ON A MOUNTAIN IN VIRGINIA.

At the close of a summer evening, some cars ago, while traveling through the nountains of Virginia, I found myself bested and far from shelter, in the face of a set approaching storm. I was on horse-sack, and traveling on a business agency, with a considerable sum of money about me

onging to my firm.

My situation was not pleasant, nor altother safe, alone on a mountain road and
rounded by trees, which would be good
ductors of lightning when the storm
see on, while both my horse and myself
re reedy to drop with fatigue. About
a miles behind me I had passed through a
te village, which offered good enough acmodation for me and my juded steed. odation for me and my jaded steed I pushed on, hoping to reach the small a some ten miles further on, which had en my intended stopping-place, from busi-

At the village I had learned that I would And no intermediate house of entertainment informant adding :

"I know the man on the mountain will not take you in." " And who is he ?" I had asked, carelessly enough, not expecting to be dependent on this inhospitable stranger, as 1 did not doubt being able to reach the town of L—

His name is Scott," was the reply, " but we call him the 'man on the mountain,' be-cause no one else lives up there. He has a dumb wife, and some say a limatic brother. At any rate the brother is seldom or never wen, and is half-witted or something of the

"A pleasant household; but I hope not to rouble them to-night," I said, indifferently. "A pleasant household; but I nope not to trouble them to-night," I said, indifferently. This dialogue recurred to me now that night, and the storm were drawing near together, and my horse having struck lame, I had little hope of going much further. The roll of thunder and the deepening twilight warned me to make what haste such impeded powers of locomotion would allow, and as I neared the highest point of the mountain road, a vivid flash of lightning lit up the house of which I was in search. se of which I was in search.

It was a low, stone building, enclosed by a ligh and strong fence, with a gate chained and locked. A woman was in the yard drawing water from the well and apparently In a hurry to get back to the house before the storm burst in full fury. I called to her repeatedly, but she only looked once at me, shook her head decidedly, and retreated to

the house.
"This is the dumb wife," I thought, and nothing daunted by her discouragement I renewed my shouts. They were very imperative now, for the rain was pouring down in torrents, and the thick darkness was only relieved by occasional flashes of lightning. I was drenched to the skin, and feared for the clothes in my

valise, although they were protected by oil At length a gruff voice called out to know A night's lodging," I shouted, hoarsely,

for I was well nigh exhausted by my pre vious efforts.
"You'll not get it here, so go on your way, wherever you are going," was the harsh rejoinder, but I noticed that his language was mirly good, not like that of a totally illiterate

"I can make it worth your while—will pay any price," I said imprudently enough, but exposure to the storm was making me des

My last words had their effect, for in minute more the door creaked on its hinges and a man with a lantern emerged from the house. As he came nearer, and held up the lamp to scan my features, I observed him in my turn, and saw before me a man of mid-dle age, short and stout, and with the most villatnous-looking countenance that I had

Get down and come in, and don't keep waiting." he said sullenly, "What me waiting," he said sullenly. "What made you stop here? I never take in stran-"So I perceive," I replied, dismounting as quickly as I could, and preparing to bring

iv horse inside the enclosure.
Don't do that : I cannot take care of your You will have to turn him loose, said the man roughly.
"Well, he cannot wander far in this storm, and he's lame into the bargain, but I would like to give the poor beast something to

"I have nothing for him to eat, and after the rain is over he can graze about on the mountain. At any rate, he can't come in here, so take your traps and come along." Making a virtue of necessity, I unsadded my horse, and, loaded down with bridle, saddle and valise, followed my reluctant host into the house. He did not offer to relieve me of any part of my burden, only saying briefly as we entered the dwelling:
"My name is Scott: what is yours?"

briefly as we entered the dwelling:

"My name is Scott; what is yours?"

"Linton," I replied as curtly, for I was thoroughly provoked at his churlish demeanor and lelt very uneasy about my horse.

As for myself, I fully expected to be laid up with rheumatic fever after being soaked with raio.

The room we entered was long and low, and seemed to serve many purposes, being evidently used as a kitchen, sitting-room and bedroom. The woman 1 had seen before

was stooping over a large from pot suspended in the wide firepiace, and stirring the con-tents preparatory to taking them off the fire. She did not notice my entrance by look or sign, but went on with her occupation until her husband, going up to her, made some rapid signs, in obedience to which she left the room. "I have sent Madge out while you put on

Again I noticed his good, clear English, and how little it harmonized with his manner and surroundings. I lost no time, however, in obeying his injunction, feeling emparars as described by the clear to the control of barrassed meanwhile by his close scrutiny. I took care not to let him see that I wore a belt containing some money which belonged to my company, but I saw his keen eyes rest on my watch and pocketbook, and secretly congratulated myself on having brought a silver watch with me on my rough and

sus journey. tois, which I somewhat estentatiously laid on the table while dressing, intending after-ward to resume possession of them. When the woman came in I was quite

ready to partake of some very nice soup which she served up to her husband and myself, and afterward Scott offered me a pipe. His manner did not thraw, for becomin any measure more genial, and I was giad when he proposed retiring for the night, tile dreaming what that signified.
"My wife will dry your clothes by the fire

"My wife will dry your clothes by the fire here," he said, as we were preparing to leave the room, "and I would advise you to leave your pistols where they are. No one will disturb them here, but you will have to sleep with my brother to-night, and when you are asleep he might meddle with the firearms. He is a little out of his mind, you wan?

But I would rather stay here and sit up all night. I can sit on this bench by the fire and doze quite comfortably,"I exclaimed, not relishing the idea of sharing a madman's

Perhaps so, but my wife and I are both tired, and my brother is quite harmless. He will be quiet enough if you let him alone,"

Having no alternative I was following my host out of the room, when a gesture from his wife attracted my attention. With a quick, furtive glance she pointed to the pis-

nost out of the room, when a gesture from his wife attracted my attention. With a quick, furtive glance she pointed to the pistols, as if warning me to take them.

"I think I can keep them out of your brother's way," I said, as carelessiy as possible, and saited the action to the word by resuming my property, unmindful of Scott's scowling visage.

"I am not responsible for any row you may have. I warned you of the danger, you know," he said, roughly.

We went up a narrow stairway to a door strongly studded with naits, which I observed was locked, and when we entered, the light showed two grated windows. Two pallets on the floor (one occupied by my room mate), a table, two chairs, and a washing aparatus of the simplest nature, completed the furniture.

"He is asleep," said Scott, pointing to one of the pallets, on which lay a gaunt, hait-dressed figure, "and you had better not rouse him. Keep the light low—or here are some matches if you prefer putting it out altrusther."

altowether."

"Oh, no, 1 will keep it low," I said, quically, having no intention of being left in darkness with a lunatic. "I must be off very early in the morning, and will not disturb your wife about breakfast, so, perhaps, I had better settle with you now."

"Oh, no, there is no hurry. I will see you at the morning," he replied; but I thought no the morning," he replied; but I thought so cast a greely look at the pocket-book when I had taken out, and I more than ever spicioed at his ignorance of my hidden wassure.

As ne went out, he left the door half open, asying that he would be back again presently to bring back comething he had forgotten.

During this colloquy my terrible room mate; had not moved, but I cast more than one anxious glance in his direction, and kept my weapons of defense about my person. A pistol in the bands of a madman would be truly dangerous, and I should have been inclined to follow my host's advice and leave mine below but for the dumb woman's warning. She must have had some reason for her action.

In a few minutes more Scott's heavy step

In a few minutes more Scott's heavy step on the stairs was audible, and he came is with a glass in his hand. "I have brought some whiskey to make you sleep well after your wetting. I ought to have thought of it sconer, but I forgot there was any liquor in the house," he said rather awkwardly.

As he handed me the glass I caught sight

As he handed me the glass I caught sight of the dumb woman in the stairway making rapid gestures behind her husband's back to prevent me taking the liquor. In the urgency of her entreaty the silent lips seemed almost to form the word "Don't." Then, as fafreld of being seen, she vanished with

if affected of being seen, she vanished with noiseless steps.

"Thank you. I will drink it presently," I said, taking the glass and placing it on the projecting ledge of the window.

"Don't let him get hold of it. It might be dangerous you know," Scott said with assumed carelessness, and bidding me goodwickt, he left ma looking the deory behind. icht, he left me, locking the door behind

i was now imprisoned with a madman, whose possible violence I must either op-pose my deadly weapons or trust to my nu-aided strength. As I looked around the dinly lighted room my thoughts were not of a pleasant nature, and I formed a chain of a pleasant nature, and I formed a chain of evidence against my host. My horse was out of my reach, my pistols would have been seenred but for his wife's interposition, and now I was justified in suspecting lurking danger in the glass of so-called grog. He might possibly have meant to drug and then rob me, I thought. My suspicions at that time went no further, but were destined to take a darker hue.

take a darker hue. While I was plunged in these reflections While I was plunged in these reflections, the man on the couch suddenly rose, and with a swift and silent movement crossed the room toward me. His feet were bare, and, as I said before, he was only half clait, with long hair falling over his naked shoulders, but he was taller and more muscular than his brother. I was on my guard and had risen to meet him, but his first proceedings were friendly. Without saying a word he caught my chain and drew out my watch, a little roughly, but apparently with no ill intention.

He was, indeed, turning away with his new acquisition, as if to examine it at his leisure, when his eyes fell on the glass, and snatching it up, he drained the contents to the last drop, before I could offer any opposi-tion. I was at a loss what to do, as calling up my host and telling him of his brother's action would betray my suspicious, and after all, if the drought was drugged, it would not hurt my companion to sleep through the night. My apprehensions extended no further, and as I had no means of egress, I resolved to await the result.

resolved to await the result.

The madman seated himself on the floor near the lamp, and opened the watch, preparatory to taking out the works, but I was quite willing to buy his quiescence at this price, and observed his proceedings with some curiosity. All at once, by a careless movement he extinguished the light, and we were left in utter darkness for the night, as that football. had foolishly neglected to accept Scott's offer of matches, thinking the lamp would

burn all night.

Lawaited my companion's next movements with anxiety, as it would not be pleasant to engage with him in the dark, but to my sur-prise he did not come near me. On the con-trary, he was perfectly quiet, and I did not disturb him by the least sound or motion. All was still below, and we could hear noth ing but the wind and rain outside.

After a time, which seemed long to me, I heard the madman throw himself heavily on

the floor and groan deeply, and for a while he continued to move restlessly about, but gradually seemed to grow quiet. There was evidently nothing for me to do but to await the dawn with such patience as I could muster, and then leave the ill-omened house. As the slow hours dragged on my companion's heavy breathing became more regular, and after a time I heard no sound from him. Scott's foot was on the stairs before the faintest glimmer of daylight was visible, but he brought another light with him, as if

livining that ours would be extinguished. He expressed surprises at finding me dressed and standing in the middle of the room, and askel if his brother had disturbed me; but as the light fell on that brother's upturned face he uttered an imprecation and glanced quickly at the empty glass. We both tried to raise the prostrate form, but it was heavy and inert, for life was extinct.

The woman joined us, and added her efforts

to ours, and as she knelt by the dead body, I fancied that she cast an imploring glance at me, as if asking me not to betray her. The madman still held my broken watch in his dead hand, and Scott asked me hoarsely what had happened.

When I told him all, mentioning the

whisky, he said that his brother had always had heart disease, and added that there was nothing in the glass to burt him, then looked defautly at me, as if challenging denial. I was in no mood or situation to declare suspicions which could not be verified, and suspicions which could not be verified, and was only anxious to get away from the place. I offered to go back to the village which I had left on the preceding day, and send help to him, but he declined my proposal, and said that his wife and himself could manage

all without aid; that he had no friends or neighbors. I settled my bill with him, adding a donation to the woman who had twice interposed to save my life, and leaving with her my watch, which I found to be hope-lessly injured. essly injured.

My horse was not to be found, but Scott

promised to send it to L—— with my saddle at the first opportunity, and said that wagons often passed that way. I declined his ofter of breakfast, and shouldering my valise set out to walk to L—, only too glad to be allowed to leave the scene of horrors. Not far from the house, however, I was overtaken by the dumb woman, who pressed into my hand a paper parcel and was gone before I could signify my thanks. The paper con-tained some cold provisions, which were very acceptable after my sleepless night, and after walking a mile or two.

I was so fortunate as to be overtaken by a wagon which carried me to L.—. There I rested, and to my surprise received my horse and saddle in good order a day or two afterward. I have never seen Scott again nor revisited that part of the country : but I shall never forget my experience with "the man on the mountain.

The Domestic Fly.

From the Springfield Union.

A writer in Lend a Hand denounces the domestic fly, especially in the sick room, and urges housekeepers to take him in season and "do for " him. It is estimated that i heaithy fly, in five weeks' time, will produce a progeny of 300, and if these keep on multi-plying at the same rate every month during the summer, without accident or prevention, the result will be, between the beginning of March and the end of August, no less than 8,100,000,000 thes. This synthystic less than ,100,000,000 flies. This arithmetical demon stration of fly time is easily worked out. In the words of Josh Billings, " Drat a fly !"

OLD JONES IS DEAD.

I sat in my window, high overliead, And heard them say, below in the street I suppose you know that old Jones is dead ?" Then the speakers passed, and I heard their

Heedlessly walking their onward way. Dead !" what more could there be to say ?

But I sat and pundered of what it might mean Thus to be dead white the world went by : Did Jones see further than we have seen? Was he one with the stars in the watching sky Or down there under the growing grass Did he hear the feet of the daylight pass ?

Were day time and night time as one to him now, And grieving and hoping a tale that is told? A kiss on his lips, or a hand on his brow, Could be felt them under the churchyard mold, as he surely had felt them his whole life long. Though they passed with his youth time, hot and strong?

They called him "Old Jones" when at last hi died;
died;
"Old Jones" he had been for many a year;
Yet his fatthful memory Time defied,
And dweit in the days so distant and dear
When first had found that love was sweet.
And recked not the speed of its hurrying feet.

Does he brood in the long night under the sod On the joys and sorrows he used to know:
Or far in some wonderful world of God,
Where the shining scraphs stand, row on row,
Does he wake like a child at the daylight's gleam.
And know that the past was a night's short

Is he dead, and a clod there down below ; Or dead and wise; than any alive; Which? Ab, who of us all may know, Or who can say how the dead folk thrive? But the summer morning is cool and sweet, And I hear the live folk laugh in the street. —Louise Chandler Moulton.

THE HABITS OF JOURNALISTS. the Cause of Temperance Makes Headway in

Editorial and Composing Rooms

There was a time when an active worker

rom the Printer's Circular.

on the press was regarded by most people as being a particularly fit subject for the exhor-tations of the temperance orator. No one could enter an editorial or reportorial room without finding able men who impaired their usefulness and lowered their standing by are interesting : reason of their excessive indulgence in strong drink. Some of them seemed to consider that there was some necessary connection between intellectual labor and alcholic stim

uins. Old Horace Greeley used often to in-veigh against this propensity, and to mourn the fate of the many journalists whom he the fate of the many journalists whom he had seen out down by their surrender to it. But an able drinker and an able news-paper man are no longer synonymous terms. The time has gone by when any well-regulated newspaper office in our larger cities will take upon its staff any man, however fine his attainments, who cannot use liquor with discretion. The work on the newspaper of to-day has become so exacting that it has be to-day has become so exacting that it has be-come necessary to establish something like discipline and a share of responsibility which were quite unknown ten or twenty years ago. Methodical and diligent service, not the hap-hazard, happy-go-lucky ways of the earlier race of journalists, is now absolutely necessary to success in the eager conflicts of journalistic rivalery. journalistic rivalry. Every one who has access to any responsible department of a daily paper knows that he must keep his head lear at all times, and that he must maintain a reputation, not for sporadic displays o brilliancy, but for steadiness, accuracy and general trustworthiness.

This sense of dignity and accountability has gradually spread itself among editor and reporters, and is continually growing greater. It is frequently a subject of remark by old journalists. The young man entering the profession has no longer to maintain certain social standing among his fellows b showing that his bibulous capacity is on a par with his mental attainments. It is not difficult to point out scores of men on the press, in cities like New York and Philadel-

press, in clies like New York and Philadel-phia, who abstain altogether from the use of liquor, while those who can be charged with grossly intemperate habits now form a very decided minority. The Butlers have become the exception rather than the rule.

It is well that this fact should become more generally known to the public which is not familiar with the preference and is not lamiliar with the profession, and which is too apt, in its thoughtless moois, to charge it with more than an ordinaryaddiction to this vice. We believe that it does not pre-vail among journalists at the present time to any greater degree than it does among doctors, lawyers merchants, or almost any other of what we may call the responsible classes. If it did the public would not have had before it every day the splendid specimens of modern newspapers, teeming with news and comment, and showing on every page evidence of the highest thought, culture and care. They could not be produced by braies that indulgence had befuddled.

trairs that indulgence had befuddled.

The influence of this gradual change in the habits of the writers for the press has also been felt to some degree in the composing room. The printer of to-day is a steadier worker than he has ever been. Most of the men who participated in the recent contest in this city, for the type-setting championship, are temperate, and Alexander Duguid, who carried of the first private the state of the first private the setting of the first private the setting of the first private the setting of the setting ship, are temperate, and Alexander Duguid, who carried off the first prize, abstains, we believe, altogether from the use of liquor. There are few large composing rooms in which a considerable number of such men may not be found. It is true that there are still many-too many-printers who keep up the old traditions of the craft in this respect, but they are not so many as they once were The composing room, like the editorial room, has become a place of stricter discipline and responsibility.

THE DUCHESS DE POMAR'S BALL ome Wondrous Presses That Were Worn

a Great Paris Entertainment. from Lucy Hooper's Paris Letter. One of the most splendid of the closing en-

tertainments of the present season was the fancy dress ball, given by the Duchess de Pomar (better known in the United States as the Countess of Calthness), at her superb hotel on the Rue de i' I niversite. The ball room was decorated in a novel and exquisite tashion with festoons of natural roses. The two most artistic and beautiful costumes of the occasion were made by Worth. One of these, worn by a slender and graceful young viscountess, represented a naiad. The short skirt, in water-green faille, was cut into deep points around the edge, and was bor-Under those points was set a plaiting of pale blue-green tuile. At the left side of the skirt a garland composed of water lilies with foliage, water-grasses and small branches of pink coral, extended from the waist to the hem. Over this skirt, garland and all, fell, floating and unconfined, a second skirt composed of the bine-green fulle striped in perpendicular lines with crystal pendants and large spangles of mother-of-pearl that glittered and quivered in the guise of water drops with every inovement of the of water drops with every movement panier wearer. Over the skirt were short panier draparies in front, of blue-green faille, lines wearer. Over the skirt were short panier draperies in front, of blue-green faille, lined with pale coral-pink satin and edged with a wide sliver fringe, and at the back were full looped draperies to correspond. The corsage was cut low, and was in blue green satin embroidered on a scale pattern with with tiny silver spangles. In front was set a V-shaped piece of white satin, on which a a v-shaped piece of white satin, on which a group of reeds and water-grasses were em-broidered in colored silks. Loose short sleeves of bine-green tulie spangled with su-ver were caught up to the shoulder, and were surrounded by strings of pearls en-circling the arm at the shoulder. The head-dress was deliciously poetic and original. It was composed of small branches of pink imi-tation coral interests and the second strip of the second strip of the second tation coral, intermixed with silver-tipped water-grasses, and above the wearer's brow was set a scallop-shell formed of mother-ofpearl, with a single large pearl suspended in its centre. The other costume, which was worn by a stately brunette, was that of an Italian noble lady of medieval times. A short skirt of rich white satin was embroid ered around the edge with gold, the design groups of ostrich feathers tied with a ribbon. Over this fell a full undraped skirt, formed of a single thickness of white tulle en broidered with large circular spots in gold thread. From the waist in front fell a series of wide bands of scarlet velvet worked with gold and extending to the hem of the under-skirt. The train was in scarlet velvet, edged with a wide band of gold embroidery and lined with pale pink satin. The corsag was in scarlet velvet stiff with gold embroid ery. Another magnificent tollette was that of the Countess de Kessler. It was a Rusdan costume in gold brocade, the character sian costume in gold brocade, the characteristic diadem-shaped head-dress, the kako-schnik, being in maroon velvet, literally encrusted with diamonds and turquoises. The hostess was dressed as Night in black tulle, striped with silver and starred all over with diamonds. Her son, the Duke de Pomar, represented Andreas, the hero of Theodora. The Viscountess de Coetlongon, formerly Miss Blake, of Providers P. Miss Blake, of Providence, R. I., personated

white cat Worth has just completed some gorgeous toilettes for the last balls of the season made for the Grand Dutchess Vladimia, of Russia was in pale blue moire antique water-ed with silver, and worn over an underskirt st very pale green satin emboridered with silver thread. Among exquisite dress was that made for the Baroness de Rothchild. The long full train was composed of masses The long full train was composed of masses of deep royal purple tulle, stripped with wide bands of watered sitk of the same hue. The front of the skirt was likewise in tulle of a delicate shade of violet, striped perpendicularly with bands of embroidery composed of mindle steel spangles. The Princess Murat's dress for the same ball was a pale bine failly, trimmed with priceless antique biue faille, trimmed with priceless antique point d'Aiencon and clusters of pale yellow roses with buds and foliage.

Von Ranke's Method. The keystone of Yon Ranke's method as a historian was the St. James' Gazette says, "the old Benedictine practice of unweary drudgery. Nothing is too small, nothing is mean or insignificant for the true historian, any more than for the true entomologist. He will treasure up every scrap of information affecting the period under study; he will search out fresh knowledge in every quarter that ingenuity can suggest, and he will sift, compare and coliate the whole before he attempts to form a definite judgment. But this laborious process is mere preliminary labor. porious process is mere preliminary labor. The mass of accumulated materia pected by the general reader, has to be con-densed into manageable form, the relations of its parts to each other made plain, and the of its parts to each other made plain, and the connecting threads which alone make history either intelligible or instructive carefully laid bare. The collection of evidence requires indefatigable industry, sound judgment and rapid impartiality—all the qualities, in fact, of a first rate practitioner of the law. But to group the results obtained demands the keen insight of genius. And it was in this part of his work that Von Ranke rose supreme. To read his history of the popes, or

that great masterpiece now broken off by death, is as delightful and almost as convincing as to witness a demonstration in one the exact sciences,

RELIGION IN THE SCHOOLS

Matthew Arnold's Views of the of the Plarnin Questions of the Time. Matthew Arnold lectured before the Uni versity of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia on Tuesday. His views of religion in schools I hope you will listen to me to some point

in which the common schools of Germany and France succeed better than these of England in training their pupils in what is really bu-man. You may then judge whether your schools in America are more like our schools or more like those of France and Germany. or more like those of France and Germany.

I will take first what is certainly a main agent in teaching man's soul and feelings, religion. In England religion is excluded from the official programme of the popular school, It it is taught, it is taught outside of the official hours, and subject to private and local cial hours, and subject to private and local regulation. Religious liberty, it is said, re-quires this. It religion is taught at the public expense, what religion is it to be? If it is the religion of the majority, the minority would not be satisfied. Religion must not, therefore, be a proscribed school matter at all. In German countries—for German Switzerland is just the same as Germany in this matter—religion stands as one of the fore-most subjects of instruction in the public schools. Instead of being, as in England, a subject never introduced in official programmes, a subject which people are to avoid, it is laid out with the greatest care and exam-ined with special diligence and industry by the inspectors. In religion one may say the three large chief demonstrations are no longer predominant in Germany—the Evangelical, the Protestant and Catholic and the Jews. Be-tween the Protestants and the Catholics the public deals both in theory and in practice with absolute fairness. There is no persecu-tion and no proselytism. So far as the action of the administration goes, so complete is the confidence of the people in its fairness, that in the lower classes of Evangelicals Catholics, you can find not infrequently the Catholics taking religious instructions with the majority. In the upper classes the law requires the minority in these mixed sets to be separate and to receive instruction from

to be separate and it receive instruction from their own sect.

With us in England, the difficulty of in-cluding religion in the school programme is caused by seets of Protestantism. Through-out Protestant Germany the religions in-struction in Protestant schools is based on the Lutheran profession, and all denomina-tions are expected to follow. With us with individual churches, what is the second. individual churches, what is the result versity of religion, rendering a diversity of instruction; in Germany the law. I do not think that in Germany, where the spirit of sect has been less cultivated than among ourselves. Protestants feel instruction in the public schools in these matters to be dis-advantageous. I could not hear of any complaints on the subject, and I was very curiou to learn how the working classes in the Ger-man cities, who are said to be greatly estrang-ed from the Christian religion, take the obligatory religious instruction. In Catholic Saxony, the country which is re-ported to be the stronghold of socialism, I asked an inspector what proportion of the working-classes he thought were socialish. and were opposed to the established religion.
"At least two thirds," he answered. "Well, then," said 1, "now do they like this Lutheran religion for their children?" "They don't like it at all," he replied, "but they have to submit to it." He added that the re-ligious instruction did the children good; that the mothers in general can peceive this. and some even of the socialistic fathers. speaking of the same subject when I was in Berlin, to a man whose name will be well re-ceived in every university, Professor Mun-sen, the historian, I told him how surprised I had been, after I had heard of the decay of had been, after I had heard of the decay of religion in Germany, to find how important a place religion held in the programme of the public schools. He agreed that it did so, and he, too, thought that it was a good thing, and he said that the actual religious instruction given was dogmatic, and it was a fault of the persons in authority that they made it strictly so; but in religion he thought the school in struction in general a good thing. He quoted words to me of Goethe, which I remembered He who has art and science has religion,

but he quoted them with an addition which I had forgotten: "He who has not art and set ence let him have religion."

In a nation where the government is, as Senator Hawley says, of, by and for the average man, we may imagine that religious instructor should be imposed upon the schools, because the man, not having heard of science, requires religion. I doubt whether the religious feeling of England would not be as America by the notion of teaching religion in the public schools which uncultivated pe ple require but cultivated people do not. So that, while there is a feeling of sect, the spiri religion makes it impracticable to intro fuce religion in our public schools. The re ligious instruction in the public schools German countries seems to me one of the best and most effective parts of the school work.

Cows and Consumption A Paris letter says: "The council of health has reported in favor of the expulsion of all dairy cows from Paris, and only the toleration of a very few, the owners of which can show exceptional conditions of salubrity. There are upward of 5,000 of these animals in the capital, and they are found to be a prol source of pulmonary consumption. The milk of a great number of them was alive with the bacillus, which wastes the tissues of cows and human beings attacked with phthisis. A syndicate of dairymen who have taken stables which they use for byres on long leases cry out in the name of vested rights against the hardship of their business being broken up and no compensation granted. It has been suggested that M. Pasteur might find a means of subduing phthisis, and thus rendering it safe to driv the milk which is drawn from cows kept in continement. The council of health has, however, turned a deaf ear to the suggestion, and will continue to do so."

The Famous Hairy Family of Hurmah.

om the Court Journal, Ex-King Theebaw's famous hairy family, which he long kept jealously at Mandalay are coming to Europe for exhibition. The family have been renowned in Burmese his tory for many years, and the present members, a mother and son, form the fourth eration known. The mother, Maphon, is 63, quite blind, and usually sits motionless on a platform, occasionally fanning herself and

speaking in a low, sweet voice.

She was seen and described by Col. Yule when on a mission to the court of Avain 1855. Save her hands and feet, she is covered with long, soft hair, like her son, Mo po-sin, who is covered even to the drums of his ears, the hair in some places being five inches long. Mo-po-sin is of medium height, with pale, brown skin, and is fairly friendly, having been partly educated and married to a maid of honor. Neither he nor his mother has either canine teeth or grinders.

She Wanted to Borrow

From the Wall Street Daily News. A Chicago woman entered the office of a loan agency the other day and said : "I want to raise \$1,500 on \$3,000 worth of furniture What is your lowest rate of in-"On such loans we generally ask ten pe

cent. "Very well. Send your examiner up to the house. It is a speculation with me."

Going into business, ma'am?"

Yes sir. I'm going to take my three daughters to the seashore, and either marry 'em off or drown 'em ?"

Pasteur's Great Record.

M. Pasteur reports to the academies of sei saces and of medicine that the number of persons inoculated for hydrophobia up to April 4 was 950, of whom 912 were bitten by mad dogs and thirty-three by wolves, and the patients of the first category, with the single exception of a little girl, were doing well. Six deaths have occurred among those who have been inoculated, without including this little girl. Of these six cases five were Russians bitten by wolves and the other a woman bitten by a mad dog, all of whom died of hydrophobia, and in whom also the wounds were of a grave nature,

AT WHITSUNTIDE.

Pentecest had kindled all the trees So tremulous their whispering flames of green, And gives to each a sacred word to say; And wind fine voices of the wind borne birds And gives the voices of the wind borne birds
And wind fine voices of the wind borne birds
Were ever woven in among their words.
Soft brooding o'er the hamlet where it lay,
The circling hills stood stoled with holy white,
For orchards break to blossom in the night;
And all the morning was one blown bine flower,
And all the world was at its perfect hour

—Helen Gray Cone.

She Belonged to the Choir. Well, how did you like the sermon Sunday ?" one lady asked another on the pave-

ot recently. he sermon Yes; you were at church, weren't

"Yes, certainly."
"Well, then, how did you like the ser-"I didn't hear any sermon; I belong to the choir," was the self-satisfied rejoinder.

Too Old for the Part. Three hundred ladies of Madrid thus make pleasant for an operatic singer in that city :

The undersigned, members of the best ociety, and all of us respectable ladies, hereby decrare the 65-year-old and ugly Sylvin to be an incredible, yes, an impossible Don Juan, and also that the gentler portion of the audience cannot endure to look upon him with a half-way good pair of opera

What They I sed Mad For. Bob Ingersoll recently was talking with an old colored woman in Washington upon

eligions matters. "Do you really believe, thouse," -as I be people are made out of dust.
"Yes, sah; the Bible says dev is, an' so I is the what is done in wet weather, when there's nothing but mud ?" "Den't s'posts dey make infiduls an' sich

From the New York Sun. "I left a little check for \$10,000 among the wedding gifts," said the girl's father to his prospective son-in-law, "and after the ceremony is over we will quietly tear it up, That's the style nowadays, George." "Ye-es," hesitated George, "that's the style, but I'm afraid it's too late to lear it up now." "Because I went down to the bank and got

cashed. The "Thirteen" Superstition.

min the New York Hernite Mine. Patti-Nicolini and twelve guests who dined with her last June, all have survived

the year following. The United States of America, composed originally of thirteen states, not only did not go to pieces within a year from their declara-tion of independence, but soon formed a more perfect union, and have preserved it against the most formidable rebellion recorded in

Whittier's Age. To a man who inquired the date of hi

firth Mr. Whittier wrote : DANVER, Mass., A. Dr. 'st. DEAR FRIEND: I cannot say positively from my personal knowledge when I was born, but my mother told me it was on the 17th of December, 1807, and she was a very truthful woman. I am truly your friend, J. G. WHITTIER.

To Neutralize Offensiveness impure breath, caused by bad teeth, tobacco, sirtle or catarrh, is neutralized by SOZODONT. Tis a healthful beautifier, and a great luxury a a dentifrice. The repulsive breath is by its use rendered as tragrant as a rose, and coldness by friends or lovers will not be noticed. junes To, Th, S&w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shioh's Cure. We gnarantee it. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 137 North Queen street.

Caution.

We would caution the Public to beware of Dealers offering bemp's Balsam at less than the regular Price, 50 cents and \$1, as oftentines initiations or inferior articles are sold as the genuine in order to enable them to sell cheaply. H. H. Cochran, druggist, No. 157 North Queen street is our agent for Lancaster. Sample bottle given to you free.

For latee back, side or chest, use Shileh's Por ous Plaster, Price Scients, For sale by H. B Cochran, Bruggist, No. 139 North Queen street.

The Excitement Not Over. The rush at H. B. Cochran, druggist, No. 137 North Queen street, still continues on account of persons afflicted with Cough, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitts and Constuption, to procure a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Threat and Lungs, which is sold on a supersolve and fair Lungs.

which is sold on a guarantee and is giving entire satisfaction. It is a standard family remedy Price to couts and \$1. Trial sizefers. oblived a WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint : Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaran Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. For sale by H. B. Cochran Druggist, No. 137 North Queen street. From the Paster of the Olivet Baptist church

From the Fastor of the Olivet Baptist church, Phisadelphia, Pa. I was so troubled with calarth it seriously affected my voice. One bottle of Kiy's Cream Baim did the work. My voice is fully restored—B. F. Liepsner,

From Major Downs, Sing Sing, N. 1.

From Major Downs, Sing Sing, N. 1.

Cream Baim was suggested. Within an hour of the first application I felt releved. Was entirely oured in a few days.—W. A. Downs.

SHILOH'S COUGH and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures Consump-tion. Forsale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 128 North Queen street. DANDSLION LIVES PRILETS for sick headache

torpid liver, billousness and indigestion. Small, and casy to swallow. One pill a dose. Price, 2c. By all druggists. CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and Bronchitts minediately relieved by Shiloh & Cure. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 129 North Queen

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuta, Bruises Sores, Fleers, Sait Kheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilbains, Burns and all Skin Bruptions, positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per hor. box.
For saie by Cochran, the Druggist, 137 and 13
North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa. TThas

CATARRH CURED, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 129 North Queen street.

A Remarkable Escape. A Remarkable Escape,
Mrs. Mary A. Dailey, of Trankhannock, Pa
was afflected for six years with Asthma and Bron
chitts, during which time the best physicians
could give no relief. Her life was despaired of,
until in hast October she procured a Bottle of
pr. King's New Discovery, when immediate relief was felt, and by continuing its use for a short
time she was completely cured, gaining in flesh
to pounds in a few months.
Free Trial Bottles of this certain cure of all
Threat and Lung Discases at Cochran's Drug
Store, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster,
Pa. Large Bottles 41.00. (1)

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. For sale by H. E. Cochran, Druggist, No. 137 North Queen street.

KIDNEY TROUBLES.

A Case of Many Years Standing Cured With Six Bottles, in a Man 90 Years of Age.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 8, 1885.

Dandrion Bittens Co.—Gents: I had been troubled with my kidneys for a number of years, used almost everything without much benefit until I tried Dandelion Bitters. I used six bot-tles and am researd to say I am entirely six les and am pleased to say I am entirely rid of the kidney trouble, besides my system being toned up so that I feel like a different person. I cheerfully recommend the same to all afflicted JACOB MUSCHLITZ. in this way.

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA. Is the most effective Pain Destroyer in the world.

Is the most effective Pain Destroyer in the world.

Will most surely quicken the blood whether taken internally on applied externally, and thereby more certainly RELIEVE PAIN, whether chronic or acute, than any other pain alleviator, and it is warranted double the strength of any similar preparation.

It cures pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Threat, Rheumatism, Toothache and ALL ACHES, and is The Great Reliever of Pain.

BEOWN'S HOUSEKHOLD PANACEA "should be in every family. A teaspoontal of the Panacea a tumbler of his water fawcetened. If prebe in every family. A tenspoonful of the Panacea in a tumbler of ht water [sweetened, if pro-forred,] taken at oedtime, will BREAK UP A COLD. Zoents a bottle. mal-lyam, W. Asw

These are Solid Facts.

The best blood purifier and system regulator ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity, truly is Electric Bitters. Inactivity of the Liver. Billousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Weak Kidneys, or any disease of the urinary organs, or who ever requires an appetizer, tonic or mild stimulant, will always flad Klectric Bitters the best and only certain cure known. They act surely and quickly, every bottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Soid at fifty ceuts a bottle by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, 137 and 129 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa. (4) These are Solid Facts. MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the exeruciating pain of cutting teeth! If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOUTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor ittie sufferor immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly ask to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly ask to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly ask to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly ask to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly ask to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly ask to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly ask to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly ask to the mother with the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly ask to the mother and beautiful the like the like

CLOTHING.

HIRSH & BROTHER

THE LEADING

Clothiers. Merchant Tailors

-AND-

Gents' Furnishers.

HEADQUARTERS -FOR-SUMMER WEAR. SEERSUCKERS IN COATS AND VESTS -AND-

NORPOLK JACKETS. PONGER, ALPACA, MOHAIR -AND-

SILK MIXED COATS, -AND-COATS AND VESTS IMITATION SEERSUCKER COATS

TOURISTS' OUTFITS,

At 40 to 50 Cents.

LINEN AND MOHAIR DUSTERS, TRUNKS, VALISES, SATCHELS; CLUBS AND GLADSTONES. CARRYING STRAPS, & C.

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CLOTHING HOUSE. CORNER NORTH QUEEN STREET AND

CENTRE SQUARE. WILLIAMSON & FOSTER.

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ATTRACTIVE SUITS

FOR SUMMER. Serges, Cheviots and Light Cassimeres, \$8.50, Penrin Pirk.

HOT WEATHER COATS AND VESTS.

SEERSUCKERS. FLANNELS. ALPACAS,

\$1.50, \$2.00, \$3,50, \$5,00 Children's Linen and Ginghams,

ONE-PRICE KILTS, \$1.50. \$3.00

-THE-Popular Hat for Young Men -18 THE-

Light Colored Stiff Feit, English Derby, Peari or Neutra, \$2.00. THE CAMBRIDGE STRAW HAT.

MANILLAS, BARNSTABLES AND OTHER FAVORITE STYLES.

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UNDERWEAR.

A Complete Assortment of Silk Neckwear and Summer Hosiery,

25c . 50c, and 75c.

OUR \$3,50 FRENCH CALFSKIN HAND-MADE Gent's Low Cut Shoe

Is Unequalled for Quality, Comfort, Fit and Durability. See it and you'll buy it.

Williamson & Foster, 32, 34, 36 & 38 East King St.,

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MACHINERY. MACHINERY, &c.

STEAM HEATING Latest and Most Improved

KNGINES---Traction, Portable or Stationary.

New or Second-Hand Boilers, water tanks, separators. MACHINE OF REPAIR WORK such as done and sept in Machine Shops.

Ezra F. Landis. WORKS-537 NORTH CHERRY STREET,

CALL ON OR ADDRESS.

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R. R. TIME TABLE.
Cars leave Lancaster for Millersville at 7:00
8:00 and 11:30 a. m., and 2:00, 1:00, 8:00 and 8:50 p. m.,
Cars leave Millersville for Lancaster at 8:00
8:00 and 10:00 a. m., and 1:00, 8:00, 6:00 and 7:00 a. H. READING & COLUMBIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES, AND LEBANON AND LANCASTER JOINT LINE B. R.

On and after SUNDAY, MAY 30th .800.

On and after SUNDAY, MAY 30th 58%
TRAINS LEAVE READING
For Columbia and Lancaster at 7.23 a. m., 12.00
noon and 5.10 p. m.
For Quarryville at 7.23 a. m. and 6.10 p. m
For Chickies at 7.23 a. m. and 12.00 p. m.
TRAINS LEAVE COLUMBIA
For Reading at 7.20 a. m., 12.25 and 3.40 p. m.
For Lebanon at 12.35 and 3.40 p. m.
TRAINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLE
For Lancaster at 6.25 and 7.15 a. m. and 2.25 p. m.
For Seading at 6.25 a. m. and 2.35 p. m

LEAVE KING STREET (Lancaster.)
For Beading at 7.30 a. m., 12.00 and 3.40 p. m.
For Quarryville at 9.30 a. m., 5.00 and 8.30 p. m.
LEAVE PRINCE STREET (Lancaster.)
For Reading at 7.40 a. m., 12.50 and 3.50 p. m.
Tor Quarryville at 9.30 a. m., 4.50 and 8.39 p. m.
Tor Quarryville at 9.30 a. m., 4.50 and 8.39 p. m.
Trains LEAVE LEBANON.
For Lancaster at 7.20 a. m., 12.35 and 7.20 p. m.
For Cancaster at 7.20 a. m., 12.35 and 7.20 p. m.
For Lancaster at 7.30 a. m., 12.35 and 7.20 p. m.
For Lancaster at 7.30 a. m., 12.35 and 7.20 p. m.
For Lancaster at 7.30 a. m., 12.35 and 7.20 p. m.
For Cancaster at 7.30 a. m., 12.35 and 7.20 p. m.

For Lancaster at 7:20 a. m., 12:35 and 7:30 p. m. For Quarryville at 7:20 a. m.

BUNDAY TRAINS.

TRAINS 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.m TRAINS LEAVE KING ST. (Lancaster,) For Reading and Lebanon at 8.08 a.m. and 8 to

p. m. For Quarryville at 5:50 p. m. TRAINS LEAVE PRINCE ST. (Lancaster,) For Reading and Lebanon and 8.16 a. m. and 1 01 For Quarryville at 5,43 p. m.

For Quarryville at 5.15 p. m.

For Lancaster at 7.55 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

For Quarryville at 3.15 p. m.

For connection at Columbia, Marietta June
tion, Lancaster Junction, Manheim, Reading
and Lebanon, see time tables at all stations

A. M. WILSON, Superintendent. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SCHED

ULE.—In effect from May 31, 1886.
Trains Luave Lancaster and leave and arrive at Philadelphia as follows: Leave Philadelphia, La WESTWARD. Philadelphia, Lancaster, 11:29 p. m. 1:35 a. m. 4:29 a. m. 1:35 a. m. 4:20 a. m. 6:25 a. m. 7:30 a. m. 9:31 a. m. via Columbia 9:35 a. m. via Columbia 9:35 a. m. 11:50 a. m. 2:00 p. m. via Columbia 2:35 a. m. Pacific Express;
News Express;
News Express;
Way Passenger;
Mail train via Mt. Joy;
No. 2 Mail Traint;
Nagara Express;
Hanover Account
Fast Line;
Frederick Account
Lancaster Account
Harrishouse Nagara Express. 7:40 a. m. 9:50 a. m. 9:50 a. m. 9:50 a. m. 11:50 a. m. 12:50 a. m. 11:50 a. m. 12:00 p. m. 11:50 a. m. 12:00 p. m. 12:00

ourg at 850 p. m. and arrives at Lancaster at 938 p. m.

The Marietta Accommodation leaves Columbia at 8540 a. m. and reaches Marietta at 635, Also leaves Columbia at 1145 a. m. and 245 p. m., reaching Marietta at 1261 and 253, Leaves Marietta at 365 p. m. and arrives at Columbia at 22); also, leaves at 835 and arrives at Columbia at 22); also, leaves at 835 and arrives at 850 connecting at 145 arrives at Lancaster at 830 connecting at Lancaster with Fast Line, west, connecting at Lancaster with Fast Line, west, at 210 p. m., will run through to Frederick.

The Frederick Accommodation, east, leaves Columbia at 1225 and reaches Lancaster at 1225 p. m.

p. m. Hanover Accommodation, west, connecting at Lancaster with Niagara Express at 9.30 a. m., will run through to Hanover, daily, except Sun-Gay.

Fast Lina west, on Sunday, when flagged, will stop at Downingtown, Coatesville, Parkes burg, Mt. Joy, Elizabethtown and Middletown, if the only trains which run daily. On Sunday the Mail train west runs by way of Columbia.

J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent. CHAS, R. PUGH, General Manager.

PARKS. &C.

PENRYN PARK.

ON THE CORNWALL & MOUNT HOPE RAILROAD.

To Churches, Lodges, Societies and other select organizations contemplating excursions during the SEASON OF 1886, the company begs to announce that every facility has been perfected for enabling the public to reach this favorite resort, and no effort has been spared to make PENEYN PARK more attractive than ever before. For the free use of excursionists are provided—

BOATS ON THE LAKE, CROQUET, LAWN TENNIS AND BASE BALL GROUNDS, TABLES, BENCHES, SWINGS, DANCING PAVILION, BAND STAND, LARGE SHELTER HOUSE, KITCHEN, BASKET AND CLOAK ROOMS, AND

No Intoxicating Liquors Allowed on the frounds. Arrangements for Fxcursions from all points an be made by applying to

MT. GRETNA PARK.

MT. GRETNA PARK,

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 BALL,
TWO KITCHENS,
BAGGAGE AND COAT ROOM,
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
While the Arrangements for Amusement consist of
CROQUET AND BALL GROUNDS,
BOWLING ALLEY,
FLYING HORSES,
QUOITS, &c., &c.
Tables for Lunchers, Rustic Scats and Henches
are scattered throughout the grounds. A New
Attraction for the season of 1886 is
Covering nearly Twenty Acres, on which are
placed a number of Elegant New Boats, and
along the banks of which are pleasant walks and
along the banks of which are pleasant walks and
along the the supervision of E. M. BOLTZ, of the
LEBANON VALLEY HOURS. Those who wish to
spend A DAY IN THE MOUNTAINS can find
no place so beautiful or affording so much pleasure as MOUNT GREENA.
NO INTOXICATING DRINKS ALLOWED ON
THE PREMISES.
Excursion from all points on the Fennsylvania Railroad, will be carried direct to the Park
without change of ears.
Excursion rates and full information can be
obtained upon application to Geo. W. Boyd,
Assistant General Fassenger Agent, Fennsylvania Railroad, 28 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or to
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HOTIONS. GRAND DISPLAY OF NECKTIES.

GO TO ERISMANT. HOR CAMBL'S HAIR UNDERWEAR, GO TO ERISMAN'S

FOR LATEST STYLES!
COLLARS AND CUFFS,
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AT ERISMAN'S.

CHEAPEST AND BEST

SCABLET UNDERWEAR

OBSERVATORY ON TOP OF SOUTH MOUN-TAIN,
There is also a REFRESHMENT AND DINING ROOM in charge of a competent enterer,
where meals can be procured at moderate rates;
besides Photograph Gallery, News Stand and
Telegraph Office.

on be made by applying to

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