THE WHOLE WORLD AT WAR.

DEATH STRUGGLE OF INPERIALISM AND DEMOURACY DEPICTED.

The Decisive Battle of the Future-The Boys in Blue Breaking Up the Watch on the Rhine-England, France and the United States Against Russia, Austria and Germany.

The advance sheets are out of a book to be ublished, entitled "Bletigheim." Like the Battle of Dorking" and other fictions that followed that work, this book undertakes to deal with the future, in which Europe and America in this example are jointly arrayed. The author of "Bietigheim" deals with the great issues of nations, not with the passions individuals. His dramatis personse includes Germany and Russia, England, France and the United States. The motives of action are imperialism and democracy. The scene is the battle-field. In all this there is an undeniable fascination. The scope of action, the largeness of the events and the plausibility of treatment, ingeniously wrought out of current facts, excites and in terests that is far deeper than the old charm of "The Arabian Nights," if not as postical

" Bietigheim" attempts to tell the story of the crists of 1890 and how it came about. The reader is asked to look over the historical events in the United States which led up t it. He is reminded that after Cleveland' refusal to stand for a second term there grew up a strong public sentiment in opposition the abuse of the naturalization laws; widespread doubt as to the wisdom of leav ing our doors open to the emigration of the world, and a still stronger public sentiment In favor of the protection to American citi zens abroad. The National party of 1888 demanded a residence of ten years and the payment of a poll-tax as requirements for a foreigner's naturalization. The country was at peace and more prosperous then it had ever been before when in 1889 an act, trivial enough in view of the awful results, provoked an outburst of popular feeling.

One Christian Reinhardt, a native of Germany, who had become a citizen of the United States, revisited his home and birthplace, Mulheim on the Rhine, for the purpose of bringing back his aged father and mother. Immediately after his arrival in Germany he was ordered to report as a deserter from the German army. When he showed his passport as an American citizen he was told that that paper was of no avail there. He sent word at once to the United States consul at Cologne, who in turn telegraphed them to Mr. Pendleton, our minister at Berlin, who had already given much attentions to such questions. As no diplomatic action could be taken in the matter until an arrest had been actually made, or a fine collected, the counsel was instructed to go personally to Mulheim, and report promptly all that occurred. On the fourth day Reinhardt was, in the presence of the counsel, taken by force from his mother's house by a file of soldiers, and upon offering resistance to the arrest, was shot dead, pass port in hand. The counsel, who deno port in hand. The counsel, who denounced the act as a cold-blooded murder, and demanded the immediate arrost of the soldier, was set upon by a mob, and barely escaped with his life. On reaching Cologue he telegraphed the facts to the legation; Mr. Pendleton lost no time in calling at the German foreign office to demand an immediate disclaimer of the outrage and a promise of of the outrage and a promise of prompt reparation, at the same time cabling to Washington a statement of the entire affair and of his action. A reply from the president sustained his course, and instruct-ed him to press his demand, and make no

EXCITEMENT IN AMERICA.

Upon one pretext or another the Berlin temporized and after repeated calls at the foreign office our minister was able to obtain nothing satisfactory. But in America the excitement was indes cribable. Bismarck was burned in effigy, the naturalized German element taking the lead in the demonstrations. Mass-meetings were held all over the land. In St. Louis placards were carried declaring that Germany must apologize or fight. Cablegrams poured in from every state upon the American misister urging him to stand firm. The news papers teemed with instances of arrogance of the German authorities towards American citizens, and it was discovered that thoucitizens, and it was discovered that thousands of complaints of a similar character had been pigeon-holed at the Berlin legation through the indifference or sycophancy of former ministers. The popular demand for immediate action decided the president to call an extra session of Congress. Reinhardt had been shot late in August. On the 12th of September Mr. Pendieton, our misister, demanded his passports and withdrew to London. Congress assembled in October. to London. Congress assembled in October. Fortunately it was composed of good ma-terial, and was not unduly influenced by the state of public feeling. There was a clear division on the question of policy in treating with Germany. The war feeling ran high and the special message of the president called for such prompt action as might be deemed just and best fitting the honor of a great nation. Continuous sessions of long duration were held, but when the debate was at its height a proposition was received from the government of Great Britain offering the meditation and arbitration of Queen Victoria. meditation and arbitration of Queen Victoria. It was only after four days' skirmishing that the House came to the yeas and nays on this proposition, which was finally accepted by a scant majority of five. The country acquired

seant majority of five. The country acquiesced reluctantly.

The council of arbitration met in London
early in January, 1890, the United States being represented by Dr. Wolsey, of Yale, and
the Hon. Wm. M. Evarts. The sessions
lasted a month without any good result.
The position of Germany was still arrogant
and defiant. A sudden and unexpected turn
was then given to events by the withdrawal
of England from the council, and this was
brought about by the complication ensuing on
the continent. One morning in January the telgraph flashed the news that a Russian army
corps had occupied Herat. England regraph flashed the news that a Russian army corps had occupied Herat. England regarded this as equivalent to a declaration of war and set on foot the most gigantic martial preparations. In less than a month all Europe was in arms. A Russian frigate had been fired into by the Turks as she was passing through the Dardanelles. Austria had been two army corps into Servia and Bosnia, and was concentrating a fleet at Trieste. Italy and France demanded an explanation and England followed suit. The action of France provoked much comment at Berlin. France provoked much comment at Berlin and a week later large bodies of German troops had occupied Alsace-Lorraine, with heavy reserves on the Rhine. It was evi-dent to England that Germany meant to side dent to England that Germany meant to side with Russia and Austria in a tri-imperial al

The news of England's withdrawal from The news of England's withdrawal from the council of arbitration renewed the excite-ment in the United States. Fresh complaints of the summary arrest of German-American citizens began to arrive, and the sneers of Bismarck in the Reichstag at the Americans were printed on tissue paper and circulated by the million all over the country.

DECLARATION OF WAR. On the 8th of March, 1890, Congress resolved almost unanimously that "war be and the same is hereby declared to exist between the empire of Germany and the depen dencies thereof and the United States of America." The president was empowered to raise and equip an army of 300,000 volunteers, to employ all the land and naval forces for the prosecution of the war, and to call for such public loans as might be neces-sary.

forces for the prosecution of the war, and to call for such public loans as might be necessary.

This extraordinary proceeding on the part of the United States against a country so far removed as Germany is made sufficiently plausible by the series of events in the book. It soon becomes apparent that there is to be a terrific struggle between the Liberal and Imperial governments of the world. Russia, Germany and Austria are on one side, and the allied powers, consisting of England, France and the United States, are to be joined by Spain, Italy and Turkey.

The martial occurrences that follow in such a magnificent campaign are interesting, for they show us how an intelligent military writer views the possibilities of the futura.

Aggressive military measures against Germany had not been thought of. Seacoast defense and the power to repel invasion had been the moving ideas. It is true the United States now had a magnificent navy and a torpedo system superior to any in the world. But there was fear that Austria would land an army at Vera Cruz, and that Germany in pursuit of her colonizing schemes had her eye on the Pacific coast. Within a month alter the declaration of war two German merchantoner were brought into Pulladelphia

coast between the German frigate Kaiser Fritz and the United States iron-clad Adiron-dack, resulting in the disabling and surren-der of the former.

ALL EUROPE IN PERMENT.

But, while these events were transpiring at home and on the sea, all Europe was in continued ferment. France had declared war on Germany without waiting for italy's action, and a sharp engagement had already taken place on the Alsatian frontier at Avritaken place on the Alsatian frontier at Avricourt. The tri-imperial alliance had at last
assumed tangible form and shape, Germany,
Russia and Austria stood shoulder to
shoulder confronting the remainder of
Europe, arrogant and defiant, in the belief
that their combined force was sufficient to
accomplish whatever usurpation of power or
distribution of territory might be agreed
upon between them. Opposed to them were
England, with her scattered forces and comparatively unprotected seacoast and colonies;
France, with a million and a half of men
under arms and eager for revenge; Spain, under arms and eager for revenge; Spain, who had seized the opportunity to revive the Caroline Islands incident, and had joined fortunes with France; Italy, bitterly incensed against Austrian aggression, and Turkey, armed for the death struggle with her traditionary enemy across the Danube, The Swiss republic had at once proclaimed its neutrality and strongly garrisoned its frontier at every point. Belgium also en-deavored at first to hold aloof from the strugdeavored at first to hold aloof from the strug-gie, but was drawn into it later by unavoida-ble complications. Holland and Denmark succeeded in keeping entirely out of the fight, though, as results utitimately proved, with no permanent advantage to themselves. At the opening of the spring of 1890 a line of pri-tiling bayonels extended across Europe from the North Sessions, the Rhine to the

of bri-tling bayonets extended across Europe from the North Sea along the Rbine to the Austrian Tyrol and thence down the Adriatic, marking the outposts of the tri-imperial forces. On the 25th of May, in obedience to invita-tions from France and England, Congress voted to make common cause with the allied powers. The people of America appear to have avandoned all their former conservative con-siderations growingout of the Monroe doctrine A further call of 200,000 men was made. The

decision created the greatest enthusiasm in London and Paris. Not long afterwards the American government under the pressure of the war spirit determined to send 100,000 men to Europe. The first corps, consisting of 50,000 men set sail from Fortress Monroe in June, One hundred large steamers, convoyed by an allied fleet of iron-clads consisting of twenty vessels, conveyed the American contingent under the command of Gen. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, and Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia. The command of the haval squadron was given to Admiral Cooper, to whom Admiral Esper reported with a squadron of six

French iron-clads,
This attempt to reinforce the European allies was not permitted to go on uninter-rupted. A powerful fleet of Austrian and German iron-clads was met off the French coast and the first terrific naval combat of the war ensued. We have not the space to re-produce the minute and graphic description produce the minute and graphic description of this conflict. It is described with a great deal of technical knowledge and made doubly picturesque by the letters sent home from the boys in blue who were on the trans-ports. It is sufficient to know that after a ports. It is sufficient to know that after a death struggle of iron-clads, in which both sides suffered, the troops succeeded in reach-ing France, and the remainder of the impe-rial fleet a few days afterwards encountered a British squadron off Plymouth and was so severely handled that for months afterwards not a hostile ship was encountered in the

North Atlantic.

The problem of provisioning the immense forces now concentrated in the field now be came the determining one, and the author here handles the economic side of his story with great shrewdness and tact. It is shown that America became the determining facto in this respect, and as England held the Suez canal in spite of every effort to dislodge her and had concentrated most of her naval power in the Mediterranean, the imperial forces were at the outset crippled and weak ened by the question of commissariat.

SOCIALISTIC PORCES BREAK OUT. Still another factor intervened, and one not torseen by the imperial torces. The stumbering element of Communism, Anarchism, Nihilism and Socialism were fanned into new activity all over Europe, and, as might have been expected, seized the oppor-tunity to renew its desperate and ruthless ight against imperial power. It broke out in St. Petersburg the moment the Russian troops moved southward. It was echoed in Berlin and Vienna. Incendiary fires were raging in all the European capitals. The sound of exploding dynamite startled Europe from one degree of latitude to another. As-sassination became the order of the day, and world grew familiar with the

In January, 1891, four great armies of 300, 000 men each were simultaneously put in motion, with Cologne, Coblentz, Metz and Strasbourg as objective points. One-half of the American continent operated with the army moving upon Metz; the other half had been incorp-rated into the army of the Vosges, which, under command of Bou-Vosces, which, under command of Bou-langer, was massed along the frontier, pre-pared to operate upon Strasbourg.

They followed the account, cleverly tur-nished by a military hand, of the series of vast operations which ended in the decisive battle of "Bietegbeim," in which the im-perial forces were overthrown, the pride of Bismarck humbled, and imperialism itself received its death blow in Europe

received its death blow in Europe.

The details of this battle are most ingeniously woven by a discreet imagination.
One is presented with the fanciful picture of an American army made up of the varying elements of our states and confronting the trained veterans of Germany. All the con-trasts of training, temperament and motive are brought out saliently, and the headlong dash of the Americans is not unduly praised at the expense of the iron steadiness of the Germans. No less is shown the utterly un-like springs of action in the German and American troops

like springs of action in the German and American troops.

The results which followed the battle of Biotigheim are world-wide, and fully one-third of the book is given up to them. The terms of peace were humiliating to the imperialists, and the treaty of Carlsruhe was written by the sword. Germany receded to France, Alsace and Lorance with a war indemnity of one milliard of francs, \$200,000,000,000 to France, \$100,000,000 to the United States and \$50,000,000 to Spain. Russia evacuated Herat and Constantinople and give England an indemnity of \$25,000,000. Austria paid Italy \$100,000,000. The French bands played "Yankee Doodle" under the Arc of Triumph. The English struck medals with Uncle Sam and John Bull thereon embracing.

bracing.
Then comes the readjustment. The unification of liberal government, the liberation of the people, the emancipation of labor, the disappearance of anarchism and the bond of international fraternity.

Some time ago the scientist, Thomas Taylor, announced that he had discovered an infallible means of distinguishing butter from oleomargarine. He claimed that butter, cooled slowly under certain conditions, formed 'globules,' which, when viewed by polarized light, showed, a well-defined. polarized light, showed a well-defined St. Andrew's cross. Professor Weber having shown that this appearance was not characteristic of genuine butter, Dr. Taylor then teristic of genuine butter, Dr. Taylor then called particular attention to another test as being most important and characteristic. According to Dr. Taylor, if a sample of butter is viewed by polarized light, a plain selenite being placed between polarizer and analyzer, a uniform color is observed: if any solid fat, like lard or tailow, be thus viewed, the lat will exhibit prismatic colors. Thus test Particular is the property of the property like lard or tailow, be thus viewed, the fat will exhibit prismatic colors. This test Professor Weber finds is as isliacious as the former one. Any of the fats under consideration, if melted, and cooled slowly, and then submitted to Dr. Taylor's test, will show the prismatic colors, due to the action of the comparatively large crystals formed upon the polarized light. On the other hand, the same fats, if cooled quickly, so as to prevent the formation of large crystals, present the uniform tint claimed by Dr. Taylor as characteristic of butter-fat.

Animal Eyes for Men.

The replacement of a diseased eye by the healthy eye of an animal has now been done five times, with one success, says the Medi-cal Record. In the four cases the cornea sloughed; in two, however, firm vascular adhesions took place. adhesions took place.

When sullen clouds drive o'er the sun, And nature's face is overcast; And nature's teardrops, falling fast, In streamlets down the hillside run ;

A rift oft in the veil appears, Whence, downward stealing to the earth, Bright rays of light of heavenly birth show nature smiling through her tears.

And where that glory meets the earth It floods the land with golded sheen; An oasis of light between The darkness and the sun's new birth.

Thus, through a darking sorrow, steal
Hope's ever-soothing rays sublime,
That, casting light through coming time,
Make present clouds less weighty feel.

— Walter Jerroids

SUNDAY JOURNALISM.

The Forum has a vigorous paper on "The Future of Sunday Journalism," by Dr. Julius H. Ward. In a Sunday newspaper of the right sort Dr. Ward sees a great and growing instrument of good to men. "The best Sunday papers are to-day," he says, "the best photographs of the existing condition of socity in the United States. They furnish more, perhaps, than any-thing else the ordinary man's education; they are so largely representative of what in-

terests humanity that even in their present terests humanity that even in their present imperfections their news matter and editorials have a high ethical value; and when looked at in their wider relations and possibilities they constitute one of the chief agencies for the transformation of modern society. It is as unfair to judge the Sunday press by its worst examples as to judge of Christianity by its imperfect forms. The true way to study it is in the light of what it may be made. Granting its earthly origin, its interference with the traditional Sunday, its possible holding people from church serpossible holding people from church ser-vices, its secular spirit and atmosphere, it oc-cupies such a position that no wise man can ignore it. It holds the key to the secular and religious education of the masses, and per-haps the most interesting and important ques-tion before the American churches is whether t cannot be so related to the institutions of eligion that it shall strengthen rather than estroy the reverent influences that ought to btain in daily life. This is the real issue. It will not do to turn away from it. It is a simpler matter, for instance, to teach in Christianity direct than to teach through lessons on political eco my: but if the need of the b is expressed in the subjects that are covered by economical science, it is the duty of those who are to deal with the entirety of the lives who are to deal with the entirety of the lives of men to see that the present reliet and the eternal good shall not be separated in thought or deed. Christianity has been too much taught as an abstract conception of personal duty, an arbitrary and doctrinaire system, too little taught as the method by which divine truth is revealed to men in and through the practical experience of life; and the questions now disturbing the industrial classes and convising society cannot safely disases and convulsing society cannot safely be ignored by those who are acknowledged to be its moral and spiritual guardians. The to be its moral and spiritual guardens movement Sunday press is a part of the movement for making the American Sunday of the future. It is the world's university, in which the people at large are ed-ucated once a week, and what controls the Sunday controls what lies between the Sundays. It is that of influence which con-trols the lives of men. It gives, and is to give more and more, the freshest and bright-lives thought of the day to est and often the best thought of the day to those who have a whole day before them in which to enjoy it. The present and poten-tial influence of the Sunday paper is equal which to enjoy it. The present and poten-tial influence of the Sunday paper is equal to that of all other agencies employed in this country on Sunday for the instruction and guidance of human life. It has come to that. It influences the unorganized, undisciplined, uncontrolled, unformed class, those who are,

fluence reaches to the most fundamenta It can never be the instrument of instruc tions, religious or secular, that go against the interests of the people. It must take con-structive positions. It must discuss religious questions upon the basis of what is for the good of all, and its social and educational judgments are controlled by the same prin-ciple. Here then, there rises into view an instrumentality, unfettered, unalligned, in-dependent and free, which is neither pulpit or church, which no one man can entirely control, and in which all questions that per tain to American life and morals can be tain to American life and morals can be thoroughly and adequately treated. This is something unique in our civilization. There has been nothing like it. The outlook of the Sunday paper, by virtue of its publication on the Lord's day, is different from the outlook of the other days of the week. The pape will be filled with all sorts of mat-ter, and will appeal to the tastes of every class of readers, but in its editorial columns, with the same men writing for it, the tone will incre or less be that of a day when the world resis from its labors. The editor feels this, and without the minister's purpose in his Sunday services, inevitably works under its spirit. There is abundan worldliness from the church point of view but there is also an unused power for God's but there is also an unused power for God's influence upon the minds and hearts of men in those Sunday papers which taken at its best, and employed according to its opportunity can not only be made to atone for what is imperfect, but can make them the channels of the great spiritual forces of control of the great spiritual forces of the great spiritual forces of what is imperfect, but can make them the channels of the great spiritual forces of our present civilization. There is no other agency through which our American public can be so quickly, so effectively and so entirely reached. Everybody reads the Sunday newspapers, and even those who decline to buy it on principle borrow it of their neighbors and are instructed by its utterances. It is the only great influence in America capable of sharing things in the large, capable of ble of shaping things in the large, capable of presenting God to humanity in a fresh light, which has not yet been mortgaged, and which cannot yet be controlled by what is narrower than the interests of mankind Much can be said against this statement in a small way, but when viewed in the light of its possible, and in some cases already real-ized, attitude toward religion, society and

for the most part, not yet amenable to the

rules of religious organizations. It holds the place to them that the sermon holds in the church. That entertains and instructs,

but it at present reaches a class, while the Sunday paper is rapidly becoming the repre-sentative organ through which all classes are best reached. Its scope is wider, greater,

nore inclusive than men think, and its in

education, it is not only true, but it become and new that it is but little understood. The paper first appealed to the non-church-going class, and was almost purely secular, but it could not be kept to this plane. It rose above it. The paper is partly what its readers de-mand that it shall be, partly what its editor makes it. The patronage of the Sunday press all over the country has steadily im-proved in tone and character from the first, until the best Sunday newspapers have be-come so thoroughly representative in all their departments that intelligent men and women cannot afford not to read them. And the cannot another to read them. And the notable feature is that, while they have im-proved in the range of subject and discussion, they are still read by those who look into their columns chiefly for amusement and entertain-men. They have not lost the lower audience while broadening out to a higher con

stituency.

The daily journal is the photograph of yes-The daily journal is the photograph of yesterday's world: the Sunday journal is the photograph of yesterday's world on a larger and still more comprehensive scale. The workingman turns to it and adjusts himself to the latest thought of the leaders of the day; the professional man feels in editorials and cablegrams and universal intelligence the pulsation of the aggregate civilization of the world; the religious teacher learns through its columns the direction in which the thoughts of men are moving, and ascerthrough its columns the direction in which the thoughts of men are moving, and ascertains how to adjust spiritual truth to the new social order; the statesmen teels in it the currents of universal life that play between the nations as they play between classes in large communities. It has expanded until it gives men the survey of the world on the one day in the week when they can best think about it, and the survey is the widest possible. While it caters to the unchurched multitude, it is educating the people of this nation in what concerns our highest experience of life upon a plane which is as broad as the public school, and perhaps as true to moral instincts as that of the Christian pulpit.

Equal to the Occasion.

From the Boston Courier.

"Now. my darling," said he, "I would ask you to have some oysters to night, but since the Rs have disappeared from the months oysters are not good; in fact, the cientists say they are hurtful. Of course you would not ask me to treat you to sny-thing hurtful.".
"Certainly not, dear John, but there is ice

"Certainly not, dear John, but there is lee cream, you know."
"I'm aware of it, but the say that arsenic goes into the manufacture of ice cream."
"All the better, dear John. There is nothing better for the complexion than arsenic."
"But, my love—"
"Never mind, John, I'm willing to risk it."

"But if you should die, darling?"
"You will take a plate also and we will die together."

the together."

Then John was forced to confess that he had only fifteen cents in his pocket and the engagement was at an end.

Thus do the dark clouds loom up on young love's horizon.

Sister Lavender, a negro exhorter, in open-ing her season of Sunday meetings at Bath-on-the-Hudson, declared: "You young wo-men who came here to spark and laugh with big feather in your hats, ought to pull the feathers out and go down to the ribber and jump in, and say "here goes nuffin'"

MRS. DANIEL MANNING.



Society Lady in Washington Who Is Impor-tant in the Present Administration. The memorable Blaine-Cleveland cam-paign of 1884 and the prominent part taken herein by Daniel Manning is doubtles fresh in the minds of all our readers. A few days after the election Mr. Manning was parried to Miss Margaretta Fryer at the res dence of her father, Mr. William Fryer, 123 State street, Albany, N. Y. Even at that time Mr. Manning's name was mentioned for a cabinet position, and the marriage, therefore, attracted far greater attention than it would otherwise have done. The Fryers belong to the "blue blood" of Albany, and all society was on the qui vire to become ac-quainted with the lady whom Dan Manning led to the altar. Grover Cleveland, then president-elect, sent the happy couple a mag-nificent wedding present, as did also Cleveniment wedding present, as did also Cleve-land's rival, Roswell P. Flower. When it became definitely known that Mr. Manning was to be secretary of the treasury society congratulated itself upon the skillful leader it would have in Mrs. Manning. Since the inauguration the wife of the secretary of the treasury has done much to make the first Democratic administration for a quarter of a sentury a success, socially, and now that it is clearly known that Mr. Manning will not return to the treasury department, the va-cancy caused by the retirement of Mr. and Mrs. Manning is greatly deplored. Since Mr. Manning's illness Mrs. Manning has been a faithful attendant at his bedside, and she is now traveling with him in order that he may regain the health his strict attention to business robbed him of, Mrs. Manning s the second wife of the ex-secretary, and she was forty-two years of age when he mar-

NOBILITY AND SANDUST. Athletic Representatives of France Make Their

Appearance in the Ring.

A cablegram to the New York Herale says: The Duchesse d'Uzes' grand charity

amateur circus performance came off at the Nouveau Cirque, Paris, with splendid eclat. No circus in the world ever contained amore aristocratic or a more tashionably dressed audience than that which assembled to witness the athietic representatives of the French noblesse disporting themselves in silk tights on bare-backed horses, parallel bars and in

The house was respiendent with fairy-like toilets, delicious hats, diamonds, rubies, emeraids, pearls, sparkling eyes, radiant hair and smiling faces. The prevailing colors of the dresses were pale blue, cream, lilac, white and lavender. Here and there the scarlet coats of the stewarts, in hunt ball costume, gleamed forth like popples in a field of

in the boxes and fautenils were the Royal Highnesses Prince Henri d'Orieans, the Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, the Duchesse d'Uzes, the Duchesse de la Roche-toucauld, the Duchesse de Maille, the Duchesse de la Tremouille, the Duchesse de tichelleu, the Princesse de Sagan, the Branconan, the Marquise de Gillifet, the Comtesse de Montequieu, the Comtesse de Benedetti, the Vicomtesse de Grefulhe, the Baronne Solomon de Rethschild, the Baronne Alphonse de Rothschild, the Com-tesse de Pourtales, the Contesse de Potocka and all the grandes mondaines of Parisian

Society.

The programmes, which were elaborate works of art, were designed by Jacquet, the great portrait painter. The performance began by M. Molier dashing into the ring on a thoroughbred chestnut and executing with precision, to the accompaniment of the full band of the Tsigane musicians, all the tours of the house scale. Attender ward three de force of the haute ecole. Atterward three young noblemen on English hunters bounded into the ring, each striving to

snatch a rose from the other sleft shoulder.

M. Mollier, who is perhaps the best circus rider in the world, then swept gracefully into the arena, standing erect, in full evening dress, pearl study and slik hat, on the bare backs of three white Norman stallions. Then suddenly, like an apparition, M'He Viola, the charming danseuse of the opera, in full ballet costume, jumped from an extrade upon M. Molher's shoulders amid thunders of applause. The voluptuously beautiful dan-seuse then capered about in company with M. Moilier on the backs of the Norman stat-

lions, going at full gallop.

With gazelie-like bound she stood erect on M. Mollier's thigh and achieved the plastic poses for which she is famous on the stage, and in the twinkling of an eye she was down again on the white backs of the stallions, ex-ecuting a passeul with the same confidence as it on the solid boards of the opera. Bravos and cheers rose from all sides, and M. Mollier, the danseuse and the stailions disappeared, from the ring amid the showers of thousands f tea roses.

The Comte de la Rochfoucauld and M.

d'Arquain Villier then executed brilliant and perilous acrobatic feats. The trapeze clowns of noble lineage then appeared, and were succeeded by other noblemen, who enced on thoroughred horses with great

The final feature of the performance proved a tremendous success. The entire floor of the ring disappeared and was replaced by a miniature lake fifteen feet deep. In the middle of this lake was placed a small India rubber island. On the island two young noblemen, whose ancestors were officers of the French Royal Guards at Fontenay, engaged in Japanese wrestling, and flung one another into the water. Other gentlemen in lavender and white tights turned somersets from der and white tights thrined somersets from a spring board over the vast expanse of water—many of these daring gentlemen splashing head first into the miniature lake. Other amateur clowns dressed as consistent water amid peals of laughter.

The sixty stewards who ushered the audience to their search.

ence to their seats all wore scarlet dress coats, and the amateur ring attendants were clad in gorgeous scarlet tunies with blue facings, buskins and top boots. This amateur performance certainly surpassed any professional one. The riding was better, the horses were better, the gymnastics better, and the clown business was reduced to that happy point where it could amuse without boring. ____

The belief in the occurrence of "sea-ser-

pents" in the ocean of to day, though hardly openly averred, is not discountenanced by not a few scientific men whose opinions are entitled to the highest consideration. Dr. J. B. Holder, after giving (in the Annals of the New York academy of science) an his-torical account of a "sea-serpent" observed near Boston, corroborates the adduced test. mony by the description of a carcass of a large and unknown animal found off the coast of Florida, as related by highly credit-able witnesses. The creature described was over forty feet in length, and nowhere of more than two feet in diameter. Unfortu-nately the specimen was in an advanced state of decomposition, and no rections state of decomposition, and no portion was

From the New York Herald.

The Southern papers are jubilant over the prospect of a fine crop of watermelons. They are a tempting, luscious fruit, as small boys the wide world over know to their cost. Still, if our memory serves us, no from the market quite fills the place of from the market quite fills the place of one obtained by waiting until the farmer is afield and then slyly crawling through the fence and sampling the biggest one in the patch. If one must climb the golden stairs such a repast makes a good starting point.

While Mrs. Borden was traveling to Borton on the express her little boy, 3 years old, toddled out on the platform of the sleeping car, near Binghamton, and fell off the train. Search was made for him, and he was found trudging along the track. He said he was trying to calch the train.

GLADSTONE WHILE SPEAKING. A Picture of the "Grand Old Man" Who i Fighting Ireland's Battle, From a London Letter.

I have watched him carefully through many speeches, some obviously prepared in part, some born wholly of the moment of their delivery. He stands at ease, resting one side against the edge of the table, which is high enough to afford some sense of repose. The nervousness in his fingers causes him to clutch something and toy with it—papers, books, pens. He never strikes attitudes, never mouths or makes grimaces or smirks, or by pattry devices of throat or eyes or bands distracts his hearer from his eyes or hands distracts his hearer from his poverty of matter by his levity. He is simple natural, and clear voiced, but the voice is not as full and far-carrying as it used to be. He rarely gesticulates except with brief waves of the hands. One might almost describe his physical characteristics when speaking at the table as monotonous. There is a tempered and regulated variety in it nevertheless. There are impassioned passages in all his momentous speeches which must have carried him away from himself; and during this debate, about wariness and and during this debate, albeit wariness and tact have been controlling ideas on his side of the combat, rather than value and definers, he has sometimes permitted himself to become vehement. Of course, there will be differences of criti-

Of course, there will be differences of criti-clem upon this. To many of her friends, Kathleen O'Meara tells us, Mme. Mohl was "that charming old lady;" to some she was "that ugly old woman." The admirers of Mr. Gladstone would describe his energy in speaking as vehemence; his opponents be-little it into peevishness. But it is, upon the whole, a manly, rugged, simple, composed style, dignified, elevated, sufficiently diversi fied to be always absorbing and varied enough in degrees of power to be always fascinating. He reminds one of Ruskin's Jura rock, which, "balanced between chalk and marble, weathers indeed into curious rifts and furrows, but rarely curious rifts and furrows, but rarely breaks loose, and has long ago clothed itself either with forest flowers or with sweet short grass and all blossoms that love shine." The form in which Mr. shine." The form in which Mr. Glad-stone vests his thoughts is precisely of this sort. He seeks genial tone in his voice, is fond of upward inflection, is finely polite and guarded in personality, never is uncouth or ir-ritating even when he holds the sword above his enemy's head; and all along the path of his speaking one finds kindness, urbanity, and snave phrases—"sweet short grass." In his younger days he resorted, as the text of his speeches shows, with alacrity and daring to feats of discussion, and freely employed in-vective and vituperation. Now he deprecates, Where formerly he select the foil, now he seeks to disarm. In youth he eagerly hurried into violent games and sports of mentary competition : in age, he is still com bative, but he lets his adversary rush upon bative, but he lets his adversar him while he rests and defends.

His speeches lose somewhat in esteem it read or heard apart from the contingencies which they were made to fit or overed. They are not even and pellucid, silent brooks, or violently superb, glorious torrents. They are uneven. mirable sentiments worthily framed abound in them. But they are in spots rough, it in them. But they are in spots rough, in spots obscure, in spots involved. They are free from fustian and from turgidity. They are indeed of the nature of oratorical gymnastics, in which dexterity, skill and the avoidance of danger, while always in danger, are the most obvious elements. There is no a line of brutality in them: and considering the length of his public life, the brutishness of his enemies, his own flexible temper and the stupidity and maliciousness of Toryism this must be considered very remarkable and a singular evidence of what we may call intel-lectual fine breeding.

HOW A WESTERN MAN Paved the Way to an Invitation to Patti

Wedding by a Frightful Pun. The only American editor who has reeived an invitation to the wedding of Adeina Patti and Ernesto Nicolini is Col. Edw. Rosewater, the able editor of the Omaha Rec The heartiest triendship has existed between the great singer and the Omaha journalist ever since Mme. Patti's visit to Omaha in the winter of 1885. At that time Col. Rosewater took her out driving in her red-wheel buggy behind his big roan horse, Prairie Beile, Bowling over the magnificent mud road that encircles the city like a boulevard, Col. Rosewater said : " How are you at guessing con-

"The poorest in the world," answered the peerless diva. "But why do you ask?"
"Because," said the gifted journalist, with something like a modest blush suffusing his handsome face, "because I have just thought of one that might be considered clever as well as apropos."

"I pray you let me bear it," urged the

now thoroughly enthused prima donna.

"Why," asked Col. Rosewater, as he gave his big roan paper a vigorous clip with the whip, "why is this mare like you?"

Mine, Patti repeated the conundrum several times, and then sat sort of dreamy-like and with a far-off look in her melting orbs as one does when absorbed in reflection. "Do you give it up?" asked the gifted journalist, at last.
"Indeed I do," cried the famous song-bird, "and I beg you to tell me why this su-perb quadruped is like me,"

"Because," said Col. Rosewater, proudly, as he hit the mare another clip, "because she can just everlastingly hum." Thus we see that by his wit, as well as by his manly beauty and his knightly courtesy, the distinguished Omaha editor endeared himself unto the far-famed cantatrice. We hope he will get a big slice of the bridal cake and will dream thereon the dreams that be-

speak a healthy stomach and a clear con-Reads Like a Romance. The desertion and rearrest of Paymaster Watkins, of the navy from the man of war

Ossipee, when in Japanese waters reads like a romance. 1rregularities in his accounts had led to his suspension, but he had not been placed under arrest when, of an April night, he suddenly disappeared. His room was found in its usual condition

money, jewels and watch lying about, and his unoponed mail on his desk.

A hastily written will was found, and it was rumored that he had committed suicide,

"poor devil."

Eight cutters from the ship dredged the harbor for his body, and for two days they were aided by many from the shore, in-spired by a reward of \$100. Finally the men who had taken Watkins in a boat down the harbor came forward and stated that he had taken a white passenger down bay to a little schooner called the osy to a little schooner called the Arctic, which got under weigh that night, and never suspected who the passenger had been until he returned to Yokohama. It was at once surmissed that the Arctic was bound for Steambeat bay, a little nook in the western end of Skoran Island, and a rendezvous of the otter hunters.

the otter hunters. After a long search along the coast the Arctic was found and interviewed by an armed cutter, but no trace of the fugitive The captain admitted baying landed a man named Gordon, who had grey hair and said that the photograph of black-haired Watkins resembled him. A party was landed on an island inhabited

only by half savage Alnios and Japanese and here living a la Robinson Crusoe in sportman's paradise the paymaster wa

from Harper's Bazar.

The Sunday school hymn, " I was a wandering sheep, I did not love the fold," has been translated into Armenian, and the chil-dren of a school in Constantinople are fond of singing it for travelers who look in upon them. The teacher, an Armenian, who knew but very little English, was not aware that it was a translation from that language, so, when an American visitor asked him what the children were singing, he betook himself to the dictionary and emerged, after a long search, with the information that the first line of the hymn meant "I was a missed mutton."

He Was a Boodle. From the Washington Critic.

"Are you a boodle?" asked a small boy of his sister's new husband. "I don't know what that is," responded the happy man, patting the boy on the head.
"You must be," persisted the small boy.
"I don't know what you mean, exactly."
"You are my sister's husband, ain't

you."
"Yes, of course."
"Well, then, you are a boodle, 'cause sister said a boodle husband would catch her every time."

Confounding the Names, the Washington Hatchet.

MR ADAMS' LAST BOOK OF PORMS The seventh issue in Mr. Oscar Fay Adame'
"Through the Year with the Poets" series is devoted to June, the most beautiful month of the year. The volume opens with Lowell's exquisite description of the sesson in "Und the Willows," lines so full of rapturous feeling and expression that their very reading "mixes the blood with sunshine," June, the poet tells us, "is the pearl of the New Eng-land year."

Makes many a feint, peeps forth, draws coyly back, Then, from some southern ambush in the sky, With one great gush of blossoms storms the

world
A week ago the sparrow was divine.
The bluebird, shifting his light load of song
From post to post along the cheeriess ience,
Was as a rhymer ere the post come;
But now, O rapture! sunshine winged and voiced, rapture; sunshine winged and voiced, Pipe blown through by the warm wild breath of the west.
Shepherding his soft droves of fleecy cloud, Gladness of woods, skies, waters, all in one, The bobolink has come, and, like soul of the sweet season vocat in a bird, Gurgles in ecctacy we know not what save June! Dear June! Naw God be praised for June.

Then Holmes follows, with his tribute to the days when the returning birds flash "through the deep arches of the forest hails;" and Longfellow sings, in the character of June:

Mine is the Month of Roses : yes, and mine The Month of Marriages ! All pleasant sight And scents, the fragrance of the blossoming

vine,
vine,
The foliage of the valleys and heights.
The foliage of the valleys and heights.
Mine are the longest days, the loveliest night
The mower's scythe makes music to my ear;
I am the mother of all dear delights;
I am the fairest daughter of the year. I am the fatrest daughter of the year.

Spenser and Herrick of the older poets,
Wordsworth, Leigh Hunt, Landor and others
of a later period, Bryant, Stoddard, Matthew
Arnold, William Morris, Sidney Dobell, and
a multitude of living writers, old and young,
English and American, pay tribute to the
month in all the varied forms of which poetry
is capable. Mr. Adams has culled some
pretty poems from the margazines and other is capable. Mr. Adams has culled some pretty poems from the magazines and other periodical literature; and for his June number-which is exquisitely bound in veilum and red—he has noteworthy original poems by R. K. Munkitrick, Miss Charlotte F. Bates, Clinton Scollard and a half dozen others. Mr. Adams' Lancaster friends are

gratified to notice his steady progress

The Fishery Fight at Erie. The bill in equity filed by Attorney General Cassidy in the pound-net fishery case has come up in Erie, Gill-net fishermen swore that the pound-nets in foggy weather greatly endangered their lives. Also that millions of valuable but unmarketable fish were carted off from the pounds to the fer-tilizing factories. The gill-net men, who represent an annual commerce of \$10,000,000 testify that the pound-nets are depopulating the lake of game fish and they, the pound-net owners, have combined and will buy no game fish from the hook and-line fishermen. game use from the hook and-line fishermen. Over five hundred men are directly interested. The feeling between the gill and pound-net fishermen is intense and the pound-net owners, having armed their men, stand guard over their property. The court re-erved its decision. It is the attorney general's intention to drive the pound-net men from Pennsylvania waters.

Child Wisdom.

from the the Lynn (Mass.) Union. Little Effie, 3 years old, went to a strange city with her mamma, to visit an uncle and the next morning was occupied in tlat tening her nose against the window pan and satisfying her childish curiosity by paring at the unusual scenes. "Oh, Auntie Do you see this awill homely man!"
"Hush, child. That is Mr. Lord, the child. That is Mr. Lord, the You must not talk that way. He is ice man." "Mister Lord?" and the very nice man." nose presses closer against the giass, while Effle watches him clear out of sight. "My!" with a toss of her little bead. "I know he

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, and Canker Mouth. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 137 North Queen street.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., says: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Slectric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for two years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicanes in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We gnaranize them always. Sold by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, 137 and 129 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa.

(1) Wonderful Cures,

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHIL-OH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 137 North Queen street.

Active, Pushing and Reliable

H. B. Cochran, Druggist, 137 and 139 North
Queen street, Lancaster, Pa, can always be relied upon to carry in stock the purest and best
goeds, and sustain the reputation of being aclive, pushing and reliable, by recommending
articles with well established merit and such as
are popular. Having the agency for the celebrated Dr King's New Discovery for consumption, colds and coughs, will sell it on a positive
guarantee. It will surely cure any and every
affection of threat, lungs, and chest, and in order
to prove our claim, we ask you to call and get a
Trial Bottle Free.

(1)

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never falls to cure. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 137 North Queen street.

A Very Narrow Escape.

"Yes, 1 had a very narrow escape," said a promitent citizen to a friend. "I was confined to my bed for a year and my friends gave me up for a consumptive's grave, until I began using Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, and here I am, sound and hearty." Price 50c. and 4t. For saide by H. B. Cochann, Druggist, No. 137, North Queen street, Lancaster.

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constitution, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yel-ow Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. For sale by H. E. Cochran, Druggist, No. 137 North Queen street.

The Impending Danger.

The Impending Danger.

The recent statistics of the number of deaths show that a large majority die with Consumption. This disease may commence with an apparently harmless cough which can be cared instantly by Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, which is guaranteed to cure and relieve all cases. Price 5c cents and 4l. Trial size free. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, No. 187 North Queen street.

torpid liver, biliousness and indigestion. Small and easy to swallow. One pill a dose. Price, 25c. By all druggists. fe 58-3 and Tu, Th, 5 Hay Fever and Rose Cold

DANDELION LIVER PELLETS for sick headache

Hay Fever and Rose Cold

Are attended by an inflamed condition of the
lining membrane of the nostrils, tear-ducts and
throat, affecting the lungs. An acrid mucus is
secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a
burning sensation. There are severe spasms of
sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, watery
and inflamed eyes. Ely's Cream Balm is a remedy that can be depended upon. So cents at
druggists: by mail, registered, 60 cents. Ely
Brothers, druggists, Oswego, N. Y. j14-2wdeod&w

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shilon's Cure is the remedy for you. For sale by H. B. Gochran, Druggist, No 137 North Queen street.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Uteers, Salt Kheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Childiains, Cores, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price E cents per box. For sale by H. B. Coenran, Druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate rellet. Price 10 cts., 50 cts., and 41. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist. No. 137 North Bueen street.

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

ALLESTOWN, Pa., May 8, 1885.

Dandetton Bittens Co.—Gents: I had been troubled with my kidneys for a number of years, used almost everything without much benefit until I tried Dandellen Bitters. I used six botties 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 afflicts in this way.

lebe-3mdTu,Th,S

JACOB MUSCHLITZ.

"HACKMETACK" a lasting and fragrant per-fume. Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale by H. B. Uochran, Druggist. No. 137 North Queen street.

A GREAT DISCOVERY. The greatest discovery of the nineteenth century is Dr. Leslie's Special Prescription for sich headache, which is the discovery of an eminent physician and used by him for over thirty years before giving it to the public, and it stands to day without a rival. Itead advertisement is another column.

"I hope Mr. Carlisle will never be president," said the congressional lady who has literary solrees. "Have you read the Froude scandal as to how he treated his wile?"

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need to constipation, Loss of Appetite, Dissinces, and all symptoms of Dyspersia. Price is and secondal as to how he treated his wile?"

PRAYELESS SVIDE LANCASTER AND MILLERSVILLE Cars leave La reaster for Millersville at resemble and 11:50 a.m., and 200, sin, con and 200 p. m. Cars leave Millersville for Lancaster at 625 p. m. Cars leave Millersville for Lancaster at 625 p. m. READING & COLUMBIA HAILHOAD LANCASTER JOINT LINE B. R.

On and after SUNDAY, MAY BOR FOR COLUMBIA AND LEAVE READING
FOR COLUMBIA and Lancauter at 7.33 a. s.
FOR QUARTYVILLE AT 7.33 a. m. and 6.10 p. m.
FOR CHECKIES AT 7.33 a. m. and 18.00 p. m.
THAINS LEAVE COLUMBIA For Lebanon at 12.35 and 3.40 p. m. For Reading at 7.30 a. m., 12.30 and 8.40 p. in
Por Lebanon at 12.30 and 3.40 p. m.

TRAINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLE
For Lancaster at 8.30 and 7.15 a. m. and 2.35 p. m.
For Lebanon at 2.35 p. in.
LEAVE KING STREET (Lancaster,)
For Reading at 7.30 a. m., 12.40 and 8.40 p. m.
For Lebanon at 6.40 a. m., 12.40 and 6.35 p. m.
For Quarryville at 9.31 a. m., 5.50 and 8.35 p. m.
For Guarryville at 9.31 a. m., 13.50 and 8.35 p. m.
For Lebanon at 6.47 a. m., 12.50 and 8.30 p. m.
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For Lancaster at 7.30 a. m., 12.50 and 7.30 p. m.

SUNDAY 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 THAINS LEAVE KING ST. (Lancaster,) For Reading and Lebanon at 8.08 a. m. and 8 to For Reading and Lebanon and 8.16 a. m. and 4.04
For Reading and Lebanon and 8.16 a. m. and 4.04
For Reading and Lebanon and 8.16 a. m. and 4.04

For Reading and Louents, p. m.
For Quarryville at 5.43 p. m.
THAINS LEAVE LEBANON.
For Lancaster at 7.55 a. m. and 3:45 p. m.
For connection at Columbia, Marietta June tion, Lancaster Junction, Manheim, Heading and Lebanon, see time tables at all stations.
A. M. WILSON, Superintendent.

ULE.—In effect from May 31, 1881, Trains LEAVE LANCASTER and 10 ave and arrive at Philadelphia as follows: WESTWARD. Pacific Express;
News Express;
News Express;
Way Passenger;
Mail train via Mt. Joy;
No. 2 Mail Train;
Niagara Express.
Hanover Accom. via Columbia 11:50 a. m. EASTWARD.
Phila Express!.....
Fast Line!.....
Harrisburg Express...
Lancaster Accom ar...

p. 18.
The Marietta Accommodation leaves Columbia at 6:40 a. m. and reaches Marietta at 6:25. Also leaves Columbia at 11:45 a. m. and 2:45 p. m., resching Marietta at 12:01 and 2:55. Leaves Marietta at 3:05 p. m. and arrives at Columbia at 8:30; also, leaves at 8:35 and arrives at 8:35. The York Accommodation leaves Marietta at 7:10 and arrives at Lancaster at 8:30 connecting the frequency of t

p. m Hanover Accommodation, west, connecting at Lancaster with Niagara Express at 9:50 a.m., will run through to Hanover, daily, except Sunwill run through to Handver, daily, each day.

Fast Line west, on Sunday, whon flagged, will stop at Downingtown, Contesville, Parkee burg, Mt. Joy, Elizabeth wan 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. E. PUGH, General Manager.

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ON THE CORNWALL & MOUNT HOPE RAILROAD.

To Churches, Lodges, Societies and other se-lect organizations contemplating excursions during the SEASON OF 18%, the company begs to announce that every facility has been per-fected for enabling the public to reach this fa-vortie resort, and no effort has been spared to make PENRYN 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,

BHELTER HOUSE, KITCHEN,
BASKET AND CLOAK ROOMS, AND
OBSERVATORY ON TOP OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN.
There is also a REFILESHMENT AND DINING ROUM in charge of a competent caterer,
where meals can be procured at moderate rates;
besides Photograph Gallery, News Stand and
Teiegraph Office. No Intoxicating Liquors Allowed on the

Grounds.

Arrangements for Excursions from all points can be made by applying to CARLYON SCHMALENSEE,
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MT. GRETNA PARK.

MT. GRETNA PARK,

-FOR-EXCURSIONS & PICNICS. This park is located in the heart of the South Cornwall & Lebanon Railroad,

Mountain on the Line of the

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 Fennsylvania 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 consists of
CROQUET AND BALL GROUNDS,
BOWLING ALLEY,
SHOOTING GALLERY,
SHOOTING GALLERY,
CUCITS, &c., &c.

Tables for Lunchers, Rustic Seats and Benched are scattered throughout the grounds. A New Attraction for the reason of lees is
LARE CONEWAGO,
Covering learly Twenty Acres, on which are placed a number of Elegant New Roats, 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 HOUSE. Those who wish to spend A DAY IN THE MOUNTAINS can find no place so beautiful or affording so much placeure as MO'NT GRETNA.

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 carreled direct to the Park without change

ERISMAN'S. GENTLEMENT

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MECHTIES, PLAIN AND PANCY HOSIERY, SCARP PINS, SLEEVE, BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS,

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