He was a tall, slim man and showed a constant tendency to double up and become hor izontal, but a neatly dressed young woman propped him upon the gutter side, when he nelined towards it, and kept his balance by hanging to his arm when he leaned the other way. The walking was a trifle slippery, for an inch of snow had just failen, and the clouds above held more of it that would come down before long. They trave led slowly, and the poor woman seemed nearly exhausted with the labor, but said nothing. As they passed under the electric light her face showed the firm resolution to get that man in proper quarters if it could be done; and his face, if it showed anything, proved that he could not be made to travel much farther. He was simply boozy, heavy, stupid and silent, so that if he fell it would be to sleep and the

pavement at once.

The woman was steering for the broad steps of a church as a good place to "beach the wreck," as her sailor father used to say. With great effort and equal skill she brought the tall and very flexible young man to the steps and permitted him to pile himself there in the dim light of a gasoline lamp over the

way,
She sat down on the steps above him, too depressed to think of the snow, and tooked keenly up and down the street. Four young men were coming along on the other side, with a heavy tramp in time to songs of more

As they passed they took pains to spread the surprising news that a certain Mary had a little lamb that emitted a "bah" out of proportions to its size.

The "bab" was thundered out at the very

strongest pitch of four healthy pairs of lungs, and sounded so much like a savage war cry that the line that followed: "Aln't I glad to get out of the wilderness," did not seem inappropriate.

They passed around a distant corner and all

as quiet. There was a sound within the church, the door opened and a man stepped out with a broom. As he came down the sidewalk h caught a glance of the woman's eye, saw the man at her feet, and grasped the situation. "Hard luck, but yo'll have to move burn," be said; "there's service here to night,"

"Four squares," in a whisper.
"I'll get ye a policeman to take him home,"

said the man.

"No you won't, he'd jall him," said the quick voice of the woman now strong enough. "See here! this is my husband and I've got to get him home if he has treated me hard, and I don't care how hard it is if I can only get him home. Now you lister, and I'll tell you a straight true story. Folks said it'ud be this way when I married him, but I thought it wouldn't, and if it would, why I allowed I could just leave him and go back to my I could just leave him and go back to my father. But I can't. If he does drink and come home late and beat me I just got to stand it, cause I won't leave him if he does leave me." The flushed face and the sob now and then were very pathetic. The man was forced to listen and his curiosity was awakened. He had often add that he did not see why women would live with worthless husbands; could have no patience with a woman who had so little spirit as to stay with a man who got drunk and beat her. Now here was a case in point. "Why do you stay with him?" Why don't

you go home to your father?" he asked.
She saw a chance to gain a friend.
"We were married two years ago and the
first year all went right, then there was the strike at the mills, and Will be got to drink in and come in late nights and then he began to and come in late nights and then he began to get quarrelsome and to hit me and carry on wild—but only when he was drunk. He was sorry when he was seder. Last Monday night he came home and I saw he had been drinking, and he hadn't given me a cent of his pay that he got on Saturday, and I didn't like to ask him when he wasn't sober, but I hadn't more than six cents in the house, and nothing for the child to set. Achouse, and nothing for the child to eat. An he said he hadn't no more money for me an' I must look out for myself, cause I'll own that I had provoked him to it by telling him that I'd ge home when he was beatin' me on Saturday, cause he had no call to do it, but he was drunk and I hadn't ought to have said it. Then he went away, and I was they engry with him, cause he didn't care if little dobble was starvin' that I just let him go. And after had gone awhile I could not stand it, for Pated him back, whatever he did, And the F ghbors hay did what they could for me, 4. I could not bring myself to go borne and give him up, and I waited and waited for him and did not think it could be that he would go away and leave me and the baby that way. And I got a letter from my father, as he had heard how Will had been carrying on and wanted me to come home, but seemed as if I could not do it without a tryin'

seemed as if I could not do it without a tryin'
my best to find him, if he did beat me, for he
was dronk, an' he's a kind man when he's
sober. An' I thought he was too 'shamed of
himself to come back, an' he'd just go on and
drink hisself to death if I did not find him
and bring him home. So I went and told it
all to the bosses at his mill, and they loaned
me money for to come to hancaster cause his
"buddy" " gaid he'd bought a ticket for Lancaster. An I'm hom heart heart and cannot be caster. An'T ve been here all day and only found him an hour age, but he didn't want to see me because he was drunk. Now if he goes to the station house it'll all be for nothin'. I wanted to get him to a hoarding house where I have told "the missus" about him, but it's too far." She came to a dead stop, trembing with

the memory of what she had gone through, and the fear that her worthless husband might at last escape her. Yet her only thought had been that she had provoked him to it by threatening to go home because he had beaten her!

had beaten her?

Ho! you philosophers and posts who sing and talk of affection and devotion, what was this? Blind, footish weakness you may call it—the man was a brute, and the woman should have left him. So you say, with your parrow human judgment, and perhaps you are right; but if there is anything more beautiful, noble, and strong on earth than the blind devotion of this woman it must be

beyond our powers of appreciation.

The sexton leaned upon his broom, and the woman leaned against the iron railing of the steps. She was still young, and she had been pretty, but hard work had told. There could be no doubt about the truth of her store

could be no doubt about the truth of her story in every detail, simply from the manner of teiling it and the clear light of her eyes, "What can I do?" said the sexton.

She had been thinking to some purpose "Let him sleep in the church!"

"Couldn't think of it," said the horrified sexton. "Let a drunken man sleep in the church! Why, what do you take me for ""

"I take you to be a man as ought to know · I take you to be a man as ought to know that churches is made to save them as has gone wrong," she replied with spirit, " and it my hosband can got in there an' sleep it off maybe he'll be in a frame of mind when he wakes that a sermon will do him good."
"But this is New Year's eve, and the services are at midnight."

Silence.
"I'll get him some strong collect and try and brace him up to sit through i', he's not so much drunk now as worn out with a week

of a sprea."

The objections of the sexton were many and strong, but the solving voice was too much for him, and he finally helped to get Will on his feet and into the church vesti-bule. He would not take him any farther, Then he left them and went out to sweep the

She had not thought of the cold, but now that she was in the warm church, found the heat grateful, and sat down on the gallery stairs close to a register. Soon she was going back to thought a lew short years, and the steps in the gloomy hall were the stone steps of the sunny quay of Dover, and a bright, young English sailor was sitting at her feet. She watched the white sails far down the channel in line with the white face of the chalk chil. He had been talking of the hard life of fishermen and their wives in these times, and saying he hadn't the heart to ask times, and saying he bath't the heart to ask her to marry bim "and face such misery as Leddy Browne and his wife had." She had been out with the boats many a time and knew the work and its peril. She had seen many a bright young lass like Teddy Browne's wife, grow careworn and sail with the stoady toil and loose hope and spirit together.

Then the line of the cilff was broken by a thin black line with another of smoke above it; a steamer of the German line from America. Perhaps some who went out as America. Perhaps some who went out as emigrants a score of years ago were returning with wealth and good cheer to see their friends in the fatherland. A thought came and was spoken, as all her thoughts were, without a second thinking,—"Oh, Will! if you and me could get over the ocean?" ifer father and brother caught the emigration lever from Will, and planned to go to farming in Virginia. All worked bravely for a saumner. They had a merry wedding and a sad but hopeful farewell when they left old Dover in the early winter. Rates were cheeper and they had agreed to pass the winter in New York and learn the ways of the country. They found work and did well at first, and in the early spring the rest of the family went to work the Virginia farm on shares, and Will got a place in a Pennsylvania factory. He was a strong man with a good level head, and made good wages, but could not stand prosperity, rejoic-ing too often; with whisky accompanients. Here be was at her feet a helpless wick of his former self—the cherrie saller lad of

his former self—the cherrie sailor ind

his former self—the cherrie sallor lad of Dover.

The sexton looked in. "You had better try to do something for him." The town clock was striking cloven. "I will bring you the coffee," he said and disappeared.

She turned up the dim gas light a little, and took a critical survey of the sleeping William. She turned up his coat collar and buttened it close, but made no other attempts at improvement. He was to muchy all over. buttoned it close, but made no other attempts at improvement. He was so muddy all over, so battered and tramplike, that nothing could be done to make him look respectable. She only hoped he would sit quietly through the service, and further her thoughts did not wander. The sexton came back in a little while with the coffee, and she thanked him so fervently that he let lithe kicking himself for not having done more for her. He get Will on his feet and put him in a corner pew against the wall, where he made him sit tolt upright and astonished his internal economy with a deluga of het coffee. Then he brought a tin basin of water, and a towel from somewhere, and together they som had the boozy man so wide awake that he actually began to wonder what all this meant and where on

earth he was.

Then the sexton left to light up the church.
The woman told her husband to sit still, that if they made a noise they would have to leave, and it was cold outside. His drowsy brain had enough to do to grapple that fact, and while he sat blinking like an owl, and trying feebly to reason out where he was and what for, the people began to come in slowly and take their places. They came in cheerfully, but with due reverence, for this was the night of all the year when they framed their best resolves, and turned over their best new leaves. Devout old men and women who had learned their own weak-ness, and voung whose and voung men and women who ness, and young men and women whose glory is their strength and beauty and whose

wonder what all this meant and where or

hope is more glorious still.

The bustle and whispering ceased. The chergynan entered and took his place. But few had noticed the man in the corner, who eaned his head against the wall and stared stupidiy at the crowd.

The wife was lost in reverie again, thinking of the last New Year's Eve in England before

Will and she were married.

She took a book that was offered and made She took a book that was offered and made a pretense of singing, but kept an eye on Will, whose eyes were closed. Her thoughts were far away when the minister was speaking, and among her childbood friends, but now and then she found that they chimed in with what he said. At last she was thinking of an old man she knew and of his strange faith in the power of prayer, when she found that the preacher was urging this very thing upon his people. He said their firmest reso-lutions would be weak without the sap-sudden! strong and clear came the voices of the choir, and the whole crowd rose together to hall the bright new year with a hopeful and a thankful hymn. This is this old Moravian way of welcoming the New Year. Between the verses were heard the clocks all chloning twelve.

She sang with all her soul, and prayed with all of it in the prayer that followed, but was startled, as by a message from heaven, when a voice beside her said "amon!" Did ever a New Year's vigit have so happy an end as that. The wreck in the corner was still a wreck in appearance, but it was afleat again and the leaks were stopped. F.

BING BULES

Hoops of Gold and Settings That Will Be Fash tonable. The ancients attributed marvelous properica to many of the precious stones beside the opals. A particular stone was regarded as sacred to each month of the year, a meaning or language was given to each, and it was

supposed that good luck and prosperity would be insured to those who were constantly the stone belonging to the month in which they were born. It is still customary among lovers and friends to notice the significance attached to the various stones in making birthday, engagement and wedding pres The stones are sacred to the different

months, and the language of each is as folevery engagement. February, amethyst; a preventive against

violent passions.

March, bloodstone; courage, wisdom and March, bloodstone; firmness in affliction. April, diamond; denotes faith, innocence and virginity.
May, emerald; discovers talse friends and

June, agate; insures long life, health and July, ruby; discovers poisons and corrects August, sardonyx; insures conjugal felic

eptember, supphire: frees from enchant September, sapphire; frees from enchant-mentand denotes repentance.

October, opal; denotes hope and sharpens the sight and faith of the possessor.

November, topag; fidelity and friendship, and prevents bad dreams.

Descentier, turquoise; gives success; espe-cially in love.

Among other stones the moonstone protects from barn and danger. The helicitors of

Among other stones the mountaine protects from barm and danger; the heliotrope or bloodstone enables one to walk invisible; the year! is an emblem of purity, and gives clear-ness to mental and physical sight, and the cat's eye enriches the wearer.

bric a Brac and Furniture Auctions. hington Gessip in St. Louis Globe Demograt

In auction sales Washington has a specialty not only sales of second-band furniture in de serted houses and at street corners on Satur day mornings, but hardly a week goes by without there being book auctions, sales of silverware, Turkish rugs, Chinese and Japanese porcelains and oriental goods. Good prices are seldom realized and one wonder intimally why they keep on bringing stogs here. One wonders, too, what bethings here. One wonders, too, what be-comes of all these ornamental things and how they get swallowed up in a city, where the regular trade has the support that it has. It might be expected that half the houses in town would be so many museums of oriental rugs, curtains, brassware, lacquer, porcelatu and embroideries; but they are not, and fu-

sold at auction a collection of Japanese ar works and curios that had taken him years to collect. Fortunately the law had allowed him to bring them home free of duty, but the choicest things he had went for a song, and the whole collection brought hardly

and the whole collection brought hardly more than it had originally cost him.

Now another private collection is announced for sale, this time one made in Europe by a widow, who came to Washington a few years ago and settled herself and two daughters in a particularly luxurious way. Society never took the family up, although they lived and entertained on a great scale of extravagance. The stories of the extraordinary conduct of the daughters at a summer resort, and the rumor that the widow was a lobbylst, soon left them with their own kind and set, although one daughter of quilot taste married well and left the ter of quiet taste married well and left the home. Of late the display has been reduced greatly, and the significant announcement is now made that the wonderful collection of bric-a-brac will be disposed of at a private sale at the house. Women who have heard of the exquisite things that the house con-tained rather hesitate about going there, and more decidedly object to letting their husbands go, especially if they are legislators with votes.

WHAT WILL IT MATTER? Oh! Fate is cruel and fate is cold, And only giveth a grave at last, And what is glory, or love, or gold When this brief hour is overpast!

What doth it matter us how we live What doth it matter us how we die What can all of the future give When under the grassy clods we lie

What will it matter to you or me-Insensate there in immortal calm — Waether our funeral dirge shall be

What will it matter us then, I say, Or begged a pittance from door to door : Wrat will it matter us then if we

Kept our garments from things impure, cattered our gold with a glad hand free And walked in the strength of our worth a Or whether we wallowed in Bes and lust

And washed our hands in the blood of mea, And proved a traitor to every trust What will it matter unto us then? Whether our friends were false or true

Whether our foes were strong or weak, What will it matter to me or you,
Atterour candle is out? Oh, speak!

-From the New York Mercury. STONE MEETING-HOUSES.

THE ANCIENT STRUCTURES OVER I INE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

An Interesting sketch of Them - Their Appea ance When in Use by the Ploneers of That Section and the Improvements Made Since. The Home of the Welter

BY PROP. WM. M. NEVIN, D. D. LL. D. Up till near the middle of the present con tury most of these venerable, old stone buildings were allowed to be left standing in their original simplicity without having had any odern innovations made upon them; at which time, also, one of them, under its pecutar circumstances, distinct from all the rest was silently waiting its already pronounced and soon to be accomplished doom. After this, however, these sacred houses remaining all save one, were subjected to continual alterations and amendments, seriously affecting, and at last utterly subverting and changing whole internal arrangements and exter-spects. Those tall, upright pows, kindly their whole internal arrangements and exter-nal aspects. Those tall, upright pews, kindly supporters of the reverent worshippers stand-ing erect in them during the time of prayer, on which to rest their arms, were now sup-planted by those of a costlier sort, of choicer, polished wood, with lower backs and fronts, for the better accommodation of such as pre-fer the letter accommodation of such as preferred, while engaged in prayer, to remain seated in their pews, leaning their heads for ward, and resting them devouity on the subordinated summits of these; and for those grand old pulpits, round and narrow, fastened and confirmed high up against the wall, have long since been substituted by others of far wider dimensions, open all around, and placed so low as to have their exposed broad bases brought down to be completely on a leve with the tops of the pews, and the preacher's desk to be a little elevated above the heads o the people. The durable old walls, to be sure sustaining these edifices, like the worshippers themselves in their orthodoxy, are still re maining from and steadtast, but so entirely renovated, remodeled and overwrought have these structures been all save one utterly unrecognizable. The windows in all of them, save of one, have been narrowed and clong ated, set with immense panes of glass, tal and broad, some of them richly stained and embellished, with names inserted, the presentations of devoted relatives and friends, to serve as lasting and beautiful memorials of the excellent and worth and piety of some lamented or perhaps still surviving person-ages of the congregation. From the main entrances of some of these houses have vesti bules of stone been extended outward, and in the walls of others have wide recesses been made for the proper accommodation of the organs latterly introduced, or for the pulpits

set back, and large apartments have been superadded to many for the purpose of hold-ing in their rooms lectures, Sabbath schools, and prayermeetings.

To the main edifice of that one of two stories in Carlisle, besides its wholesale internal renovation, several times repeated, has been superadded a large apartment of hewn stone of the same height, surmounted on the western side by a lotty tower suitable to the whole structure; and that once venerable, consecrated old meeting house of blue limestone, so long revered, which tops the hill, overlooking, on the northern side the town of Newville, and, on the southern side, the gently-flowing Green Spring, from which it takes its name, with the gravpard between has laterly been utterly disguised, and robbed of its antiquity by having cast over it a new coating or dis-coloration of universal white, extended also over the large apartment of brick of later con-struction annexed to it, for having held in it Sabbath schools, prayermeetings and other religious assemblies; whereby, to be sure, these two buildings of different ages, but now of the same color, have thus been made out-wardly to correspond and assume the appear-ance of one completely consolidated and estab-lished whole.

Indeed, so wholly transformed have these old meetings houses been in the course of years, that they are no longer known as such, but are now very appropriately denominated churches, and all that is wanting in the way of fully modernizing them is to have them topped out with lofty steeples, containing bells, to the attainment of which some of them ndeed seem already to be aspiring, thus to make them stand on a par, in outward show and importance, with any of the proudest churches of other denominations, or even of a few, of later date, of their own, to be seen towering aloft in any of the neighboring towns

or villages.

The only remaining meeting house that is left without having any modern innovations made upon it down to the present time, is that of Rocky Spring. It is located some four or five miles northeasterly from Chambers-burg on an isolated limestone ridge cropping out from a stretch of slate land, extending all extremest northern end, is gushing forth from its rocky source an exuberant font, from which this meeting house derives its name. Strange enough, as it may seem, however, this alone of all the meeting houses of the springs is the only one not constructed of stone; for when the time had come for the ilding of such, generally to supersede those of wood, as there was no supply of this solid material to be met with in the whole state land country around, and as to take it from the sacred hill in which were deposited the revered remains of their forefathers, who had held it for their place of worship during the whole colonial times, would have been deemed by their plous descendants, beside destroying the symmetry of the hill itself, i barbarous and sacrilegious act, it was resolved by them to have their building constructed, saving a stone foundation, wholly of brick, more easily to be conveyed from abroad, or perhaps furnished them ready at hand from some kiln erected and burnt in their immediate neighborhood.

diste neighborhood.

This meeting house, though only of one story and without a gallery, was very ample and commodious, being capable of having seated within its long and high-backed pews seated within its long and high-backed pews a great many people, gathered from a wide extent of territory. Having been built, too, soon after the Revolution, these people were still somewhat affected by the modes and fashions of its warlike times: not so much those of them arriving from the country, who were still remaining plain enough in their dress and unassuming in their manners, as were more expectably those of them coming were more especially those of them comin out from the town, many of whom had been officers in the army, still wearing their regi-mentals in part, and retaining a stately, marthat sort of bearing, which some of them were nothing loth to showing off to advantage be-fore the assembled multitude. Thus, for in-stance, we are told, a certain colonel, on arriving on the grounds urging his mettled steeds, would sometimes be pleased to be borne in his handsome vehicle, open on all sides, some two or three times around the meeting house, perhaps still that wood, to be seen of all in his half-military costume, before handing over the reins to his attendant; and alighting from it, reverently removing from his powdered head with its long platted one or shorter pigtall behind, his three-cornered or lofty cocked hat, he proceeded thence with this in hand, in a suitable, solemo, and

dignified manner to enter the sanctuary.

When, however, at the beginning of the present century, amid the romantic clump of cedars, within the immediate vicinity of Chambersburg, on the Failing Spring, in place of its preceding structure of wood, had been erected a more commodious meetinghouse of stone, many of the gentlefolks of th town, more aristocratical in manners and stylish in costume, and more indulgent to their own case and comfert, preferred to take their pews and assume their regular sittings on the Sabbath to this more convenient and on the Sabbath in this more convenient and suitable house of worship. Owing to which, and to the continual emigration, out of the Vailey to the far West, of many of the Scotch-litsb, succeeded by the coming in of many tierman settlers, mostly Lutheran or Re-formed, and to the erection besides of other houses of worship in the neighboring towns and villages, there was a gradual falling of and villages, there was a gradual failing off in attendance from that venerable, rural, old meeting-house of Rocky Spring; which de-crease has continued ever since, even down to the present time, so that now it is having religious services held in it only occasionally but while regretting this, we are yet pleased to be able to state that, during all the while of its declension in members, it has been re or its deciension in members, it has been re-ceiving no modern innovations or improve-ments, so that now, barring the material of which it is built, it remains for us a sad and solemn, to be sure, but yet highly valued memorial, and piously to-be-preserved reiic and exponent of what those old stone meet-ing houses were wont to be, inside and out, during their former, simpler, but far happier times. during their former, simpler, btu far happier times.

One other meeting-house was there, besides, which, up to the time of its demolition, had likewise received no modern innovations or improvements. This was that of Middle Spring which stood sequestered and slone, some two or three miles below Shippensburg, on a little eminence among its oaks, overlooking the gentic stream from which it had taken its name. Of all the meeting-houses of the valley it was one of the largest, or two stories in hight, substantially built, being designed to stand for agea. Soon after its erection, however, unfortunately were observed in its hinder wail, directly opposite the pulpit maids, a slight outward bulge, scarcely noticeable, and a small dehiscent crevice in one of its corners, owing no doubt, to a little sinking of the foundation underneath; and although there had followed, for the whole sixty-six years, during which this house had continued to be standing, no increase whatever of these defects, and this wall seemed now to be most firmly established on its foundation, yet, as on the Sabbath days, before the morning service, or during the intermission at noon, some two or there dismal, prying, and overly officious persons were sometimes to be seen standing persons were sometimes to be seen standing behind this defective wall apparently scru-tinizing it and commenting on its weakness and instability, thus, from observing their demeanor, was a feeling of district and dan-ger gradually diffused and keptalive throughger gradually diffused and kept alive through-out the whole congregation, its members gen-erelly being made to apprehend that this wall, its buige and crevice gradually increas-ing, as they fals ely imagined, would on some future fatal day of special solemnity, when the house would be densely crowded, sud-denly be giving way and come tumbling down with a crash, bearing along with it to inevitable destruction, not only the minister in his pulpit, closely attached to it, which in his pulpit, closely attached to it, which would be bad enough, but from its falling partially in upon them, a goodly portion of the whole assembled multitude besides.

And as there had been, moreover, a continued failing away of its membership from causes somewhat similar to those which at the same were bringing about a like decrease in that of Rocky Spring, it was finally re-solved to have this old meeting-house of stone taken down and another of brick, of a smaller and more sultable size, erected in Within the contines of the wide district

from which this meeting-house received its worshipars, on the state-land side of the vast valley, remotely situated, it was the happy lot of the present writer to have had the home of his earliest days; but afterwards, in pursuit of his regular calling, he was thrown for asunder from it, and made to reside suc ively at different places. Yet on such casual returns to the old neighborhood as were allowed him, "few and far between," it was always his wont to make at each time a pious pilgrimage to this sacred house of worship to do it proper reverence and homage.

AUSTIN CORBIN.



The New President of the Philadelphia and

Reading Ratiroad Company.

The American steamship project which is now being agitated, allows of much diversity of opinion for and against the enterprise Austin Corbin speaks very favorably of the project, and says "it is simply a question whether we shall or shall not have American ships to take a share of the enormous ocean traffic to and from this country, or whether we shall continue in the future as in the past, to leave to foreigners the whole of this magnificent business which naturally and properly belongs to ourselves." Mr. Austin Corbin is the Reading railroad's new president, and has already adopted reforms and redirections in the management of that road which encourages hope in the minds of the stock and bond holders that their investments will not be total losses. Austin Corbin is a native of New Hampshire, baving been born in Meriden, Sullivan county, in that state, about seventy years ago. His father was a lawyer with a small practice, and after he had given his son an academic education, he left him rely upon humself for his law studies. Like many another great and suc-cessful man, he taught school for a white, and out of his earnings as a pelagogue he saved enough money to pay for a course in the Harvard law echool. He graduated with high honors, and began the practice of his profession at Newport, Bhode Island. He soon perceived that the West afforded him better opportunities for advancement, blm better opportunities for advancement, and he went to Davenport, fewa, intending to practice law there. He soon saw there were great opportunities for making money through loans to Western farmers, and pro-curing capital from New Hampshire friends, he engaged in the business very successfully. He became interested in railroading, and in 1881, unsuspected by any one, secured from the hands of Messrs. Frexel and Morgan controlling interest in the Long Island rall-road system. He also became largely inter-ested in the L. B. & W. rallroad, of which he is at present president. For years he has been interested in a scheme for rapid trans-Atlantic travel, and believes that steamers can be built which will run from the ter minus of the Long Island railroad at Mon-tauk Point to England in six days, Mr. Corbin has made his way from poverty up to his position as owner of \$2,000,000, and still he works hard and will have to work hard as Reading's president.

MARKIAGE IN CHINA.

Life's Flower, Love, as Found in the Flowers From the Brooklyn Citien

"A Chinese love letter? Have I any old fashioned Chinese love letters in my trunk? Have I a gilt-edged Chinese billetdoux with a monogram like a crow's track? There was never a love fetter written in Chinese. No Chinese maiden over penned a billet donx or sent a valentine."

Rather sadly was this said by a comantic young Chinaman, Mr. Hong Wing, who is noted among the Chinese for the skill with which he plays on the mandelin.

"In China," continued be, "a man never sees his wite until he is wedded to her for life, and sometimes he does not see her then, for she may refuse to remove her veil until three days have etapsed after the wedding. If he doesn't like her he cannot get a divorce, but he may marry another wife, and then another and another, until he has gone through the billindfold lottery often enough to get one that suits hun. Some of these to get one that suits him. Some of these Chinese Crosuses have hundreds of wives. There was an old bachelor who took it into his head to get married one winter, and he married 230 wives before he got through. The last wife is the favorite, but the first one is the boss."

'If a man never sees his wife before their wedding, how does he make love to her?"
"He doesn't make love to her. His mother arranges the match, and his future mother-inlaw makes love to him. It is a sour court-ship. Children are formally engaged to other children that they have never seen at the tender age of 9 or 10, and after an en-gagement of 10 or 12 years they get married."

"Does a Chinaman ever marry his cousin?"
"No; a marriage of cousins was never heard of in China. A man may no more marry his cousin in China, than in England a man may marry his deceased wife's sister. You talk about your old families here, and your oldest families are only five generations old. In China families are seventy five and eighty generations old, and every membe has a complete record of his ancestors for al these generations. The remotest kinship prevents marriages in China, and if two families have the faintest imaginable kinship seventy-five generations back their children cannot marry."

"What are the most common families in

your country?" "The Chers, the Wongs and the Lees.
The Chers are the Smiths of China, the
Wongs are the Joneses and the Lees are the
Brownes. A Mr. Chen would marry a Miss
Wong, but he wouldn't marry a Miss Chen,
Perhaps that is the reason why the old folks
make the matches. It prevents the Chers

make the matches. It prevents the Chens from falling in love with one another." "Are the Chinese ladies cultivated?"

"To a Chinese lady ?"

"To a Chinese lady?"

"No: to an American. I came to this country when a boy 11 years old. Though I was 2,000 miles from China, my mother betrothed me to a little Chinese girl I had never seen. My mother used to write to me how small her feet were and how pretty she was, and what a beautiful cat-like nose she had. When I was 20 years old mother sent me a letter saying I was old enough to get married and must come back to China and marry the girl."

"What did you think about it?"

"I thought I was old enough, and so fell heels over one in love with an American girl in Nevada, and married her. We had our pictures taken, and I sent one to my mother together with an account of the wedding.

pictures taken, and I sent one to my mother together with an account of the wedding, which I translated from an American newspaper into Chinese."

"What happened?"

"The next thing I knew my uncle and four cousins came on to the United States and had me arrested for bigany. I was taken before a court and tried. My uncle went on the stand and worse that I had. went on the stand and swore that I had a wife in China." "What did you do then?"

"I thought I was in a box, as you Americans say. The judge asked the witnesses how old I was when I left China. They replied that my mother had picked her out for me, and that, in Chinese law, was the same as and that, in Chinese law, was the same as marriage. The judge said that they didn't have any Chinese statutes in this country, and my uncle innocently replied that he would send to China for some. Everybody in the court laughed, and, as I-lived in the town ever since I came to America, all knew that I had left China a little boy, so the jury acquitted me. My uncle told the judge that he would be beheaded when he went back to he would be beneaded when he went one to China, which was a monstrous fib with which he intended to scare the judge. I have never been back to China, and suppose the little girl whom I never saw is a grass widow. Poor child!"

SHE CAME AND WEST. She came and went, as comes and goes The dewdrop on the morning rose, Or as the tender lights that die At shat of day along the sky. Her coming made the dawn more bright. Her going brought the sembre night. Her coming made the bloseoms shine, Her going made them droop and pine Where er her twinkling feet did pass, Beneath them greener grew the grass; The song birds ruffed their small throats To swell for her their highest notes! But when she went the blushing day Sank into stience chill and gray, The dark its sable vans unfuried, And sudden night possessed the world. O, fond desires that wake in vain! She ne'er will come to us again: And now, like vanished performs sweet, Her memory grows more vague and fleet, And we rejoice that morn by morn The sad old world seems less forlorn, Since once so bright a vision came To touch our lives with heavenly flame, And show to our bewildered eyes

What beauty dwells in paradise. -James B. Kenyon in the Century.

Lite seems hardly worth the living to-day to many a tired, unhappy discouraged woman who is suffering from chronic female weakness for which she has been able to find no relief. But there is a certain cure for all the painful complaints to which the weaker sex is liable. We refer to Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" to the virtues of which thousands of women can testify. As a tonic and nervine it is unsurpassed. All druggists, W.S.w.

You Have a Perfect Kight, When you demand a Benson's Capcine Plaster of a druggist, to expect to receive one. Yet there are, we regret to say, a few druggists of the Cheap John variety who will try to pe suade you to accept some worthless substitut with a similar sounding name, such as "Capsicine," "Capsicum," "Capsicine," "Capsicine," etc., prelixed sometimes with the name "Burton "or "Benton." Cheap John will offer you one of those wretched imitations for half the price of the genuine, as he can well afford to do, its real value being nothing, and its cost but little more. Benson's are the only porous plasters that can be depended upon to cure every aliment subject to external treatment. They are prompt sure and thorough. Protect your self against deception by buying it reliable druggists only. The genuine bears the "Three Seals" trade-mark and has the word "Capcine" cut in the centre. with a similar sounding name, such as " Capsi-

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.

JUST AS GOOD. Don't allow anyone to make you believe any other romedy is just as good for sick headache as Dr. Lestie's Special Prescription, for it is not true. This is the only remedy in the world that strikes at the root of the disease and drives it

out. Give it a trial. SHILOR'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Broachitis. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 137 North

The Population of Lancaster

Is about 30,000, and we would say at least one-iff are troubled with some affection of the area and Lungs, as those complaints are ac-ording to statistics more numerous than hers. We would advise all not to neglect the opportunity to call on us and get a bottle of Kemp's Raisam for the Throat and Lungs. Pric So cents and El. Trial size free. Respectfull H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 North Queen stree

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

A Sad Mistortane

A Sad all:fortune.

Is to raise a nice family of boys and girls and then have them carried into an early grave by that terrible disease Consumption. Heed the warning and check it in its first stages by the prompt use of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, warranted to cure and relieve all cases. Price 50c. and 4i. For sale by H. B. Cochum, druggist, No. 137 North Queen street.

Trial size free.

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

Active, Pushing and Rehable.

H. B. Cochran, Druggist, 157 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa, can always be relied upon to carry in stock the purest and best goods, and sustain the reputation of being active, 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 care any and every affection of throat, lungs, and chest, and in order to prove our claim, we ask you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free.

(1) Active, Pushing and Reliable

SLEEP LESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shilon's Care is the remedy for you. 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, Electric 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 medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Br. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Ritters. We guarantee them always. Sold by H. R. Cochran, Druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, han caster, Ph. (1) Wonderful Cures, MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the exeruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOUTHING SYEUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not be reasonable. there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and reiter 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 temale physicians in the United States. Soid everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

May all the states and it is the prescription of the oldest and best temale physicians in the United States.

KIDNEY TROUBLES. A Case of Many Years Standing Cured With Six Bottles, in a Man 90 Years of Age, ALLESTOWS, Pa., May 8, 1888, DANDSLION BITTERS CO.—Gents: 1 had been troubled with my kidneys for a number of years,

used almost everything without much benefit intil I tried Dandelion litters. I used six bot-tles 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 afflicte to this way. JACOB MUSCHLITZ. ebi0-3mdTu,Th,8 BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA.

Is the most effective Pain Destroyer in the world:
Will most surely quicken the blood whether
taken internally or applied externally, and
thereby more certainly RELIEVE PAIN,
whether chronic or acute, than any other pain
alleviator, and it is warranted double the
strength of any similar preparation.
It curse pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore
Throat, Rheumatism, Toothachs and All.
ACHES, and is The Great Relever of Pain.
"BEGWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" should
be in every family. A teaspoonful of the Panacea "Are the Chinese ladies cultivated?"

"Oh, yes; they can read, and write, and draw, paint and embroider. They never go out on the street with their husbands. If a Chinese man and woman were to walk on the street arm-in-arm in their country as American men and women do, they would be mobbed. The women stay indoors. If they wish to visit their mothers they take

A THLOPHOBOS FOR RHEUMATISM.

## From Life to Death

painful and the most dangerous of any to which human kind is liable. They fly from one par to another without a moment's warning, and intuients and other outward applications are in themselves dangerous because they are liable to drive the disease to some vital organ and cause instant death. Kheumatism and neuralgis are diseases of the blood, and can only be reached by a remedy which will drive from the blood the dangerous acids. Such a remedy is Athlophoros. It has been thoroughly tested, and is

In answer to your request to know what your Athlophoros has done for me, I will say it has done wouderful work. I have suffered from theumatism for eighteen years, more or less, and and sometimes not able to put any clothes on or eat alone. I took all kinds, doctored with a good many doctors, but nothing did me any good, I was getting worse instead of better. I read your advertisement in the "Democrat" and "Sentinel" papers of Lewistown I have taken in all four bottles. I feel no pain. I was drawn crooked, but new 1 am straight once more. Thank you far the good it done me. Athlophoros is the medicine

PHILIP BARASTER, Your medicine has cured me of neuralgia. fuffered with it for three days, and it gave me to stant relief WM. F. KINCH.

Palmyra, N. Y., August 19, 1886, I used one bottle of Athlephoros for neuralgia after being laid up eight weeks. The result was very satisfactory.

R. S. EDDY,

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athiophoros Fills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athiophoros Co., No. 112 Wall street, New York, will send either (car-riage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is \$1.00 per bottle for Athiophoros and 50c. for

For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, in-digestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, &c., Athlophoros Pills are unequaled, jan5-1 wood

CAPCINE PLASTERS.

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WINTER EXPOSURE CAUSES COUGHS, Colds. Pleurisy. Rheumatism, Pneumonia Neuralgis, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache and other animents, for which Benson's Capeine Plasters are admitted to be the best remedy known. They relieve and cure in a tew hours, when no other application is of the least benefit Endorsed by 5 601 physicians and droggisis. Beware of initations under similar sounding names, such as "Capsicians" "Capsicine." Ass rol Bernos's And Take No Grusse. Examine carefully when you buy. All druggists.

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A BOOK, "Volina," by leading physicians, telling how to treat diseases at HOME, mailed, together with a set of handsome cards by new Heitotype process, on receipt of 10 cents.

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PURE BARLEY

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Warranted to eradicate completely and in a short time, the most obdurate corns, hard or soft, without pain. Sold by Geo. W. Huil, Chas. A. Locher, John R. Kaufiman, Dr. Win. Worm-ley, And. G. Frey, Chas. J. Shuinyer, and at BECHTOLD'S DRUG STORK, decl2-lyd No. 69 West Orange St. CURE GUARANTEED.

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AND BRANCHES, AND LEBANOR
LANCASTER JOINT LINE R. R.

On and after SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16, ITRAINS LEAVE READING
FOR Columbia and Lancaster at 1.23 a. m., 1 about and 5.10 p. m.
FOR Columbia and Lancaster at 1.23 a. m., 2 or Quarryville at 1.23 a. m. and 6.10 p. m.
FOR Chickies at 7.23 a. m. and 12.00 m.
TRAINS LEAVE COLUMBIA
FOR Reading at 7.30 a. m., 12.50 and 2.40 p. m.,
TRAINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLE
FOR Lancaster at 5.25 and 7.15 a. m., and 1.55

TRAINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLE
For Lancaster at 2.55 and 7.15 a. m. and 1.55 p. m.
For Lebanon at 2.55 p. m.
LEAVE KING STREET (LANCASTA)
For Lebanon at 2.55 p. m.
LEAVE KING STREET (LANCASTA)
For Lebanon at 4.40 a. m., 12.40 and 3.40 p. m.
For Quarryville at 2.31 a. m., 12.50 and 8.50 p. m.
For Quarryville at 2.31 a. m., 12.50 and 8.50 p. m.
For Guarryville at 3.20 a. m., 12.50 and 8.50 p. m.
For Quarryville at 3.20 a. m., 12.50 and 8.50 p. m.
For Lebanon at 6.47 a. m., 12.50 and 8.50 p. m.
For Lancaster at 7.20 a. m., 12.35 and 7.50 p. m.
For Lancaster at 7.20 a. m., 12.35 and 7.50 p. m.
For Lancaster at 7.20 a. m., 12.35 and 7.50 p. m.
For Lancaster at 7.20 a. m., 12.35 and 7.50 p. m.
For Quarryville at 7.20 a. m.

SURDAY TRAIRS. TRAINS LEAVE BEADING For Quarryville at 4.00 p. m. For Quarryville at 4.00 p. m. TRAINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLE

TRAINS LEAVE KING ST. (Lancaster,)
For Reading and Lebanon at 8.08 a.m. and 3.3

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SCHED

EASTWARD, Lancaster Accom ar.
Columbia Accom.
Seabore Express
Philadelphia Accom.
Sunday Mail

The Marietta Accommodation leaves Columbia at 5:40 a. m. and reaches Marietta at 6:55. Also leaves Columbia at 11:45 a. m. and 2:45 p.m. reaching Marietta at 12:01 and 2:55. Leaves Marietta at 3:50 p.m. and arrives at 5:50. The York Accommodation leaves Marietta at 7:10 and arrives at 1:30 and arrives at 5:50. The York Accommodation leaves Marietta at 7:10 and arrives at Lancaster at 8:50 counsellar with Harrisburg Express at 8:50 a. m. The Frederick Accommodation, west, connecting at Lancaster with Fast Line, west, at 210 p. m., will run through to Frederick, at 210 p. m. Hanover Accommodation, west, connecting at Lancaster with Ningara Express at 2:50 a. m., will run through to Frederick accommodation, west, connecting at Lancaster with Ningara Express at 2:50 a. m., will run through to Hanover, daily, except Sunday.

will rink through to the day, when flagged,
Yast Line, west, on Sunday, when flagged,
will stop at Downingtown, Coatesville, Parker
burg, Mt. Joy, Elizabetht wn and Middletown
i 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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WEATHER STRIP Beats them all. This strip out wears all others. Keeps out the cold. Step rattling of windows. Exclude the dust, Keep out snow and rain. Any one can apply it—no waste or dirt made in applying it. Can be fitted anywhere—no holes to bore, ready for use. It will not spirt, warp or shrink—a cushion strip is the most perfect. At the ctove, Heater and Range Store

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For Quarryville at 550 p. m.
TRAINS LEAVE PRINCE ST. (Lancaster,)
For Reading and Lebanon and 8.16 a. m. and 6.66

p. m.
For Quarryville at 5.43 p. m.
TRAINS LEAVE LEBANON,
For Lancaster at 7.55 a. m. and 5.45 p. m.
For Quarryville at 3.55 p. m.
For connection at Columbia, Marietta Jung
tion, Lancaster Junction, Manheim, Reading
and Lebanon, see time tables at all stations,
A. M. WILSON, Superintendent.

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Western Express... Phila. Express;..... Fast Line; Barrisburg Express.

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Staty Candle-Light; Beals them all. Another Lot of CHEAP GLOBES for Gas and

THE "PERFECTION" METAL MOULDING AND RUBBER CUSHION

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