872, promoted as coadjutor archbishop of Baltimore in 1877, assuming the full archbishopric upon the death of Archbishop Bayley, he is now about to reap the crowning honor of his life, being the second American who has reached the height of the cardinalate. As the first cardinal came from the North, it it peculiarly fitting that the second should be the head of the province which includes so many Southern States. Archbishop Gibbons' priestly career began with the war, and few men have done more to aid the South in her onward progress since the return of peace. In personal appearance the archbishop is slender and rather delicate. His features are clear-cui, and his kindly blue eyes and gentle manners make staunch friends for him everywhere. His ability is of a high order as a writer, and as a speaker he is always clear in argument and simple in style, but it is writer, and as a speaker he is always clear in argument and simple in style, but it i erincipally as an administrator that he has

Literary Patronage.

That the immense general advance of American culture, the enormous increase of a reading public, has not produced writers so eminent as those who cultivated the Muse on a sufficiently slender pittance, is considered singular by an editorial writer for the London Daily News. "Where," he adds, were the great wealthy magazines, the Century and Harper's and the rest when Poe was writing the 'Cask of Amontillado,' and Hawthorne was busy with 'The House and Hawthorne was oney with The House of the Seven Gables '? There was no patron-age then, nothing worth naming could be made in the profession of literature. Poe once received a pair of boots in payment for once received a pair of boots in payment for a poem. Probably he did not get as much as three guineas for 'The Raven.' His short stories were paid for at Grub street prices for hack work. If he were living now, and would shun the bowl and old Bourbon, he might be as rich as—well, as several other modern American authors. He might cover all his chairs with violat valuat lights over modern American authors. He might cover all his chairs with 'violet veivet lining,' and buy the Domain of Arnheim, and turnish his drawing-room according to his deplorable ideal of upholstery. Hawthorne, a greater even than Poe, found that his really unrivaled novels brough him but a modest income. Mr. Longtellow, happily, had a projessorship and a fortune of his own. Yet, so poorly paid, so ill-equipped with wealth, these men, in a smaller, poorer, less eager America than that of to-day, excelled their comfortable successors. Dr. Holmes was of that great and simple generation. Mr. Loweil was one of its later recruits, like Banville among the men of 1830."

There hangs a sabre, and there a rein With rusty buckle and green curbehain : A pair of spurs on the old gray wall, And a moldy saddle—well, that is all.

Come out to the stable, it is not far, The messgrown door is hanging sjar; Look within! There's an empty stall, Where once stood a charger—and that is all-

The good black steed came rideriess home, Fiecked with blood drops, as well as foam. Do you see that mound where the dead leaves fall? The good black horse pined to death-that's all.

All! Oh, God, it is all I can speak; Question me not—I sm old and weak. His saddle and sabre bang on the wall, And his horse pined to death—I've told you all, —From the St. Paul Globe.

ABOUT MARRIAGE LICENSES.

GLEANED FROM THE DOCKET OF THE ORPHANS COURT CLERK

iome Statistics Showing the Ages of Those Who Were Married in This County Since October Last - Some Interesting Facts That Were Found.

The marriage license law has been in oper ation in Pennsylvania since October 1, 1885, a period of eight months. The clerk of the orphans' court of this county or his deputy has issued 621 licenses since then. An examination of the clerk's docket shows many interesting statistics, and the leading ones

will be found in this article.

If the above ratio is maintained the balance of the year the number of licenses issued will be a triffe over 900, but it is not expect ed to hold out, for there will be but few marriage licenses issued during the months of July and August. Next year, however, the number will be over 1,000, it is expected, and the reason given is that many hurried up their preparations and that there were more marriages the month preceding the going into effect of the license law than ever before, in any one month, in the history of the county.

The docket shows that licenses were issued to persons between the ages of 14 and 67. former was the youngest and the latter the oldest. It is hardly necessary to state that the former was a lady and the latter of the opposite sex.

THE QUESTIONS ASKED. The questions asked are the occupation of the intended husband, his age, residence, whether he has a wife living and whether h is a relative of the intended bride and it so. what relation. The questions as to the lady what relation. The questions as to the lady are her age and whether she has a husband living. When the docket was started it was not considered necessary to state the age of the above parties, and for a time it was merely noted that they were above the age of 21 years. For some time, however, the ages of the parties applying for license are recorded. An examination shows that there was items granted to one girl who grays her corded. An examination shows that there was license granted to one girl who gave her age as 14, four at 15, half a dozen at 16, and to 214 other persons under the age of 21, to 738 persons between the ages of 21 and 30, to 79 persons between 30 and 40, to 27 persons between 40 and 50, to 9 persons between 50 and 60, and to 5 persons between 60 and 70.

Of the city clergymen who performed the ceremony, Rev. W. T. Gerhart heads the list, and marked more than twice the number that

and married more than twice the number that any other minister married. The aldermen appear to have lost by the marriage license law, for the number married by them during the past eight months was few. INTERESTING FACTS.

In the following list, the number of li rense certificate being used and the names o the parties omitted, will be found the record of what is deemed of public interest : No. 9 is a widower of 65 wedded to a widow

No. 10 was issued to a resident of Fort Bu ford, Dakota, who came all the way to Col umbia for his bride. No. 1!, a widower, gave his age as 47, and said his intended was a maiden lady of 35.

Nos. 12 and 13 were young men of 21 whose brides were but 17.
No 18, a widower of 54, and a maiden lady, who owned up to being two sorre and one.

No. 20, a bachelor of 40 and a widow of 45.

No. 34, a widower and widow, each within two years of three score and ten.

No. 35, the man gave his age as 40, that of

his intended as 22, and also that she was a No. 37, the husband from Osborne, Ohlo,

No. 5; the husband from the county.

No. 55 was i sued last fall to a young man of 21, but he must have rued bargain, for the certificate of marriage has never been re-Nos. 111 and 123, the same ages—certificate never returned No. 132 was a bachelor of 54 and a widow

30. No. 134, husband 21, wife dead a year, see ond venture, same age.

No. 138 was issued to a man of 29, who said his intended was 31 and lived in Berks county. This certificate has never been returned, and the supposition is that the wed-ding did not take place.

No. 145 admitted to being 35 years old, was

married once and divorced. He exhibited his certificate of divorce and was granted a license. His second venture was to be a woman of 32, who, he said, was no relation that he knew of, but might This certificate was not returned, and the

A GROOM OF SIXTY-SIX. No. 175, the groom gave his age as 66 years, twice married, first wife he was divorced from on ground of desertion, second wife dead. His third venture was a widow of 52, whose husband was dead for 20 years. No. 187 was to a widower of 45, wite dead 8 years, and his intended was 27 years old and

No. 198 was to a 48-year-old gentleman of Sidney, Ohio, and a 36-year-old maiden lady of this city.
No. 203 was to a well-known resident of

No. 263 was to a well-known resident of the Welsh mountains (he has figured fre-quently in quarter sessions court), and a lady of 22. This certificate has never been No. 204 was a gentleman of 57, whose

choice was a lady of 63.

No. 254 was a widower of 45, whose wife was dead 13 years, to a maid of 40. No. 272 was to a widower of 45, who wed-No. 2:2 was to a widower of 10, who wedded a maiden lady of 40.

No. 2:4 was to a gent of 33, whose choice was a young widow of 22.

No. 2:52 was to a widower of 24, wife dead

6 years, to a maiden lady of 53.

No. 293 admitted to being 55 years old, and a widower 7 years; his second choice was a lady of 27.

No. 307 was a young man of 23, who wed ded a woman seven years his senior.

No. 320 was to a bachelor of 44, who desired to wed a lady of 32. His certificate has not yet been returned, although it was taken out about the holidays. No. 326 was to a cigarmaker 18 years old.

Who married a girl of 23. No. 329 was issued to a No. 329 was issued to a laborer of 25, whose choice was a girl of 26. There has evidently been a hitch, for the certificate has not been returned. No. 330 was to a farmer of 56, who took for his second choice a widow of 53.

A BRIDE OF FIFTEEN. No. 337 was to a farmer of 18, and his bride was a girl of 15. No. 343 was to a mill-hand of 19, and the

bride was 18. No. 350 was to a party who gave his age as 32, and his occupation a gentleman. His choice was a woman of 43, who was married once before and divorced.

No. 364 said he was 31 years old, that he

never had a wife yet, and that his intended never had a husband yet.

No. 366 was to a black smith of 58, whose choice was a lady of 44; neither had ever been married before. No. 377 was a laborer of 19. The bride was

No. 383 was a cigar-packer of Lycoming ounty, who married a girl half his age. No. 390 was to a laborer of 67, who married naiden lady of 49.
No. 418 was to a farmer of 21. The bride vas 16. No. 146 was to a widower of 55 years. He

buried two wives. His third venture was a 3, 450 was to a doctor of 61, who married lady of 24.

a lady of 24.

No. 485 was to a carpenter of 68, who said he had been a widower for 20 years. His choice was a maiden lady of 48 years, but the marriage has not been consummated, as the certificate has not been returned.

No. 486 was to a cigarmaker of 18. His choice was a lady several years older.

No. 514 was to a farmer of 59, whose wife was dead 3 years. His second venture was a widow of 48, whose husband was dead seven years.

years. No. 518 was to a laborer of 18, whose choice was a girl of 15. No. 568 was to a farmer of 35, who wedded a girl of 15. a girl of 15.

No. 575 was to a mill-hand, who was sned after the wedding for breach of promise by a former sweetheart.

No. 577 was to a young man of 26, who was divorsed one does not be supported by the state of the state of

divorced one day and married the next. His second venture was to a lady of 22. THE YOUNGEST BRIDE. No. 595 was to a backman of 22. His bride

Was a girl of 14 No. 606 was to a 50-year-old widower, whose second choice was a 36-year-old woman, divorced from her husband on account of cruel treatment.

No. 610 was to a railroad conductor of 41, a widower. His second venture was a lady of No. 621 was a colored man from the lower

end. He brought his bride with him to the clerk's office, received his certificate, went to Alderman Barr's office; the couple were married and the certificate of marriage was filed in the clerk's office in less than 15 minutes from the time the license was ap-

The licenses in nearly every case are ap plied for by the intended husband, but it plied for by the intended husband, but in haif a dozen cases the licenses were taken out by the intended brides. They answered all the questions satisfactorily, and by way of explanation said they had called for the license because their intended husbands were engaged in such business that they could not leave during the day to get them. Applicants from the country as a rule are saleshful when they reach the dark's office so bashful when they reach the clerk's office that they hardly knew how to state their business. As there are many kinds of busi-ness transacted at this office, the adjudication of deeds, men's estates and the granting of marriage licenses, the clerks have got the business down to a fine point, and when a young fellow, with a good suit of clothes sticks his nose in the door, he is asked whether be does not want a marriage license. whether he does not want a marriage license.
The embarrassment is at once removed, and
if the clerks give any encouragement, many
of them will tell them all the good qualities
of their intended wives.

Not long ago a man in the thirties applied

for a license. He answered all the questions satisfactorily, and as he was about signing the name to the affidavithe suddenly stopped, laid his pen down and said to the clerk, "I guess this is the worst thing I ever done in all my life, don't you think so?" The clerk, a man of many years married experience, evaded the question. The young tellow finally put his name to the affidavit.

PORGOT TO OUT A LICENSE. The clerk of the orphans' court was eas erly sought for one evening not many months ago. The wedding party had assembled, the preacher was on hand, and just as the ceremony was about beginning the groom happened to think that he had forgotten to take out a license. In a moment all was confi sion. A dezen messengers were dispatched in a dezen different directions in search of the clerk. It took an hour to find him, and when found he was hurried to his office to ssue the necessary license. The accommdating clerk made out the necessary papers and the wedding went on without further

delay.

It is said that many persons from this county go to New Jersey to be wedded, where there is no license law, to save the trying ordeal to them of answering all the mpudent questions prescribed by law.

There were all sorts of rumors in the country about the questions that were asked ap-plicants for license. Several who applied brought their girls with them, and when told that was not necessary replied that they heard they had to bring their intended along so that the clerk could see them.

The signatures of the applicants as a rul betray nervousness, but an examination the signatures of widowers show that they do sider it very trying, at least their signatures do not show that they were nervous

Faith-Healing

Rev. Dr. Buckley, editor of the Methodis brittim Advocate has a long and exhaustive article on "Faith-healing," in the June Century, which concludes as follows: "The faith-heaters represent God as interfering constantly, not by cause and effect in the order of nature, but affecting the result directly. Their want of superiority to those who are not Christians, but use either false pretenses or natural laws, and their interiority to Christ and the apostles, condemn their pretensions. Nor does it avail them to say, 'Christ would not come down from the cross when taunted by unbelievers.' They might perhaps with propriety refuse a test for the test's sake, though Elijah forced one. But in a close observation of their works the radical difference between them and those who they say have no divine help should be manifest. Some of them affirm that the Mormons, Newton, and others do their mighty works by the aid of devils. It so, since casting out devils was a miracle-work-ing power of a very low grade, it is wonder-ful that none of these persons have been able to cast out the devils from any of the great number who are working in this way, and thus demonstrate their superiority as the apostles vindicated their claims against Simon

the sorcerer and others.
"Faith-cure, technically so called, as now held by many Protestants, is a pitiable superstition, dangerous in its final effects. "It may be asked, what harm can result from allowing persons to believe in 'faith-bealing'? Very great indeed. Its tendency is to produce an effeminate type of character which shrinks from any pain and to conceptrate attention upon self and its sensations. It sets up false grounds for determining whether a person is or is not in the favor of God. It opens the door to every superstition, such as attaching importance to dreams, signs, opening the Bible at random, expect-ing the Lord to make it open so that they can gather his will from the first passage they see, 'impressions,' 'assurances,' ob-Practically it gives great support to other defusions which claim a supernatural ele-ment. It greatly injuries Christianity by subjecting it to a test which it cannot endure. It directs attention from the moral and spiritual transformation which Christianity professes to work, a transformation which wherever made manifests its divinity, so that none who behold it need any other proof that it is of God. It destroys the ascendency of reason in the soul, and thus, like similar

delusions, it is self-perpetuating; and its natural, and, in some minds, its irresistible tendency, is to mental derangement. "Little hope exists of freeing those al-ready entangled, but it is highly important to prevent others from falling into so plaus-ible and luxurious a snare, and to show that Christianity is not to be held responsible for aberrations of the imagination which belong exclusively to no party, creed, race, clime, or

## THE OLD CANTEEN

Send it up to the garret? Well, now, what's the harm If it hangs like a horseshoe to serve as a charm The to-day, to be sure, it matches ill with things

queer ? Thing of beauty 'tis not, but a joy none the less.

As my hot lips remember its oid time caress,

And I think on the solace once gurgling between

My tips from the old, battered the canteen It was hung by my side in the long, weary

tramp. Been my friend in the bivouse, barrack and camp. In the triumph, capture, advance and retreat, More than light to my path, more than guide to my feet. Sweeter nectar ne'er flowed, however sparkling

and cold. From out chalice of silver or goblet of gold, for a king or emperor, princess or queen, Than from the mouth of that old canteen.

t has cheered the desponding on many a night, Till their laughing eyes gleamed in the camp fire light. Whether guns stood in silence or boomed at

short range it was always on duty, though 'twould not be strange If in somnoient periods, just after "tap me colonel or captain, disturbed at his naps

May have felt a suspicion that "spirits" Had somehow bedeviled that old canteen. But I think of the time when, in the julis of the strife, It called the far look in dim eyes back to life;

Helped to staunch the quick blood just begin uing to pour ; cothed broad, gaping wounds that were stiff ened and sore ; Moistened, thin, livid lips, so despuiring of They could only speak thanks in the quiver of

death. If angel of mercy e'er hovered between This world and the next 'twas the old Then banish it not as a profitless thing Were it hung in a palace it well might swing To tell in its mute, allegorical way

How the citizen volunteer won the day : How he bravely, unflinchingly, gladly won And how, when the death-dealing work wa Twas as easy his passion from war to wean

As his mouth from the lips of the old canteen.

By-and by, when all hate for the stars with the bars is forgotten in love for the stripes and the stars When Columbia rules everything solid and sole From her own ship-canal to the ice at the pole; When we Grand Army men have obeyed the last

And the May flowers and the violets bloom for Then away in some garret the cobwebs may My battered, old, cloth-covered, tin canteen.

—From the National Tribu

LD books, old wine, old Nankin blue-All things in short, to which belong The charm, the grace, that Time makes strong : All these I prize, but (entre nous) Old friends are best !

YE GROSSER MAN---HIS STORE, BUSINESS ENTERPRISETRAT PLANTS

A GROCKRY AT THE CORNER.

128 Stores of One Kind in the City of Lancas ter-A Million Dollars in Molasses and Mackerel, Sugar and Satt, Spices and Silver Sand.

One of the INTELLIGENCER'S many intelligent reporters stood upon the curbstone of a ool May morning watching a man struggle with a molasses barrel. The man looked warm but happy, and as the reporter saw him vanish down the cellar stairs he wonfered how many such barrels had so vanished throughout this city in the past year. Wonder is a mental state that reporters are always anxious to encourage in themselves and others: hence this wonderful article. The steps belonged to a corner grocery and there are 12s corner groceries in this city, or one to every 230 inhabitants. These cor-

ner groceries do an annual business of about \$000,000, and with the la stores included, the grocery business of Lancaster does not fall short of a million of dollars. As a rule, the business is done for cash, al

though in some localities it is almost exclusively a credit business on short time. Mill operatives and others, who receive their wages on regular pay days, like to buy on short credit

About 3,000 barrels of coal oil are used anually by the citizens of Lancaster; 2,415,on pounds of flour are sold annually by the up town grocers, and the sales of the downown grocers would probably bring the figures to over 3,000,000 pounds bought annually by the citizens of Lancaster from gro ery stores. The sales of the flour merchants, of course, are vastly greater. Between 9,00 and 10,000 barrels of sugar are consumed here annually. About 3,100 barrels of molasses and 8,000 cases of canned goods, tomaoes, corn, beans and peas are sold annually by the corner groceries. SUBJECT TO ECCENTRICITIES.

The grocery trade appears to be subject to peculiar freaks, as unaccountable as those of the weather. In the neighborhood of the Prince street mills the sales of canned goods are not nearly as heavy as last year, and the demand for dried fruits, apples and prunes has become very brisk. Further west, on High street and West King the sale of canned omatoes, corn, peas, &c., has increased very argely. Mr. Houser reports that the people St. Joseph street consume vast quan f molasses, and the customers of Mr. Ochs of South Queen street, buy very largely of cheese and mustard. Benjamin McElroy, of High street, Zecher & Kendig, of West King, Thompson, of Prince, John Ochs and Daniel Sing, of South Queen, David Long and Blickenderfer on the North, and T. Park Guthrie, of East Chestuut, all report the business in a most prosperous condition, and the appearance of their stores confirms what they say.

(irocories appear to dourish best among the

Germans, and a remark of a German grocer explains it: "The Germans work hard, live well, are honest and buy everything at the grocery."

The patrons of these stores prefer to buy as near home as possible, and a corner grocery it well managed is sure to draw the istom of its neighborhood for the many little things that housekeepers find necessary. This is doubtless the principal reason for the great number of these stores; but another is to be found in the fact that the business is one in which a man's family can readily assist him, waiting on customers and in many other little ways. One secret of

success lies in watching the pennies; like-wise the dollars.

The arrangement of a modern growery store does not differ greatly from that of the stores of the old Romans several thousand years ago. In the ruins of Pompeli many of the stores where men sold wine, oil and ther merchandise, have been preserved lava and volcanic dust; as though pickled by a kind Providence for the express pur-pose of gratifying the curiosity of the presnt generation. Perhaps a warning. The generally consisted of one large compa ground floor, opening towards the There were one or two small back rooms connected by stairs with bed-rooms in the upper story. Corner stores were open to both streets, and, facing the opening, there stood a stone counter having bottles et into it for liquids, and a vacant space in cont for customers. Cases on the wall were lifted with glasses, bottles, and merchandise. SOME NOTABLE DIFFERENCES.

With the exception of the open front, which is nowdays filled by the shop window, the stores of Pompeii did not differ greatly in plan from the groceries of Lancaster. But there was one point that made a vast difference in their appearance; the old signs mostly hewn in stone, and were without the gorgeous chromos, setting forth the virtues of gloss starch, seap, and many other luxuries of our civilization. The shops of the ancients must have been extremely gloomy; they were lighted by oil lamps without chimneys, and lanterns with horn or oiled canvas instead of glass. The shop of a milk man had the sign of a goat carved n stone, and that of a wine merchant two

men carrying a jar of wine on a stick over their shoulders.

There were of course no "grocers" in There were of course no "grocers" in those old days. The word grocer has a singular history; it was originally spelled "grosser" and meant one who sells by the grosse; a wholesale dealer. The English speak of a grocer's stock as grocery, while we call them groceries, using the plural for some mysterious reason, although we say saddlery and cutlery.

But the grocery is a salient feature of American city life and firmly established. As the city grows, as new blocks of houses are built upon the outskirts the groceryman, active, energetic, while awake, is found seek.

active, energetic, wide-awake, is found active, energetic, wide-awake, is found seek-ing to establish a corner in groceries; a model for the men who are trying to make corners in stocks. So the grocer is the sign of city life, as the school and the church on the frontier are the signs of civilized life, and to civilized city life the grocery is no less

The Cause of Consumption.

Scrolula, manifesting itself in biotches, pimples, cruptions, salt-rheum, and other blemishes of the skin, is but too apt by and by to infect the delicate tissues of the lungs also, and result in officeration thus ending in consumption. Its Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will meet and vanquish the enemy in its stronghold of the blood and cast it out of the system. All druggists, W.S&w.

way, Queens Co., N. Y., was so crippled with in-flammatory rhoumatism, of ten years' standing, that he had to use crutches—He was completely cured by taking Brandreth's Pills every night er thirty nights, and will answer any r personal inquiries. Pausoczic, laudanum and stupefying syrup-

are given to babies by thoughtless mothers to relieve colic and fretfuiness, but parents of bright children use Dr. Hann's Colic Cure, beause it relieves and does no injury—a stubbors act from experience. Castor Oil for the dogs! but Dr. HAND's Pleasant Physic for children and adults. mayl-lind For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 35 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa.

Be On Your Goard.

Benson's Capcine Plasters are widely imitated. That is the fact. Now, why are they imitated? Because they are the only porous plaster in existence that is really trustworthy and valuable. Benson's Plasters are highly and scientifically medicated, and cure in a few hours aliments upon which no others have had any effect whatever. The public are therefore cautioned against plasters bearing the names of "Capsicin," "Capsicine," or Capcuein," which are meant to pass for "Capcine" or please note the differences) and also against plasters bearing the names "Benton's," Burton's, "etc. When buying ask for Benson's Plaster and protect yourself by a personal examination. The genuine has the word "Capcine" cut or poroused in the body of the plaster and the "Three Scals" trademark on the lace cloth. mayl-imM.W.S

The National Credit is No More
Slidly founded than the reputation of Benson's
Capcine Plasters. They are known, appreciated
and used everywhere in America—its hospitals
and its homes. Physicians, pharmacists and
druggists affirm that for promptness of action,
certainty and range of curative qualities they
are beyond comparison. Once used their inequalited excellence recommends them. The
public are again cautioned against the cheap,
worthless and shameless initiations offered by
medicious parties under the guise of similarsounding names, such as "Capsinin," "Capsin,
cum," "Capucin," "Capsicine," etc. Ask for
flenson's, buy of respectable druggists only,
and make a personal examination. The genuine
has the "Three Seals" trade mark and the word
Capcine" cut in the centre. may24-M, W, Sw The National Credit is No More

MEDICAL

A YER'S PILLS. Constipation

Is a universal and most troublesome disorder, it can see Headache, Mental Depression, impairs the Sight and Heaving, destroys the Appetite, and, when long continued, causes Enlargement of the Liver, luthammation of the Rowels, and Piles. Consulpation is speedily cured by Ayer's Pills. For a number of months I was troubled with betweens, in consequence of which I suffered For a number of months I was troubled with Continuous, in consequence of which I suffered from Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, and a dis-ordered liver. My eyes also troubled me. I was compelled to wear a shade over them, and, at times, was unable to bear exposure to the light. I was entirely

CURED BY USING

three boxes of Ayer's Pills, I have no hesita-tion in pronouncing this medicine to be the best cathartic ever made,—James Eccles, Poand, Okio.

I suffer from Constipation, and, consequently from Headuche, Indigestion, and Piles, for years from Headnehe, indigostion, and Piles, for years. Ayer's Pills, which I took at the suggestion of a friend, have given me effectual relief. I commenced taking this remedy two months ago, and am now free from Constipation, the removal of which has caused my other troubles to disappear, and greatly improved my general health—W. Keeler, Amherst, Mass.

I suffered from constipation, which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me, completely—D. Eurke, Saco, Me.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Aver & Co., Lowell, Mas-sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicin-

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS REC

## **BROWN'S** IRON BITTERS

AS THE BEST TONIC.

medicine, combining Iron with pure year this measure, commining from with pure veg-etable fonies, quickly and completely Cures DYSFRPSIA, INDIGESTION, MALARIA, WEARNESS, IMPURE BLOOD, CHILLS and FEVER, and NEURALGIA.

By rapid and thorough assimilation with the blood, if reaches every part of the system, puri-fice and curiches the blood, strengthens the mus-cles and nerves, and tones and invigorates the system.

will care the worst care of Byspepala, re-ing all distressing symptoms, such as Tast the Food, Beiching, Heat in the Stomach rtburn, etc.
be only from medicine that will not blacken rigure the teeth.
It is invaluable for diseases pecular to women, and to all persons who lead sedentary lives.
An untailing remody for diseases of the Liver

bility, experience quick reflet and the energy by its use.

It does not cause Headache or produce Constipation—OTHER from medicines do.

It is the only preparation of from that causes no infurious effects. Physicians and druggister recommend it as the best. Try it.

The genuide has Trisde Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., Pattumore, Md.

(1) mil-tydaw

HOP PLASTERS Remove pains and oreness quickly. Com-counded from fresh Hops, Burgundy Pitch and Amada Balsam, they are, as thousands of people estity, the lesst and strongest porous plaster tyet made. Always southes and strengthens weak and tired parts. Backache, schatica, rick, Kidney Diseases, Rheumattem, Sharp Cains, Sore Chest, Sideache and all pains, local or desposented, are speedily cured. A trial will

district their worth, Sold by Gruggists for Sign, HOP PLASTER COMPANY on, Mass. (13) GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

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Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we sire to send free by mult to everyone. Ar The sectific Medicine is sold by all druggists at it it package, or six packages for it, or will be not free by mult on the receipt of the money, by addressing the agent.

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Pa. On account of counterfeits, we have adopted the relicw Wrapper; the only genuine.
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Work of the age on Mashbod, Nervous and Physical Deldlity, Premature Decline, Errors of routh, and the untold miseries consequent thereon. 300 pages NVO. 125 prescriptions for all discusses. Cloth, full gill, only \$1.90, by mail, scaled, Hustrative sample tree to all young and uniddiscaged men for the next 30 days. Address DR. W. H. PARKEE, 4 Builinch Street, Boston, Mass.

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT. The strongest and best pourous plaster ever known. The HoP PLASTER is highly medicated for the instant core of pains and aches and the strongthening of weak pars. Prepared from fresh ingredients. Burgundy Pitch, Canada Balsain and the eather medical qualities of Hops. If you are troubled with local or deepof Hops. If you are troubled with local or deep-scated pain, severe wrenches, Backache, Rheu-matism, stitches, some Chesi or soremess of any nature, apply one of these plasters and note its mayic effect. All drug stores, 25c., 5 or 31.90, HOP PLASTER CO., Boston, Mass. (14)

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YOU WILL SAY SO.
What is the use of suffering with Backache, Scratica, Kheumatism, Sideache, Crick, Kidney Troubles, Sore Chest, or soreness in any part, when a HOP PLASTER will give instant relief, Apply one directly over seat of pain and note its scothing, slimulating and strengthening effect. Virtues of Hops, Canada Balsam and Burgundy Pitch combined. Hosts of people use and recommend them. Sold everywhere, 25c, 5 for Elox, Maired for price. HOP PLASTER COMPANY, Boston, Mass. (15)

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VICTORIA CORN REMOVER: Warranted to eradicate completely and in a short time, the most obdurate corns, hard or soft, without pain. Sold by Geo. W. Hull, Chas. A. Locher, John E. Kauffman, Dr. Wm. Wormley, And. G. Frey, Chas. J. Shuimyer, and at BECHTOLD'S DEGUS STORE, Gecis-lyd No. 461 West Orange St.

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# CATARRH.

ELY'S CREAM BALM Gives Relief at Once and Cures. COLD IN HEAD, CATARRH, HAY PRVER

ROSE-COLD, DEAFNESS, HEADACHE. Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder. Free from In-jurious Drugs and Offensive Odors. A particle is applied to each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 6) ets. Circular sent free. ELY BROTIERS, Druggists, Owego, N.Y. injviliyeed&ive

A FTER ALL OTHERS FAIL, CONSULT DR. LOBB. 329 NORTH FIFTKENTH STREET, (Below Cal lowhill Street, Philadelphia.) lowing Street, Philadelphia.

29 YEARS EXPERIENCE, Guaranteed to cure
the afflicted and unfortunate with Purely Vegetable Medicines. Book on special diseases free;
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TOBACCO CUTTINGS, SCRAPS, SIFT-INGS AND PACKERS WASTE, Dry and Clean, bought for cash. J. S. MOLINS, No. 273 Pearl Street, New York. Reference-Fred. Schutte, No. 215 Pearl street, Sew York.

ROTE IS MAKING CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS AT NO. 100 NORTH QUEEN STREET, anii-tid TRATELERS GUIDE

LANCASTER AND MILLERSVILLE Cars leave Lancaster for Millersville at 7:00 2:00 and 11:20 a. m., and 2:00, 4:01, 6:00 and 8:00 p. m., Cars leave Millersville for Lancaster at 6:00 8:00 and 10:00 a. m., and 1:00, 8:00, 8:00 and 7:00 a. u.

READING & COLUMBIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES, AND LEBANON AND LANCASTER JOINT LINE R. H. On and after SUNDAY, MAY 19th 1885. TRAINS LEAVE READING For Columbia and Laneaster at 7.25 a.m., 4.60 noon and 0.10 p. m.
For Quarryville at 7.25 a.m. and 0.10 p. m.
For Chickies at 7.25 a.m. and 12.00 p. m.
TRAINS LEAVE COLUMBIA

For Reading at 7.20 a. m., 12.25 and 3.46 p. m.
For Lebanon at 12.35 and 3.46 p. m.
TRAINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLE
FOR Leavester at 2.25 and 7.15 a. m., and 2.35 p. m.
For Reading at 6.25 a. m. and 2.35 p. m. For Lebanon at 2.35 p. m. and 2.35 p. in.

LEAVE KING STREET (Lancaster.)

For Reading at 7.30 a. m., 12.40 and 2.40 p. m.

For Lebanon at 5.40 a. m., 12.40 and 3.15 p. m.

For Quarryville at 9.31 a. m., 5.00 and 8.30 p. m.,

LEAVE PRINGE STREET (Lancaster.)

For Reading at 7.40 a. m., 12.50 and 3.50 p. m.,

For Lebanon at 5.47 a. m., 12.50 and 8.20 p. m.,

To Turryville at 9.30 a. m., 12.50 and 8.30 p. m.,

TRAINS LEAVE LEBANON.

For Lancaster at 2.30 a. m., 4.50 and 2.50 p. m.,

For Lancaster at 2.30 a. m., 4.50 and 2.50 p. m.,

For Lancaster at 7:20 a. m., 12:25 and 7:30 p. m. For Quarryville at 7:20 a. m. SUNDAY TRAINS.

THAINS LEAVE READING For Lancaster at 7.20 a, m. and 4.00 p. m. For Quarryville at 4.00 p. m. TRAINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLE For Lancaster, Lebanon and Reading at 7.10 a. a. TRAINS LEAVE KING ST. (Lancaster,) For Reading and Lebanon at 8.08 a. m. and 3.50

p. m.
For Quarryville at 5:50 p. m.
TRAINS LEAVE PRINCE ST. (Lancaster,) For Reading and Lebanon and 8.16 a, m. and 4.01 m. duarry ville at 5.45 p

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SCHED

I U.E.-Trains Lave Lascastes and e.ve and arrive at Philadelphia as follows: WESTWARD. Pacific Express; News Express; Way Passenger\* Mail train via Mt. Joy. No. 2 Mail Train; via Columbia 7:40 a. m. via Columbia 11:50 a. m. via Columbia via Mt. Joy. Harrisburg Express. Chicago and Cin. Ex. : Western Express; ... 10-45 p. 10. 12-10 a. 10. Arrive at Phila. 6-45 a. 10. 8:25 a. 10. EASTWARD. Phila Express

630 a. m. | 8.25 a. m. |
810 a. m. | 10.20 a. m |
850 a. m. | 10.20 a. m |
850 a. m. | 1145 a. m. |
1238 p. m. | 315 p. m |
250 p. m. | 850 p. m |
330 p. m. | 850 p. m |
445 p. m. | 650 p. m |
645 p. m. | 945 p. m. |
1000ation leaves Harrisrives at Lancaster at 9.26 burg at \$10 p. m. and arrives at Lancaster at \$25 p. m.

The Marietta Accommodation leaves Columbia at \$40 a. m. and reaches Marietta at \$25 a. Also, leaves Columbia at 11:45 a. m. and 2:35 p. m., reaching Marietta at 17:91 and 2:35. Leaves Marietta at 17:90 p. m. and arrives at \$250; also, leaves at \$250; also, leaves at \$250 md arrives at \$250.

The York Accommodation leaves Marietta at \$250 and arrives at \$100 and arrives at \$100 and arrives at Lancaster at \$200 connecting with Harrishurg Express at \$10 a. m.

The Frederick Accommodation, west, connecting at Lancaster with Fast Line, west, at \$10 p. m., will run through to Frederick.

The Frederick Accommodation, east, leaves Columbia at 12:25 and reaches Lancaster at 12:25 p. m.

p. m. Hanover Accommodation, west, connecting at Lancaster with Ningara Express at 2:50 a.m., will run through to Hanover, daily, except Sunday. Fast Line, west, on Sunday, when flagged, will stop at Downingtown, Coatesville, Parke-burg, Mt. Joy. Elizabeth; wn and Middletown, I The only trains which run dully. On Sunday he Mail train west runs by way of Columbia.

ON THE CORNWALL & MOUNT

To Churches, Lodices, Societies and other se her torganizations contemplating excursions during the SEASON OF 180, the company begs to amountee that every facility has been perfected for conting the public to reach this favorite resort, and no effort has been spared to make PENETN PARK more attractive than ever before. For the free use of excursionists are provided—

TAIN.

There is also a REFRESHMENT AND DIN-ING ROOM in charge of a competent calerer, where meals can be procured at moderate rates; besides Photograph Gallery, News Stand and Telegraph Office. Se No Intoxicating Liquors Allowed on the Grounds.

Grounds.

Arrangements for Excursions from all points can be made by applying to CARL VON SCHMALENSEE,
Supt. Cornwall & Mt. Hope R. R.,
Lebanon, Pa.

OFC. G. HANCOCK, Gen. Pass. Agt.
Phil. & Reading R. R.,
No. 227 South Fourth St., Phila.
may13.3md

-FOR-**EXCURSIONS & PICNICS** This park is located in the heart of the South Mountain on the Line of the Cornwall & Lebanon Railroad Cornwall & Lebanon Railroad,
Nine miles south of the city of Lebanon,
within easy distance of Harrisburg, Reading,
Lancaster, Columbia and all points on the Philadelphia & Reading and Pennsylvania Railroads. The grounds are large, covering hundreds of acres, and are FREE TO ALL.
The Conveniences are
A LARGE DANCING PAVILION.
A SPACIOUS DINING HALL,
TWO KITCHENS,
BAGGAGE AND COAT ROOM,
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
While the Arrangements for Amusement consistof.
CROQUET AND BALL GROUNDS,
BOWLING ALLEY,
SHOOTING GALLERY,
SHOOTING GALLERY,
FLYING HORSES,
QUOITS, &c., &c., &c.

Tables for Lunchers, Rustic Seats and Benches are scattered throughout the grounds. A New Attraction for the reason of 1881 is

LAKE CONEWAGO,
Covering nearly Twenty Aeres, on which are placed a number of Elegant New Boats, and along the banks of which are pleasant walks and lovely scenery. Farties desiring it can procure Meals at the Park, as the Dining Hall will be under the supervision of E. M. BOLTZ, of the LEBANOS VALLEY HOUSE, Those who wish to spend A DAY IN THE MOUNTAINS can find no place so beautiful or affording so much pleas spend A DAY IN THE MOUNTAINS can find no places obeautiful or affording so much pleasure as MOUNTGRETNA.

NO INTOXICATING DRINKS ALLOWED ON THE PREMISES.

Excursions from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be carried direct to the Park without change of cars.

nia Railroad, will be carried direct to the Park
without change of cars.

Excursion rates and full information can be
obtained upon application to Geo. W. Boyd,
Assistant General Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad, 253 South Fourth street, Philadephia, or to
J. C. JENNINGS,
Supt. C. & I. Ballroad, Lebanon, Pa.
may25-3md

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Are rich in flavor, soft and pleasant to the taste. Post in quality, are excellent stimulants, and they stand without a rival in the market. Sold at all the leading lintels and by Druggists. Ask for it.

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Reigart's Old Wine Store H. E SLAYMAKER, AGENT. Betabilehed 17 & No. 20 East KING STREET. febi?-tio

For Quarry ville at 3.45 p. m.
TRAINS LEAVE LEBANON.
For Laucaster at 755 a. m. and 3.45 p. m.
For Quarry ville at 3.45 p. m.
For connection at Columbia, Marietta Junction, Lancaster Junction, Manhelm, Reading and Lebanon, see time tables at all stations.
A. M. WILSON, Superintendent.

Sunday Mail.

PARKS. AC. DENRYN PARK.

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