mer Resort That Was a Hunter's Paraties a Boren Years Ago-Grand Scenery by Daylight and Starlight-Deer Hunting. A Thunder Storm in the Mountains

There is no need of looking back a century lo see how rapidly the face of nature changes before the advance of the nation, for the same vanishing of forest and wolf and appearance of farmer and stock that marked the astlement of Lancaster county is still going on in this great commonwealth to day.

To find the hardy ploneer building for himself and family a little home in the wilderman and having stubbornly the heavy tim-

s if and family a little home in the wilderness, and howing stubbornly the heavy timber that covers all the land where he has
planned a farm, one need not leave the state.
Is search of the best land people have
pused by much that is fairly good, and there
is many's broad stretch'of forest land, rich in
mineral and agricultural wealth well hidden
in the Allegheny slopes and far beyond a locomotive's range of voice.

A place like this the writer found a dozen

a place like this the writer found a dozen years ago. The only roads were blazed paths through the woods; the settiers' cabins were tew and wide apart, the sandy margins of the mountain lakes were tracked by the deer and wolf, and the peaceful silence that had reigned for many ages was broken only by a steadily repeated sound, far and faint, the voice of an oracle proclaiming that the "Lord of creation" was coming to claim his own. The steady strokes of an axe, followed by the muffled crash of the falling tree, were the only sounds or signs that told of men as three of a camping party stood on the southern shore of Kagiesmere. This lake is at the very summit of the Alleghenies, and the low hills that form its shores are mountain summits twenty A place like this the writer found a dozen its shores are mountain summits twenty thousand feet above the sea. The shores were densely wooded and the only settler's cabin in the neighborhood was that of Mr. Peel, which stood back from the lake a hundred yards or so, but the ruins of a few small houses proved that the place had been claimed by settlers long ago; and tradition said that these, with a larger ruin hidden in the woods of the west shore, were the monuments of a glass factory built in this secluded spot long

giass factory built in this sectuded spot long before the days of railroads.

The outlet of the lake is a little brook at the same end as the Peel homestead, and on the high bank near if, where the smaller rails stood, we found a landscape remarkable for variety and contrast.
On one side, not twenty feet below us, were

the waters of the lake; on the other a narrow gorge spreading to a wide valley that opened up a great expanse of mountains, cliffs, and giens, all thickly covered with a noble forest, while far away the mountains sank to even undulations, the forest gave place to the farm, and the blue horizon line was broken by the spires of villages and the smoke of rallway trains.

THROUGH THE POREST AT NIGHT. So dense was the forest growth about the lake that it was impossible to pass around it except by following the winding deer paths, and these were merely narrow openings in the thicket, barred at every turn by fallen timbers of great size with far-reaching branches, no mean obstacle to climb over in the dark, as the camping party found when they started late one evening to take position at a sail lick and watch for deer. We had crossed the lake in the morning

and made our camp near a pile of fire wood out for the glass turnaces many years betore, and after tossing flap-jacks in the blaze of this dry wood until we all had learned the art and satisfied our ravenous hunger, we had fixed ourselves in light marching order, and with weapons and a dark lantern plunged into the thick darkness of the forest. Only the leader could see the narrow opening in the bushes, the worn marks on the trees and legs, that showed the way. The rest followed silently and rapidly, over trees, under trees, down marshy gulleys, up steep, slippery banks. Then comes the writer's tirn to lead, and the lantern, flashed ahead, shows uncertain swiftly moving shadows, and, in marshy ground, the tracks of deer, not yet filled with the water that is trickling in them; a crack-ling of the brush near by tells of the presence of big game. Two hours of this work covers about one mile, and brings us to a point where a narrow strip of woods along the water had been cleared away and the salt lick left ex-

posed.

The lick was simply a depression in the ground, evidently caused by the pawing and stamping of the deer; and at the bottom of it their keen senses found the salt, although the salt and the salt although its country and the salt and we could not discover any traces of it.

UP A TREE. The moon was just rising when we climbed a broad limbed tree in the margin of the woods. Our movements were as silent and stealthy as possible, as we fixed ourselves in position on the pieces of board that had been nailed to the limbs as seats by some other hunting party; then came a series of sharp clicks, as the two double barreis and the rifle that formed our armament were cleared to: action : then came silence, and it came to stay Until that night we never knew what silence

Not a breath of wind, not a tramer of Not a breath of wind, not a tramer of twig or leaf in the whole mass of gloom and shadow we had left. Beyond the little grassy clearing, like a poilshed shield of steel lay the lake; not a ripple, not a shiver, but steadily the deep and quiet water reflected on its guardian mountain tops, the light not long before deflected from the mountain summits of the moon. The only motion in the visible universe was the twinkling of the stars, and the only sounds those made by the party in the tree. The noise of breathing

stars, and the only sounds those made by the party in the tree. The noise of breathing seemed loud enough for an echo. The position became uncomfortable, but movement would mean noise. Then from far off in the forest there came

Then from far off in the forest there came a faint stir disturbing the stillness; yes, it distinctly resembled a noise. There! that was the snapping of a bough, the tread of a wild deer on dead leaves. Confident that was the snapping of a bough, the tread of a wild deer on dead leaves. Confident that the game is too far away to hear small noises we dare at last to swallow and to shift a little in our places. The distant steps have ceased. Silence again. The moon and gleaming lake, the dark rim of low nills over which dim stars are peeping, all make one think of other matters, of the little lives men live upon the earth and the trifles they call great. How perfect is the harmony of nature, how inharmonious the work of man! Here is a little mountain lake that does not suffer by comparison with the whole vast universe. No wonder the owl is the symbol of wisdom; a jackass would become wise under the thought stirring power of the silent night, if thought stirring power of the silent night, if only nature would let him keep awake, "You-wowo-goo-whoop?" This exclamation, in a loud, clear, half-

human voice, came so suddenly upon us that we all must have started; though we know at once it was a sample of owl eloquence. A shadow left the tree above us and floated off among the other shadow of the woods.

READY! The smile of the moon was cordial. Through the rarified mountain air sound passes long distances with great distinctness, and we hear the firm steps of a deer walking through the low growth along the margin of the woods nearer, nearer! Every sense alert, every nerve and muscle tense, discomfort and impatience all forgotien, we marked the foot-falls and sound of swaying branches. Then

all was quiet.

There is a shadow over yonder that we think was not there before. It may be the deer; will it advance across the open space to the lick or will it scent dauger and draw back? Shall we want for further developback? Shall we wait for further develop-ment or fire at the shadow? A rustle and crash of branches close to us on the other side, the sound of something flying swiftly down the deer path in the darkness.

The game had passed quietly around the clearing, found us out and left us alone. The shadow remained where it had always been.

The sarcastic grin on the face of the moon was unbearable.

The man with the ride of the moon

The man with the rifle began to slide down the tree; the noise was terrifle, but he as-sured us in a horse-whisper that it was noth-ing to the noise of what he had been think-ing.

"Why, fellows! it's two o'clock and we ave been petrified in that tree four solid cours. Fire up the lanters, I'm going to

hours. Fire up the lanters, I'm geing to camp.

"I'm not going to camp till daylight! That walk here in the dark can't be duplicated in my lifetime."

Hot discussion in stage whispers, ending in the toss up of a hunting knite; point buried, we remain till dawn.

In ambush on the ground time passes mere swiftly, but game does not pass at all. A suggestion of dawn is enough to start us with lantern lighted back, through the labyrinth to the camp.

[Concluded next week.]

Queer, But True. From the Hartford Religious Herald.

Strange that people who know so much PRINCESS DULGOROUKI



The Woman Who Was Morganatically Married

to Prince Alexander, of Russia. Despite the vows which were attributed to have been made by Princess Catharine Dolgorouki, at the time of the tragic death of her morganatic husband, Emperor Alexander IL, she has been tasting the joys and griefs afforded by the Parislan stage in the shape of an amateur actress. Report has been current that she was seriously injured by a fall from a horse she was riding, but the fall has not proved a serious one, and has not checked her ambition of steeping hersel into publicity, which she has been doing more and more since her appearance on the stage, and although she is represented as a person of mediocre intelligence and simple tastes who occupies herselt little with political in-trigues, her little court in Paris has been the centre of considerable numbers of prominent members of French society. The Princes Catherine Dolgorouki is a member of one of the most of the illustrious families of the Russian nobility, and soon after the death of the Empress Marie, she was married to Alexander II., father of the present czar, who lavished upon her large fortunes, and also bestowed upon her the grand cordon of the Order of St. Catharine, an order which is only accorded to the members of the imperial lauily. For a short time after the assassination of the crar, the princess led a retired life, with the exception of a few dinner parties and soirces, at which she entertained the most noted and brilliant personages of the gay French capital; among the restless spirits who gathered together on such occa-sions were the Courte Ferdinand de Lesseja, Alexander Dumas, Ernest Renan, the two Houssayes, Cabanei, Albe'ric Second, Count nonvaloff and many others. The Princess Schonvalou and many others. The Princess Dolgorouki is still young, being only thirty-eight years of age, and possesses remarkable beauty, combined with a fair complexion and a profusion of golden hair. She has three children, Princes George, her only son, who is thirteen years of age, and the Princesses Olga and Catharine.

The Dangers of Corpulence. om the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Intemperance in diet, indulgence in th excessive use of alcoholic drinks, too little bodily exercise in the open air—these are the more important of the causes which bring on corpulence. The modes in which these causes act to bring about an excessive de-posit of fat have been sufficiently indicated in the introductory portion of this paper. As muscular exercise increases the production of flesh, function leads to an excessive deposit of fat. Alcohol acts in a manner precisely similar to that of fats, sugars and starches. It interferes with the destruction or combus tion of the fat producing materials, prevents them from undergoing combustion, as it is more easily destroyed by oxygen than they are. Certain diseases, such as any inter-ference with the formation or development of the red blood corpuscies, the oxygen car-riers increase the disposition to the deposit of fat. The oxygen may enter the lungs, but without these carriers it is unable to reach the tissues where combustion ordinarily

takes place.

The dangers of corpulence are many fold.
All diseases accompanied by high fever are apt to follow an unusually malignant course apt to follow an unusually malignant course in fat persons. The heat developed in these affections cannot be so readily lost by radiation or conduction as in the lean. The cold bath, the cold pack and all forms of cooling measures fair to really reduce the temperature, and the fever is, in itself, a serious source of danger. The skin is constantly bathed in perspiration on slight exertion or when the external temperature rises. Hence when the external tenperature rises. Hence when the external tenperature rises. Hence skin diseases are common and often intensely annoying among the corpulent. The breathing is interfered with by the accumulated fat, so breathlessness on exertion is common among them. The frequency of perspirations leaves the surface exposed to chilling influences which cause coughs, colds, bronchitis and pneumonia. The overloading of the heart with fat interferes with the og of the heart with fat interferes with its action, so that palpitations and sudden faint-ness from partial failure of this organ to do its duty are not infrequent. The extra weight that has to be carried entails muscular exhaustion or exertion such as is not felt by the thin person. The discomforts and dangers of obesity would fill a much larger catalogue, but it is not necessary to enume

rate them all here. The treatment of corpulence must vary with the cause. No rigid rules can be framed that will serve in all cases. If there is a strong hereditary tendency to it, a radical cure cannot be expected—only an improve-ment can be promised, and even this cannot always be secured. The prevention of it should be undertaken when a young person should be undertaken when a young person shows a strong tendency to put on an excessive amount of salipose tissue. One of the first things to be done in this direction is to regulate the diet. Immoderate induigence at table must be rigidity forbidden, yet the food must be in sufficient amount to secure all that the body requires for its needs. No starvation should be countenanced. Falsi weakness of the heart or termanced. Falsi weakness of the heart or termanced. permanent disorder of the digestion often re-sults from irrational restrictions of diet. The temporary thinning is usually followed by a marked increase in the orpulence beyond what existed tefore the "Tanner plan" was adopted. A much better plan is to avoid ex-citing the appetite by too great variety of food. Prince Hismarck's physician suc-ceeded in curing his patient by the very sim-ple plan of making the meal consist of only pre plan of making the meal consist of only one kind of food, of which he should eat as much as he pleased, and no drink of any kind to be taken at meak or until two hours atterward. By this means no unnatural appetite was encouraged and the patient ate only what the necessities of the system really demanded. The diet should contain an abundance of albumen, little let and still less starts or sugar ware. little lat and still less starch or sugar, when an earnest effort is being made to reduce corputence or provide against its making its appearance. Some fats have to be taken, or he albuminous foods will not be digested or appropriated by the system. It signs of d sordered digestion appear, the diet must be modified from time to time by the addition of articles which are usually forbidden. It is better to incur some of the prospective discomforts or even dangers of obesity than to ruin the digestion in the attempt to avoid

From the Washington Critic. "You have insulted me, sir, and I demand an apology," angrily said one politician to another.

"How ?" said the other.

"You said I was a liar, sir."
"Oh, did I ?"
"Yes, sir, you did, and I want an apology." "Well, you can have it. I'll take it back, don't know whether you are a liar or

"Thanks, Come and have something,"

The milkmaid sat on the milking stool, ng hey for the farmer's merry life h happy dreams her mind was ful of the time when she'd he a farmer's wite.

The brindle cow stood quiet and still Sing hey for the placid brindle cow!
With feamy whiteness the pail did fill
Not at all like the milk you buy, I trow!

The farmer's boy on the other side, sing key for the playful farmer's boy " With an ox-good tickled the brindle's hide, Unseen by the mikmaid, kind but coy. IV. The brindle lit out with her nigh hind leg, Sing hey for the brindle's active kick!
One old hen laughed till she broke an egg!
But the milkmaid made that small boy sick!

-From the Somerville Journal.

THE BEST BOOKS What to Do With Yourself in the Long Winter Evenings.

From the Christian Union Now that the long evenings have come again, numerous requests are received for lists of good books for home reading. Such requests, however often repeated, are pleasant indications of the growing taste, not only for reading, but for reading of a thoroughly healthy and sound kind. There is a chronic outbreak from time to time of lamentations over the decay of literary taste: people have crased to care for books of the first class, say these modern Jeremiahs; they read only trash. There is probably as much truth in all this kind of pessimistic depreciation of the age as there is in the continually repeated declaration that sound living and sound doctrine are decaying, and that society is running down hill as rapidly as possible. It is very diverting to follow this shallow and melancholy stream of mournful despair as it

melancholy stream of mournful despair as it flows through history; one finds its course in every age without the least difficulty, but as he gets further and further from the present he linds less and less of the "good old times" so often and so ignorantly exploited.

As a matter of fact, more copies of standard authors are sold to-day than ever before in the history of the world, and more people are reading these writers intelligently and with deep and increasing enjoyment. The students of Dante in this country, for instance, are to be numbered by the hundred where they were formerly numbered by the score. they were tormerly numbered by the score. Shakespeare has a multitude of lovers in the Shakespeare has a militude of lovers in the most remote and seconded corners of the land, who find in a life-long devotion to the great dramatist those joys and that stimulus which their meager surroundings cannot yield. So widespread is the desire for knowledge, in spite of the apparent materialism of American life, that one is power surmerican life, that one is never sur-find a man in some remote Western wn who knows Plato by heart, or a miner some wild camp who carries the Ilaid in specket. Nothing was wider the mark in r. Grant Allen's humerously inapt description of American scenery, recently published in the Intl Mart Genetic, than the statement that schotars and ment of culture do not live outside of cities in this country. If Mr. le of cities in this country. If Mr. had made a misstatement of fact, for instance, in his interesting " Life of Darwin, he would very likely have had his attention eard even so much as the name.

distant sign statement. These writer nave ays been thore taked about than read, I that state of attains probably continues his day; but it the number of editions nited, copies sold, references in current rature, calls at libraries, afford any means the number is steadily increasing. It is there is more worthless reading matter ured to-day than ever before; the capa what is known as the reading p the way of absorbing trivial and trasby ovels is apparently unimited. But it ight not to be forgotten that the people who

ought not to be largotten that the people who read this class of books never used to read at all. Such books do not belong to literature, and have not taken its place. They are simply a form of amusement, a diversion, a resource against chant. They are read as tapestry used to be worked—by the yard, and simply to kill time. If the sale of this enormous mass of books of the moment seriously interfered with the sale of books of the age or of all ares, there would certainly the age or of all ages, there would certain; be good cause for misgiving. But as a mat ter of fact it does not; the two are distinct, and the readers and students of the great books are neither confused nor swept away by the flood of contemporary publications. There are more of them every year, and they are probably of a stronger flore than their predecessors, because they need to discrimdate more intelligently between that wh of momentary and that which is of per

is of momentary and that which is of per-ennial interest and value.

All persons read, and ought at times to read for amusement and rest; but habitual reading ought always to be a matter of seri-ous and intelligent purpose. The reading habit is an immense and exhaustible re-source, and no wise man will form it hastily or confirm it without taking. or confirm it without taking into account its full significance. The first thing which one needs to learn who is beginning to read widely and often is to discriminate between the best and the second best books, and to the best and the second best books, and to select the best, and the best only, continually. Never waste on an interior book the time and strength that would make you master of the work of some great mind, and enrich you by contact with some great

A New Trick Not Likely to be Popular From the Chicago Herald.

"Saw a new trick out in lows the other day," said a traveling man. "I was stopping at a little station on the Northwestern, and the hotel was close to the railroad track. The through passenger trains don't stop there. In the party silling outside after dinner was a man who had a fine gold watch, with a case of extraordinary weight. He said it was the heaviest watch case made, and the strongest,
"There is a funny thing about this watch of mine,' he said: 'It is so strong that I can

put it on the railroad track and let a train run e-Right on the rait? queried one of the

"Yes, I'll place il right on the top of the rails, where the wheels run, and it won't be hart a particle."
"Bet you the cigars you dassent do it."

"The proposition was promptly accepted, and the whole crowd present included in the payment of the wager, no matter who lost. In a few minutes a train was seen approaching, when the owner of the watch went out to the track, put his timeplece on the rail, and walked back to the hotel porch and resumed his chair as cool as a cumular. walked back to the botel porch and resumed his chair as cool as a cucumber. The train came thundering on, and the crowd got excited. They stood with open mouths, and thinking what a shame it was that such an inferinal fool should put such a fine watch on the rails to be smashed into smithereens. When the locomotive struck the spot where the watch had been placed the crowd grouned and fancied they smild see bits of gold flying along with the dust. But the owner of the watch sat quietly smoking his cigar, and, as watch sat quietly smoking his cigar, and, as soon as the long train had passed, he walked out, reached down, and picked his watch up from the side of the rail, as perfect as if it ad been in his pocket all the time. " You see,' he said, as we all lighted fresh

eigars at the other fellow's expense, 'there is no danger in this trick providing you place your watch near the edge of the rail, where the wheels have worn the face smooth, and so that the elightest disturbance will cause it to shide off inside the rail. The watch case is oval and that leaves an opening for the air s eval, and that leaves an opening for the air to get under. If the jar of the rail did not to get hinder. If the jar of the rail did not cause the watch to fall off the pressure of the air from the approaching train surely would. I have performed this little trick hundreds of those and never met with an accident. One day a fresh traveling man from St. Louis saw me do it, and he at once declared that was nothing—anybody could do trat. So he went out in front of another train and put his watch on the rail. After the train had passed he found his watch about forty rols up the track. It was about as big as a saucer and as track. It was about as tig as a saucer and as thin as a piece of light cardboard. He had made the fatal mistake of putting the watch near the end of a rail and so nicely balanced upon the top of the rail that it didn't fail off. This trick is just like any other—you want to know how to do it.'

An Irresistible Impulse.

From the Washington Post. One of the strongest of feminine instincts is to spank. The little girl of six spanks her doli, even while the sympathetic tears roll down her cheeks. She keeps up the practice when grown to young ladyhood upon her little brothers and sisters, if she be fortunate enough to have any, and from then on her children and grandchildren, or somebody else's children and grandchildren receive the benefits, in a matured form of an art learned in infancy, until she goes from hence to a better land, and even then, perhaps, a wide field for the exercise of her powers is before her among the little angels in heaven.

her among the little angels in heaven.

One day last week a young man sauntering about the National Museum saw two very pretty girls examining a large terra-cotta vase, which stood in one corner of the room devoted to exhibits of that ware. In the bowl of the vase several unclothed urchins were represented as playing, while one little cherub, with a chubby and dimpled form, was leaning over the edge, evidently attempting to reach his companions and innocently offering an awful temptation to spanking femininity. The young ladies stood before the ormanent for some time in apparent admiration of the excellent workmanship, when suddenly a thought seemed to strike one of them. She looked cautic sely around to see if she was observed, and seeing no one, for the writer was hid behind a pillar and no one else was in sight, she smilled happily, took the glove from off her right hand, raised that

A Dissertation on Servants Wages That With be Bead With Interest. From the Atlantic Mouth It must be admitted that all dealings with female house servants are intrusted to women. They, then, are responsible for the prices paid for the work they have to offer,

and it is equally clear that they are paying tor it at a ratio in with which nothing else in the labor market is comparable. Are female servants scarce? Commis not, Look at the crowded benches in the so-called "intelligence (heaven save the mark!) offices; glance at the long line of steerage passengers as they defile into Castle Gardon from the crowded decks of our emigrant ships. Hundreds of women and girls are hastening to our shores from every part of Forope, asking for places in our kitchens. Is it that most of these are ignorant and valueless to the house these are ignorant and valueless to the house, keeper, who must have skilled labor? No. Ignorant most of them certainly are, and many seem incapable of marring, yet the Irish girl who, if employed in Dubin, would consider herself well pall for her labor by £10 or at most £12, per annum, in sooner presses her foot upon American soil than she demands £200.

More than any clear of young in the

More than any class of women in the world, if we except the indepent Assatic, do American women need servants. We have not the robust frame nor the sturdy strength of the British matron or the German Amafrom Our climate be exhausting, our lives are varied and exciting, our frames are slight and our nerves weak. We can do much with our heads—much planning and thinking, much arranging and directing. To supplement this we need strong arms, the tireless backs of the peasant women of the Old World. If we were wise and sensible enough to pay them moderately but fairly, to make them dress suitably and live plainty, in every case where we can now have but one pair of hands to assist in the household work, while we make shift to do the rest, we night have two. Yes, there is no question that if the maid of all work, who have everyes fill per month and is ted "like one of the family," were to receive the same wages that an English housekeeper would pay, to eat what English servants are given to eat, instead of our brolls and reads and dainty ran. Our climate is exhausting, our lives instead of our broils and toasis and dainty inxtend of our broils and toasis and dainty inxtends in the way of dowerts, the Jaded female head of our smaller American households would find that she muid "keep two girls" without adding a dollar to her yearly expenses. expenses.

And why cannot this be alone. Is it not a positive wrong that it should not be done? The poor of Europe are crowding to our shores demanding work, and there is none for them; begging for food and shelter, and suffering misery and lasping into an ion want of decent homes and nonest labor. Are not our women blind to their duty in giving not our women blind to their duty in giving one what is abundant for two, in keeping up an unnatural and unreasonable scale of prices for the beneat of a few." We have not waited for our employes to impress the boycott upon us: we have boycotted ourselves. Without reason, without outside pressure, in defiance of common sense, and to their detriment and ours, we insist upon a state of affairs that is a sarcason upon our judgment and a convincing proof that, whatever we may attain to in the future, men are very right yet in saying that we lack business knowledge and capacity and show ourselves singularly unintelligent in regard to the conduct of attairs.

KEEP IN THE FASHION

What Young Women Must know to Keep o Seal plush is the rival of seal and offer, Red and brown is the favorite order combi

nation for children. Coral brooches, necl. lane and fra-plets are evived for full dress. liairpins of shell have frami winte hearts set

with imitation lewels.

with imitation jewels.

Black, dark gray and have bine shockings remain in favor for street wear.

Evening dresses are again made of table or gauze, and richly emoroidered with out jet or crystal beads and bugies.

Imitation coral newglaces, bravelets and brooches are worn with table tablets.

Young married women may wear either a hat or bonnet for full visiting dress.

Hats are correctly worn with table made suits, whether the wearer is young or not. A OBATELLI FORN.

Green is now a fashionable offer in wearing apparel. Some of the most fashionable women have taken it up and many of the most elegant dresses already made up for the winter are entirely of this color or combined with it.

According to the Packeleighls Trees, to

According to the Padadelphia reary, no prettier dress can be seen for nome wear than one of a grayish bine material, rentrodered, in small odd designs in Oriontal colors, combined with plain labric in the ground color and silk for underskirts, also shaded to match. This lower skirt is made long enough to escape touching the ground: is trimmed round the foot with a deep flounce put on in round plaits. A loose tather, plaited in the same fashion, fails to the heading of this flounce, and over this is a short drapery of the brocaded material, which is puffed over the front and lengthened into a draped puff the front and lengthened into a draped poul at the back. The close fitting bodice of idue gray material opens both in the front and at the back over a pointed plastren of the embroidered cashmere. The bodice is cut out from the waist line into turnet plock, afternately wider and narrower, forming a sort of notched-out basque. The perfect fitting con-sieeves show easimers facings and have shoulder knots of ribbon in the colors of the dress materials. The up-standing collar which is edged with large tends, le of the embroidered fabric and serves to complete a very graceful gown.

DRESS SUITS IN CHUECH

The Swallow-Tall Coat and the Brooklyn Vestrymen Collide,

The swallow-tail coat is the cause of the latest flurry in church circles in Brooklyn. A reception was given one evening this week to Dr. R. S. Alsop, the new rector, by the members of St. Ann's-on the Heights, the oldest Episcopsi church in the city. Although all was apparently serene, there were some heartburnings beneath the aurisce, When the reception was proposed one of the vestrymen suggested to the others that dress suits be worn. Those who did not own dress suits objected to being put to the expense of buying or hiring them for the occasion. A fortunate possessor of more than one dress cost offered to lend from his supply to those who needed them. It was finally decided to permit individual choice to govern the mat-ter. On the night of the reception most of the vestrymen were in dress soits, while the majority of the reception committee were freek coats.

As a rule the vestrymen were disinclined

to say anything about the matter that even-ing. W. O. Ladd said that two men apposed the idea of wearing dress sults and they made "fools of themselves" in the matter. The idea originated in the vestry and he tol-

The idea originated in the vestry, and he told as many as he saw that it would be desirable to dress in that way.

A member of the church who did not want to be named said: "The idea of making the reception a dress cost affair was atburd, and I am glad there were some of the leading members who opposed it. St. Ann's is a free church and designed for the poor as well as the rich. We welcome every one to our pews. The tendency would be to drive away the very people we aim to reach by any such nonsensical idea as requiring dress suits to be worn by the vestry, the committee or any worn by the vestry, the committee or any one at the rector's reception. Why, even R. Fulton Cutting, who gave the money to make the church free forever, did not wear a dress suit that night. We don't want a dress suit church.'

The Ideal Sleeping Room.

ood Housekeeping. The "ideal sleeping-room" will face the east. It will not be less than fifteen feet square, with windows on two sides for light and ventilation. For further ventilation it will have an open fire-place. The walls will be hard-finished and tinted a color that will be restful to the eye. The woodwork will be finished in its natural color, paint not being admitted. The floor will be of hard, polished wood, with small rugs to, comfort that are shakable weekly. Everything that would invite dust will be strictly excluded, there-fore the furniture will have no extra carv-ings. The one hair mattress will be of the ings. The one hair mattress will be of the best quality, in two parts for convenience in turning and airing, with woven wire spring boneam. The bedclothing will be the lightest at the same time warmest, consisting of blankets and white spread. All extra sdornments of lambrequins and hancy things of no use will not find a place here. The curtains will be of thin, washable material.

The "coming woman" will plan to have

member and administered to the little clay image a most thorough spanking. It it was a fair sample of her skill in that direction, her future children are entitled to heartfelt pity, FOR THE LADIES.

See The Ladies of the perfecting to do a little extra work to running any risk of being slowly and contently one of the perfecting to do a little extra work to running any risk of being slowly and contently sing any risk of being slowly and genteelly poisoned. Her bed will be well spread open the first thing in the morning, and the sunshine and air luvitest to do their part toward airing and cleansing the same, and the making of the beds will be the last of the morning duties.

ing duties.
The "coming woman" will plan a big closet. The 'coming woman' will plan a big closet in each sieeping-room, with a window for ventilation, if a possible thing. It will not be a receptacle for old boots or shoss, nor antiquated bounets, hats or soiled clothing. There will be plenty of hooks at the proper height for her to reach—not the carpenter—not forgetting to put those in the children's closet at a suitable height for them. The children will be remembered in this house, and will have a room with a hard-wood floor, where all their belongings can be kept and they can play to their heart's content without being told to do this or that for fear of hurting the carpet or furniture; where everthing ing the carpet or furniture; where everthing shall be usable and bangable, pienty of old chairs and boxes for steam cars or circuses; where they can decorate the walls with pictures and have a good time generally

WASHINGTON'S LETTER. Ris Order to a Lancaster Man to Confiscate

Surplus Ciothing in This County. From the Pottstown Ledger Mr. George H. Pennypacker, of Pottstown, has handed us for inspection a fac-simile copy of an original order issued by tien. Wash ngton, during the trying times of the Revolutionary war. It was given at l'anny-backer's mill, near Schwenksville, owned by Henry Petrnytmoker. (the ancestor of Mr. George H. Pennypacker, and Washington and his army could have only encamped there on the day it was written, for they came to Pottstown September 19th, 1777, and remained here one week. That Washington should have found it necessary to impress and take for the use of his brave soldiers the articles he mentions is not to be wondered at, for while at Pottstown he wrote to Conat, for while at Poissown he wrote to Con-gress that more than one thousand of his men were without shoes and articles of clothing. The original order is in the hands of Mr. Samuel W. Pennypacker, a well-known historian and accomplished author and legal gentleman of Philadelphia. It reads as follows: Sin-You are hereby authorized to impress all the blankets, shoes, stockings, and other articles of clothing that can be accord by

articles of clothing that can be spared by the inhabitants of the county of Lancaster for the use of the Continental army, paying for the same at reasonal le rates or giving cirtificates.

Given at camp at Pennybacker's Mill, this 27th day of September, 1777.

G. WASHINGTON. To WILLIAM HENRY, Lancaster, The copy of the above order can be seen in the window of the saddlery and harness establishment of Messrs. 6. H. Pennypacker & Son, on Charlotte street. The reason for impressing the goods of Lancaster county people probably was that Gen. Washington had already done the same kind of foraging nearer home, and confiscated in the counties of Chester. Berks and Philadelphia, (the last named county included what is now Montgomery,) all that could possibly be obtained from its people for the use of his heroic band of patriots.

At ther San's Golden Wedding the hosten Advertiset, Nov. 11

The residence of Dr. Nicholas, at Harvard juare, Cambridge, was the scene of a golden wedding last evening, which was attended by a large number of friends and well wishers from far and near. Those in whose honor the auniversary was given were Dr. George H. Nichols and wife, of No. 7 Chester Park, Boston, parents of Dr. Nichols, of Cambridge. The most notable feature of the occasion was the presence of the aged mother of the senior Dr. Nichols.

Gov. Gordon and His Brother

From the Leostur Ala | News. It used to require a lifetime to make a for tune; now they are made in a few years; sometimes in a day. Walter S. Gordon, who recently died, amasses three fortunes in six years. He and his brother realized in the Georgia Pacha \$167,000; in the Sheffleid they cleared \$100,000, and shortly before his death they sold the Indians, Alabama & Texas railroad for \$1.20,000.

\$7,000,000 of Pennies.

The director of the Philadelphia mint is irculation of pennics and live cent pieces. and considers that not less than \$7,000,000 are now in active circulation in the United States.
The mint at Philadelphia is now turning out minor coins to the value of \$3.80 a day. The demand for these coins is to-day some \$20,000 shead of the supply.

A John Old Fellow. o I would like to get my life insured in your company," said an aged man to the president of a life insurance company, "My dear sir, we can't accommodate you. You have only a short time to live." where you are off. I'm the oldest inhabitant -never knew him to die, did you "" replied

the july old customer. Fragrant Sezodont. Hardens and invigorates the gums, purifies and perfumes the breath, cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teath from youth to old age. Sold

y all Druggists. SPECIAL NOTICES. " Grunt It Out"

The above is an old saw assavage as it is sense-less. You can't "grunt out dyspepala, nor liver complaint, nor nervousness if they once get a good hold. They don't remove themselves in that way. The takin a few doses of Burdork Blood Buters is better than "grunting it out." What we can circ let's not endure. For sale by H. B. Corbtan, druggist, 137 and 128 North Queen street, Lancaster.

You Can Depend On It. "For severe toothache and neuralgia of the coal I need Thomas" Edectric Oil. This is cerainly the best thing I ever knew for relief of almof any sind. The house is never without it, "Mrs. A. M. Frank, I., W. Tapper street, Buf. alo, N. Y. For sale by H. B. Coehran, druggist, 37 and 139 North Oncen street, Lancaster.

The Resurrection of Lararus The Resurrection of Lararus Was a miraculous operation. No one thinks of raising the dead these times, though some desperately close to death's door have been computely restored by Bucdock Blood Billers to genuine and lasting health. For sale by H. Cochran, draggist, 137 and 129 North Queen street, Lancaster.

A Yelling Baby. A Yeiting Baby.

Is something to be avoided. Eables with coids, bables with croup, bables with scales, burns, bites, aches, sprains, or pains are bound to become noisy tenants of the household. Dr. Thomas Redectric int will cure all these complaints. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggis, 17, and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

A Pleasant Acknowledgment. "Had sour stomach and miserable appetite for months, and grew thin every. I used Burdock Blood Biffers with the most marvelous results; seet spiendid." Mrs. Joseph Johnson, Pitts-surg, Pa. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 37 and 128 North Queen street, Lancasier.

Humbugs! Imposters! Thieves!

Humongs! Imposters: Thieves:
The above are terms applied to the unreliable
ad dishonest. Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil for
liphtheria, catarrh, asthma, rheumatism, and
if aches, sprains, and pains, is not a thing of deeption, but a pleasant and honest remedy. It
is honestly put up, honestly sold, and does what
is claimed for it. For sale by H. B. Cochran,
truggist, 157 and 159 North Queen Street, Lanaster. BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA.

IS the meet effective Pain Destroyer in the world; will meet surely quicken the blood whether taken internally on applied externally, and thereby more certainly RELIEVE PAIN, whether chronic or scale, than any other pain alleviator, and it is warranted double the strength of any similar preparation of the world from the bide, back or howels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache and ALL-ACHES, and is The Great Reliever of Pain. ACHES, and the the strength of the Panacea of the world from the panacea of the temperature of the taken of the panacea at a tumbler of fact water Isweetened, if pre-"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD I am a be in every family. A teaspoonful of the Panacea in a tumbler of het water [sweetened, if pre-terred,] taken at bedtime, will BREAK UP A COLD. E cents a bottle.

Four-Fifths.

Of our American people are afflicted with sick headache in either its nervous, bilious or congestive forms, caused by irregular habits, high living, etc., and no remedy has ever conquered it until itr. Leslie's Special Prescription was discovered. Give it a trial. See advertisement in another column. 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 accruciating pain of cutting tech? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYNUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferor immediately—depend upon it; there is no tastake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regain to the boweis, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best tennae physicians in the United States. Sold everywhere. Eccus a bottle.

CLOTHING HIRSH & BROTHER.

THE LEADERS

OVERCOATS

Style, Quality and Lowness of Price,

HIRSH & BROTHERS.

We pay especial attention to the selection of triumings, material and making of our ever-coats. A new line of Overcoats have been placed in our salesmon, which for diviability and cheapness, have never been equalled in the city of Lancaster.

OVERCOATS FOR DRESS. OVERCOATS FOR BUSINESS. OVERCOATS FOR STORM. OVERCOATS FOR SUNSHINE

OVERCOATS for Mon, Youth, Boys and Chi-A NEW LINE OF

UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, CARDIGAN JACKETS.

Woolen Shirts and Neckwear,

FURT RE-SIVEN

PLEASE CALL.

ONE PRICE

Clothiers and Furnishers,

COR. NORTH QUEEN ST. AND CENTER SQUARE, LANCASTER, PA.

WILLIAMSON & FOSTER.

WILLIAMSON & FOSTER.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

The Public Appreciates

Honest Dollar's Worth

is the reason why we can account for the on tueredented run of customers on Winter Suits & Overcoats

-01116-

CHILDREN, BOYS AND GENTS.

The Public Appreciates

Honest Dollar's Worth

In Buffalo, Worf, Goal and Pinsh Carriage Rober Ladies' For Moffs and Trimoting Capes and Boas. Hats, Caps and Polos

CHILDREN, BOYS AND GENTS.

The Public Appreciates

Honest Dollar's Worth

In Underwear, Neckwear, Winter Hoslery, Flan nel Shirts, Cardigan Jackets, Jumpersand Over alls. Dreas Gloves in plain and ancy colors Kid, Scotch Knit and Clotz, Caster and Buck Driving Gloves; Heavy Buck and Wool Gloves and Mittens for Rowand Men.

The Public Appreciates

Honest Dollar's Worth

And from the continual atteam of enstowers evidently know where to find the Largest Assortment of New Styles in BOOTS AND SHOES,

RUBBER OVERSHOES and GAITERS for Ladies, Misses and Children, Boys and Gents, at the LOWEST PRICES.

WILLIAMSON & FOSTER

32, 34, 36 and 38 East King St.,

LANCASTER, PA. UMBRELLAS.

TYMBRELLAS.

School Teachers,

-WKARE-

HEADQUARTERS

CRAVELEUS OFIDE

LANCASTER AND MILLERSVILLS
R. R.—TIME TABLE.
Cars leave Lancaster for Millersville at 750
300 and 11500 a. m., and 200, 400, 600 and 850 p. m.
Cars leave Millersville for Lancaster at 650
300 and 1000 a. m., and 150, 500, 500 and 750 a. m.

READING & COLUMBIA RAILROAD LANCASTER JOINT LINE R. R.

On and after SUNDAY, NOYEMBER 11, 1800,
TRAINS LEAVE READING
For Columbia and Lancaster at 7.28 a.m., 72, 0
noon and 5,10 p. m.
For Quarryville at 7.28 a.m. and 5,10 p. m.
TRAINS LEAVE COLUMBIA
For Chiefling at 7.20 a.m. and 1200 m.

For Reading at 7.30 a. m., 12.35 and 3.40 p. m., For Lebanon at 12.35 and 3.40 p. m.

For Lebanon at 12 35 and 3.40 p. m.

TRAINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLE

For Lancaster at 5,55 and 7,15 a. m. and 2.35 p. m.

For Reading at 5,25 a. m. and 2.35 p. m.

For Reading at 5,25 a. m. and 2.35 p. m.

LEAVE RING STREET (Lancaster.)

For Reading at 7,35 a. m., 12,45 and 3.60 p. m.

For Lebanon at 6,45 a. m., 12,45 and 3.60 p. m.

For Lebanon at 6,45 a. m., 12,45 and 3.50 p. m.

For Quarryville at 9,35 a. m., 4,55 and 3.50 p. m.

For Reading at 7,45 a. m., 12,55 and 3.55 p. m.

For Lebanon at 6,45 a. m., 12,55 and 3.55 p. m.

For Lebanon at 6,45 a. m., 12,55 and 3.55 p. m.

For Lebanon at 6,45 a. m., 12,55 and 3.55 p. m.

For Lancaster at 7,35 a. m., 1,45 and 8,55 p. m.

For Lancaster at 7,35 a. m., 1,25 and 7,35 p. m.

For Lancaster at 7,35 a. m., 1,23 and 7,35 p. m.

SURDAY TRAIRS.

TRAINS LEAVE READING For Lancaster at 7.30 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 3.50 p. in. For Quarryville at 5:50 p. in. THAINS LEAVE PRINCE ST. (Langaster, For Reading and Lebanon and 8.16 s. m. and 4.04 p. m.

For Quarryville at 5.43 p. m. TRAINS LEAVE LEHANON.
For Lancaster at 7:50 a. m. and 3:45 p. m.
For Quarryville at 2:45 p. m.
For connection at Columbis, Marietta Junction, Lancaster Junction, Manhelm, Reading and Lebanon, see time tables at all stations.

A. M. Wilson, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SCHED ULE.—In effect from June 13, 1808. Trains thave Lawasters and leave and striv at Philadelphia as follows:

Treins trave Lawaren and eave and arrive at Philadelphia as follows:

WESTWARD.

Pacific Express!

News Express!

News Express!

Mail train via Mt. July 1000 miles 255 a. m. 450 a. m. 450 a. m. 150 a. m. 15

burg at \$10 p. m. and arrives at Lancaster at 9.35 p. m.

The Marietta Accommodation leaves Columbia at 6.50 a. m. and reaches Marietta at 6.55. Also, leaves Columbia at 11:45 a. m. and 245 p. m., reaching Marietta at 12:01 and 2:55. Leaves Marietta at 1:55 p. m. and arrives at Columbia at 13:51 also, leaves at 8:25 and arrives at 8:56.

The York Accommodation leaves Marietta at 7:10 and arrives at Lancaster at 8:35 connecting with Harrisburg Express at 8:30 a. m.

The Frederick Accommodation, west, connecting at Lancaster with Fast Line, west, at 2:15 p. m. will run through to Frederick.

The Frederick Accommodation, east, leaves Columbia at 12:25 and reaches Lancaster at 12:55 p. m.

Columbia at 1222 and reaches hancaster at 1226 p.m.

Hanover Accommodation, west, connecting at Lancaster with Niagara Express at 2.50 a.m., will run through to Hanover, daily, except Sunday.

Fast Line, west, on Sunday, when flagged, will stop at Downingtown, Contesville, Parkesburg, Mt. Joy, Elizabethriwn and Middletown, The only trons which run daily. On Sunday the Mail train west runs by way of Columbia.

J. R. WOULD, General Passenger Agent.

CHAS. R. PUGH General Passenger Agent.

ESTABLISHED ISIK

H. W. Almis, W. B. Almis, H. R. Almis,

D. A. ALTICK'S SONS,

(Successors to D. A. Altick & Sons.) Wholesale Manufacturers of

Carriages, Buggies, Phætons, $\rightarrow AND \rightarrow$

McCAULL WAGONS. Nos. 42 and 44 East Orange Street,

LANCASTER, PA. Cor. West Broad any Broughton Sts., SAVANNAH, GA.

A sarge and varied stock will be earlied in both our Especifories, which will be said at the LOWEST PRICES. octiving

STANDARD CARRIAGE WORK.

Edw. Edgerley, CARRIAGE BUILDER

Market Street. Rear of Postoffice, Lancaster, Pa My stock comprises a large variety of the Latest Style Briggies, Photons, Carriages, Mar-ket and Rusiness Wagons, which I offer at the very lowest figures and on the most reasonable terms. very lowest figures and on the most reasonable terms.

I call special attention to a few of my own designs, one of which is the Eig-KELEY CLOSED PRYSICIAN COUPE, which is decidedly the neatest, lightest and most complete Physician's Carriage in the country.

Persons wishing to buy a good, honest and substantial article, should bear in mind that they take no risk in buying my work. Every Carriage turned out in eighteen years a good one—that is the kind of giarrantee I have tooffer the public. All work fully warranted. Please give me a call.

EEP Aliting PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. One set of working especially employed for

One set of that purpose

HROUKHIES. PRUIT CARES.
Where shall I go to buy my fruit cake order? We should suggest WIANT'S GROCERY. In doing so you will find there a large stock of new goods. Seedless Saisins, Citron, Currants, Lemon and Orange Peel, New French Princes, Pure ground spices. Fine Flavoring Extracts, Rose Water, White tlover Honey in one pound caps, theap. Please call at auxx-iyo No. 115 West King Street.

AT BURSK'S. FINE CANNED CORN.

We desire to call altention to our various brands of Canned Corn, some jot which is very SUPERIOR.

The Pride of Maine, Dew Drop and Paris Sugar Corn are our three threst brands, away shead of ordinary corn.

The Winslow comes next; and is known generally by the trade. Then comes Rakor's, Foil & Sons and the Win Penn; these three last are good corn, but the three first are a very Superior Article. Our

Evaporated Sugar Corn, Sold only by us, has no equal. STOCK LIM-ITED. If you want any, secure it soon.

BURSK'S, NO. 17 EAST KING STREET, . LANCASTER, PA. * Telephone Connection.

ROSE BROS. & HARTMAN,

NO. 14 RAST KING STREET,

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS AND GUNNERS.—All persons are hereby for Lancaster countlies, whether inclosed or uninclosed, either for the purpose of shooting or fishing, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all trespassing on said lands of the undersigned after this note.

WM. COLEMAN PEREMAN,
EDWARD C. FEREMAN,
EDWARD C. FEREMAN,
Autorney for E. W. Coleman's hatra

don't know a little more.