the state of the s printiple deliver literature and printiple (matter. The choice lies with cornsives. We have the key cur hands; shall we unlock the grate pratory? There is a Wallands, which, like most of the figures, which has been proved in the control of the co

bread, which like most of the figof popular fancy, has a moral in it.

I have a good-for-nothing kind of felwey, having had the luck to offer
the especially well pleasing to God, is
up into heaven. He finds the Althy sitting in something like the best
of a Wallachian peasant's cottage—
is something profoundly pathetic in
a maintenance of the popular imagination,
seed, like the princess in the lairy tale, to
serve its semblance of gold tissue out of
the On being saked what reward he detenance for the good services he has done,
hals, who had always passionately longed
to the owner of a bag-pipe, seeing a haif
the out one lying near some rubbish in a
serve of the room, begs eagerly that it may
be belowed on him. The Lord, with a
led pity at the meanness of his choice,
has him his boon, and Bakala goes back
asert delighted with his prize. With an
infinite possibility within his reach, with the
detection of the seked according to his kind,
all a sordid wish is answered with a gitt

Test there is a choice in books as in friends.

The beautiful wish is answered with a gift would.

The there is a choice in books as in friends, and the missid einks or rises to the level of its habitual society, is subdued, as Shakespeare mays of the dyer's hands, to what it works in. Cato's advice, cam bonis ambula, consort with the good, is quite as good if we extend it to books, for they, too, insensibly give away their own nature to the mind that converses with them. They either beckon upward or drag down. And it is certainly true that the material of thought reacts upon thought itself. Shakespeare himself would have been commonplace had he been pallooked in a thinly shaven vocabulary, and Phidias, had he worked in wax, only an inspired first Jarley. A man is known says the proverb, by the company he keeps, and not only so, but made by it.

Milton makes his fallen angels grow small to enter the infernal council room, but the soul, which God meant to be the specious chamber where high thoughts and generous aspirations might commune together, shrinks and narrows itself to the measure of the measure company that is went to gather there, hatching conspiracles against our better selves. We are ant to wonder at the scholar-

atching conspiracies against our better sives. We are apt to wonder at the scholar-hip of the men of the three centuries ago and at a certain dignity of phrase that char-cterizes them. They were scholars because they did not read so many things as we.

They had iewer books, but these were of the best. Their speech was noble, because they unched with Piutarch and supped with Pisto. We spend as much time over print as they did, but instead of communing with the choice thoughts of choice arisins and unantimed. acies thoughts of choice spirits, and uncon-clously acquiring the grand matter of that apreme society, we diligently inform our-cives and cover the continent with a net-

lead to Rome, so do they likewise lead away from it, and you will find that, in order to understand perfectly and weigh exactly any vital piece of literature, you will be gradually and pleasantly persuaded to excursions and explorations of which you little dreamed when you began, and find yourselves scholars before you are aware. For remember that there is nothing less profitable than scholarship, nor anything more wearisome in the attainment. But the moment you have a definite aim, attention is quickened, the mother of memory, and all that you acquire groups and arranges itself in an order that is lucid, because everywhere and always it is in intelligent relation to a central object of congroups and arranges itself in an order that is in intelligent relation to a central object of constant and growing interest. This method also forces upon us the necessity of thinking, which is, after all, ithe highest result of all education. For what we want is not learning, but knowledge—that is, the power to make learning answer its true end as a quickener of intelligence and a widener of our intellectual sympathies. I do not mean to say that every one is fitted by nature or inclination for a definite course of study, or indeed for serious study in any sense. I am quite willing that these should it browse in a library," as Dr. Johnson called it, to their heart's content. It is perhaps the only way in which time may be profitably wasted. But desultory reading will not make a "full man," as Bacon understood it, of one who has not Johnson's memory, his power of assimilation, and above all, his comprehensive view of the relation of things. "Read not," says Lord Bacon in his essay of studies, "to contradict and confute; nor to believe and take for granted; nor to faint talk and dissays Lord Bacon in his essay of studies, " to contradict and confute; nor to believe and take for granted; nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested—that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others, to be read, but not curiously (carefully), and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention. Some books also may be read by deputy."

"THE AMBRICAN BUSE."

Another Portrait of the Most Beautiful Woman in This Magnificent Country.

Yesterday I found myself standing before a beautiful portrait in oil, representing Mrs. Cleveland. I said a portrait, but it is something more; it is a post's ideal of the typical American girl-woman. The picture is full length, life-size, and wonderfully life-like; and seems like the embodiment of an artist's dream of beauty, grace, sweetness and self-poise, and soul-full dauntless womanhood. The artist is Albert Guerry, an American

artist, native of South Carolina.

The picture might be poetically named the

artist, native of South Carolina.

The picture might be poetically named the "American Rose," and one who had never seen Mra. Cieveland would stand entranced before the wonderful creation, so like a reality of throbbing life and beauty.

The artist's theory seems to be to bring light from darkness. His first touch or outline upon the canvas is a cross, which like augles, form the besis from which the picture is drawn. He believes that the true and beautiful picture, like the true and beautiful life, should lean upon that sublime emblem of secrifice and redemption. Creating first in ahadow he brings the image forth into light, or as God treats his own children, the artist places his picture first in shadow like sorrow, then brings it into light like joy.

The great charm of this picture is the simplicity of attire. There is nothing decolute in the robe; no seeking on the part of the artist to enhance its beauty by portraying a wealth of jewels or bright coloring, or fashion's fancy in dress. On the contrary, the old saying.

Beauty unadorned adorned the most, is here typified. The robe is of plain black veivet, princess style, demi-trained; the drapary is alightly caught up on the right alde, forming graceful folds; the bodice is also without trimming, except a finish of black lees, outlining the modest V-shaped the most, to the sibow, where they are the white threat, and black lees are the white threat, and black lees are the white threat, and black lees are the white threat, and black lees.

when the bands are negligently chaped spikes, and the attitude is as or one pausir on the threshold of a new life, and look-wise the threshold of a new life, and look-wise the troubled special special to the probabilities of the same. The picture is instinct, not only life beauty, but with the self-poised spirit as is characteristic of its subject.

Whatever may be the present tate of this crimit, whether it adorn the walls of the life whether it is placed with the same of art in the Corcoran gallery, or heather it grace a private dwelling, I feel are that in future years one of the most alued portraits of the present mistrees of the White House will be this, as She stands like a beautiful maiden,

che stands like a beautiful maiden, Clad in her lovelinees rare, Her presence an idy! of Aidenn. Forever, in imagery, lair. CLAUS SPRECKLES.



Grocery Business The Hawaiian treaty under which Claus preckles, the "sugar king," is enjoying the exclusiveness of no tariff, is a system of discrimination which few millonaires enjoy. Claus Spreckles wields a power more auto cratic if not greater than that of any other monopolist in the world. Spreckles is a German, born in Hanover, a man o small education, who came to this country about 1830 and started in the retail grocery business in Church street, New York. He made the impression on those who knew made the impression on those who knew him there as a man of great business shrewd-ness, and of thrift which is proverbial of the race. He went on out to California soon after the gold fever broke out, and at once en-gaged in the grocery business, preferring it to the haphazards and hardships of mining. Everything which he touched seemed to turn to gold, and he made large profits in the busi-ness. Combining with several of his brothness. Combining with several of his brothers who had come out to the coast, he bought a quarter interest in the Albany brewery for \$40,000. This was the foundation of his present large fortune and commercial importance.

After running the brewery a few years his keen business instincts saw in sugar refining a far more profitable field of enterprise. Of Mr. Spreckles wealth it is impossible to form Mr. Spreckles' wealth it is impossible to form any accurate estimate, because much of his property is mortgaged, and it is understood that the bulk of his fortune is embarked in the sugar business, which is apt to depreciate. He makes daily, the year round, 600 barrels of sugar, worth an average of \$30 a barrel. He makes a clean profit of \$10 a barrel. He controls the entire sugar trade of the coast. Down at Houolulu he puts on more the airs of an autocrat, but among his employes he is Down at Houolulu he puts on more the airs of an autocrat, but among his employes he is probably more popular than any other mil-lionaire on the coast, because he has always treated his people well. Mr. Spreckles is of medium height, compactly built, and dresses neatly. He has the face of a typical German, with the high cheek-bones, fair skin and blue eyes of the Fatherland. His round head is covered with a thick growth of hair rapidity changing from gray to white, and this is the only indication of his years. He married years ago when he was a poor young

supreme society, we diligently inform ourselves and cover the continent with a network of speaking wires to inform us of such inspiring facts as that a horse belonging to Mr. Brain ran away on Wednesday, serious of Mr. Brown swallowed a hickory-nut on Thursday, and that a gravel bank caved in and buried Mr. Robinson alive on Friday. Alas, it is we curselyes that are getting buried alive under this avalanche of earthly impertinences! It is we who, while we might each in his humble way be helping our fellows in the right path, or adding one block to the climbing spire of a fine soul, are willing to become mere sponges saturated from the stantage good-pands of village gossip.

One is sometimes asked by young people to recommend a course of reading. My advice would be that they should confine themselves to the supreme books in whatever literature, or, still better, to choose some one great suthor, and make themselves thoroughly familiar with him. For, as all roads lead to Rome, so do they likewise lead away from it, and you will find that, in order to understand perfectly and weigh exactly any properties of the pigury realms and its financial ministry.

FASHION NOTES.

Entire dresses of English crape are made

The tournure is neither greater nor less-it remains stationary. Skirts are short for the street, demi-trained for evening and full-trained for dinners and

The black and white striped silks are used

for basques and demi-trained skirts, and make striking tollets. They are combined with black satin, velvet, jet or lace.

The shape of wrappings changes little, and innovations would be difficult, since all shapes are being worn now, the sing sleeve being seen on most of them, whether long or Pointed gimp above a band of astrakhan

or of the long-waved Russian lamb skin is a fashionable trimming for cheviot dresses. White cheviot dresses are worn in the

The square-meshed Russian net, point The square-meshed Russian net, point d'esprit and tulle are now made up in mauve and heliotrope shades for those about laying aside mourning. Mauve and purple velvet dresses, with trimmings of black lace, are worn by older ladies.

Corsages are extremely varied, as well for day as for evening dresses. Corselets are much worn, the waist below the shoulders being plain and tight, and shirred on the with soft puffings or folds over the these, however, are best adapted to alim ngures.

The tashion of low inner bodices, with the outer waist of transparent material, high in the neck and with half-easy sleeves, is rethe neck and with haif-easy sleeves, is returning, and promises to be popular. This is worn at informal dinners and those occasions in the evening where decolette would seem more than the occasion required.

The fancy for wearing ribbons in the neck and sleeves instead of linen finds a prompt response in the shops where ruchings are shown, on the edge of which is sewn narrow ribbons of all colors. The taste for colored rushing grows and it is chown in all shades, to contrast with or exactly match the cost. to contrast with or exactly match the cos

The dresses get more and more volumin ous, and these full skirts, unless draped by the hand of an experienced modiste, are apt to have a bunchy and awkward effect. Almost all the smart, short freeks, not only ball gowns, are fulled right around the waist, and when they are of very rich material the effect is beautiful.

A SAXON LEGEND. From an old English parsonage, Down by the sea,
There came in the twilight,
A message to me;
Its quaint Saxon legend,

Deeply engraven, Hath, as it seems to me, Teaching from heaven

And through the hours Like a low inspiration :
"Dee ye nexte thynge."

Many a questioning,

Hath its quieting here : Moment by moment Let down from heaven, Time, opportunity, Guidance are given ;

Fear not to-morrows, Child of the King. Trust them with J

Oh! he would have the Daily more free— Knowing the might Of thy royal degree; Ever, in waiting, Glad for his call;

Tranquil in chastening Cominge and goings
No turmolis need bring :
lits all thy future—
"Do ye nexte thynge." A WINTER DINNER

Veal Olives, Macaront, Sproats Apple and Sago Pudding Apple and Sago Pudding.

At this season of the year no thrifty housewife is without the materials for this soup in her larder; they are simply bones and trimmings of any kind of meat or fewl, edds and ends of steak, bits of chops and cutlets; in short, any kind of cooked or uncooked meat, and any kind of gravy. Put these in a soup kettle with cold water enough to cover, tw medium-stred onions, as many small French carrots, one small turnip, several stalks of celery, half a dozen tomatoes or a cupful of the canned article, and six cloves.

gently for three hours and strain through a sieve, pressing the vegetables through or not. sever, pressing the vegetaties inrough or not, according to whether you want a thick or thin soup. Skim the fat, if any, from the top; return to the fire and stir into it a table-spoonful of flour wet with cold water. Season nicely and pour into a tureen containing some creatons (iried dies of bread), or some small pieces of bread that have been dried in the over. For veal oilves, take a veal cutlet about half an iach thick and cut as many pieces

half an inch thick and cut as many pieces four inches square as you are to have persons at table. Take the trimmings of these (the bits and corners that are cut off to make the pieces square,) and chop very fine with half the quantity of sait pork, and just a suspicion of ham; add to this an equal quantity of bread crumbs and season with mace, pepper, sait and a little metted butter, binding all together with a beaten egg. Put a little of this dressing on each piece of veal, and tie up neatly in the form of clives; lay in a baking-pan, with slice of sait pork over each, season, pour on a little hot water and bake for one hour, basting frequently. About fiffor one hour, basting frequently. About fif-teen minutes before they are done, dredge with a little flour. Season and thicken the gravy if necessary, and lay the olives on a hot dish in a border of macaroni. Pour the

gravy over all.

To prepare the macaroni for this dish, put a quarter of a pound of the smallest size, called spagnetti over the fire in salted boiling water: boil quickly twenty or twenty five minutes and drain in a colander, shaking until dry. Lay on a hot dish, season with sait and pepper and butter the size of an egg: stirring with two forks until the butter is al melted. A gill of good gravy, beef or veal, is an addition, and for a change a cupful of stewed and strained tematoes. The clives may also be served in a border of rice, curried or plain, or with a sauce of stewed

mushrooms.
Potatoes can be served plain boiled with melted butter and minced parsley poured over them.

Sprouts should be allowed to lie in salted cold water for two hours before cooking, and then boiled slowly in water (which must be boiling when they are put in), with a quarter over them. of a pound of salt port to each quart of sprouts. A pinch of soda added to the water will correct any tendency to cause indigestion they may have. They must boil until very tender, and when done, be drained,

very tender, and when done, be drained, season with pepper (salt, if required) and butter. Many persons like a thin slice of the boiled pork served with the sprouts.

For the apple and sage pudding, pare and core six large tart apples; fill the holes in these cored apples with sugar and a little cinnamon, and slick two cloves in each apple, placing them in a large pudding dish. Take six large spoonful of sage; pour over it two cups of builing water, stirring until it begins to thicken; then cover it up and let it begins to thicken; then cover it up and let i stand about two hours; pour this into the dish containing the apples, and bake in a moderate even for two hours. Eat hot with sugar and cream, or a plain butter and sugar

PUT YOURSELF IN HER PLACE. What Would Happen if Men Were to Care for

the Children.

From tiarper's Bazar.

There exists in every household a short and easy method of testing the comparative pervousness of the sexes. Take the very sweetest and most domestic of men, the most home-loving and equitable, and see if he can have patience with the children, day in and day out, as can a wife much less gifted by nature with these fine qualities. The children may be the sweetest ever born, and yet each will be pretty sure to pass through stages in its development when its cross-questions, its needless resistings, its

chronic dealness, its endices "What?" and
"Why?" and "Whom did you say?" will
furnish grounds of practice for saintship.
Not that all mothers are equal to this task—
far from it; but when it comes to nerves, the
average mother takes all this trial and pressure in a way that puts the average father to shame. I knew a shrewd woman, who whenever her husband had given her a lecture on nervousness, used to contrive to have him dress one or two of the children for hool on a winter's morning, after a break fast slightly belated. The good man would fall meekly into the trap, not clearly remem-bering the vastness of the labor—the adjust-ings and the tyings, and the buttonings: the leggings and the overdrawers and the arctic shoes; the jacket, searf, coat, gloves, mittens, wristers; the last or cap or hood, to be pulled and pushed and tied in proper positions; the complete way in which all these things, be-sides being put on have to be mutually made so that the child thus dressed is a model of compressed packing, and could, like a well-packed barrel of chins, be sent round the

world without injury.

Calm must be the spirit, high the purpose of the father who reaches the end of this com-plex task without a word of impatience, while the wife whom he calls nervous has while the wife whom he calls nervous has long since taken off his hands the other child assigned to him, and has long since, with deft hands, dressed her and given one patient, final, all compressing twitch, and the whole thing is done. If you doubt whether men are, on the whole, and in their own way, as nervous as women, test them with getting the children ready for school, and remember that their mother does it twice a day at least every day of her life. at least every day of her life.

Dogs of High Degree.

From the New York Sun It will be a surprise to many to know that a dog may be worth as much money as \$10, 000, but such is the case, and there are sev eral of them in the United States. One of these dogs is owned in Baltimore by Mr. Geo. Norbury Appold, and is valued at \$10,000. The dog's name is Bravo, and is the champion lemon-and-white pointer dog of the United States. Bravo has won prizes at the bench shows of Franklin, Pa., Atlanta Ga., Pittsburg, Pa., New York, Washington, D. C., Springfield, 111., Cincinnati, Chicago, D. C., Sfringlield, Ill., Cincinnati, Chicago, Philadelphia. Other high-priced dogs owned in Baltimore are as follows: Hsrry Malcolm's Gordon setters, Dream, Gypsy and Malcolm, valued at over \$1,000 each; Stewart Diffenderfer's champion English beagle dogs, Rattler III and Myrtle, valued at \$1,000 each. These dogs have captured first prizes throughout the United States. Then there are also Dr. Holly Smith's pointers, Alien and Pete, \$150 each; Ed. Duker's black, white and tan setter, valued at \$1,000 and white and tan setter, valued at \$1,000, and named Fred. Gebhart; Al Jenkins' Count-ess Nell, valued at \$1,000; William Numsen's pointers, \$500 each; E. L. Palmer's pointers and setters, \$250 and \$500 each; C. O. Dryden's English settlers, \$100 each; C. O. Dryden's English settler, \$300, his Irish setter dog, Paddy, \$500; James Busey's English settler, \$300, his Irish setter dog, Heeler, \$200, and pointer dog, Mark, \$100; Dr. E. Ridgely Baer's native setter Don, \$500; Cobert Garrett's collies, \$250 each; \$300 to \$600 each; Mr. Webb's collies, \$250 each; Stanley Eastor's pointers, \$250 each; Morris Lenzberg's Irish setter Doc, \$300; and pointer, Tell, \$300; John Gill's pug dogs, \$100 each; Charles North's Skye terrers, \$100; W. T. Shackleiford's Irish setters, \$200 each; R. Q. Taylor's Irish setters, \$200; Wm. Lockie's English setter, \$100; John Gill's pugg's pointers, \$200 each; W. R. Fields native setter, \$100 each; Wesley Blogg's pointers, \$200 each; W. R. Fields native setter, \$600; Prof. Th. R. Heintz's pointer dog, Seal, \$500, his besgle, Music, \$100, and Dr. G. W. Massamore's pointer dog Boxer, \$500. Among the dogs out of Baitlinore on which high value is placed are the following: Harry De Bacon Page's deerhound dog Dunrobin, \$10,000, at Sanley, N. J.; Wim. H. Piere's Gleucho kennels, Peeksville, N. Y.—Gleuch, \$10,000; Fawn, \$10,000; Trix, \$10,000; Snap, \$10,000; Fawn, \$10,000; Fawn, \$10,000; Fawn, \$10,000; Fawn, \$10,00 sen's pointers, \$500 each; E. L. Palmer' pointers and setters, \$250 and \$500 each; O

with them.

A correspondent writes that while sporting dogs may be dogs of "high degree," the noble St. Bernards, the Newfoundlands and matths are much higher. "Plinlimen," the noble St Bernards, the Newfoundlands and mastiffs are much higher. "Plinitmon," the great St. Bernard, said to be the largest dog in the world, resently changed hands in England for £7.000. "Fritz" Emmet paid Mr. Hearne, of New Jersey, \$1,000 for Rector, who appeared on the stage of the Holliday Street theatre in this city. The brace of Sr. Bernards, "Monarch" and "Empress," are in this sate, and though no price is upon them, their value would purchase one of the finest dwellings in this city. Bismarck received his great mastiff

"Sultan," as a present, but he cost his owner nearly \$15,000, and a lady of New York, in open hostility to the tastes of her sex, owns a Newfoundland, "Courage II.," who was exchanged for 250 shares of bank stock at \$500 a share.

New York Women Who Drink, From the Cleveland Leader, If you wish to get a good idea of the marners and morals of men and women in New York, visit frequently the first-class restaurants, such as Delmonico's, the Brunswick, Morallo's, Taylor's, Martinelil's, and the cafes of leading hotels. You need not fear your judgment will not lead you astray. adies think no more of drinking a pint of wine with their luncheon or dinner than they do of drinking a glass of water. At one of the above-mentioned places last night, where wine is included with the dinner, ours was wine is included with the dinner, ours was
the only table without wine, and we seemed
to fall correspondingly low in the opinion of
our striish French waiter. Before the dinner is finished the color begins to rush into
the face of the ladies, and when they leave
the room they are fully under the influence
of the wine: not drunk, no, no! but "braced
up" for the ride home, and the ordeal of getting ready for some evening entertainment,
after which, in New York, ladies and gentlemen generally have supper, with wine of
course. It is a fact that numbers of women
are obliged to "sober cif," and to "swear
off" for three or four months or breame permanent wrecks. I had occasion to call to see
a physician a few days ago, and he said that
wine might benefit me. I told him that I
did not believe that wine was ever necessary
to health, and gave my opinion of wine
drinking generally. He said:

"You are right, madam, and if more
women were of the same opinion our asytums
for inebriates and for the insane would not
be so full."

He then told me that every little while he the only table without wine, and we seemed

He then told me that every little while he was obliged to force some of his patients, ladies, into retirement for three months or six months, in order to save them from the stall results of drink, but only in a few instances had he been able to effect a permaneutcure, and his experience is that of many other physicians who have a large and wealthy practice. In certain cases the most careful physicians prescribe wine, but the wine-drinkers, however, are not, as a rule, those who drink by perscription.

Turkish Infants.

From Harper's Bazar. When an heir is born to an Oriental parent it is not washed and dressed in long clothes, sa is the custom in civilized society, but at once saited, the body wound round with s iong "belly-band," and the infant enveloped in a quilt, diagonally placed, the end at the feet turned up, and the two sides lapped feet turned up, and the two sides lapped over, the upper end lett loose to support the head. The head is tied up in a painted handkerchief, and the forehead adorned with gold coins, trinkets, and charms, so that when the toilet is completed it looks very much like a diminutive Egyptian muramy. This swathing is called in Oriental language koondack, or the same as the scriptural "swaddling clothes." The child is then laid by the side of the mother to be nursed, and when a week or so old it is taken out of the koondack and laid in a Turkish cradie. This piece of nursing furniture consists of a This piece of nursing furniture consists of a frame about four feet long, set on rockers, with head and foot boards about two feet high, and a cross bar stretching over it to support a net. The child is laid in it, on its back, on soft mattresses and a light pillow, and the arms and legs securely fastened down by two belts, called bagherdaks, so that the poor thing is in a pillory, and cannot by any possibility move, except its head. It is not taken out to be nursed, but the mother or the wet nurse, kneeling by the side, tilts the cradle sufficiently over to enable the child to reach the breast. The infant is only relieved from this instrument of torture to be re enveloped in the swaddling clothes. Hence it is that Zekiel laments over the neglected condition of Jerusalem when he exciaims: "Thou wast not saited at all, nor swaddled the most erudite divines, for I have heard some absurd commentaries on this passage, trying to explain its meaning. The fact is, the Bible is not a myth, but a record of actual life in the East; hence all the sayings and

lite in the East; hence all the sayings and apportune are intelligible to the commonest inhabitants, whereas these practices, being unknown to the civilized world, become incomparison to the infant, naturally is peding the circulation of the blood, for or the child black and blue in the face, with condition they try to relieve by another practice, equally absurd, called hadjament, or scarification. This is done by denuding the infant and laying it across the knees on the stomach and making small incisions with a razor on the back from the nape of the neck to the ankles, so as to free it the stagnant blood, the marks of which rethe stagnant blood, the marks of which re main on the body ever after as a token of paternal lenderness and affection. and when the swaddling clothes are laid aside it is dressed like grown up persons. Nor have they any special apartment for the nursery, their patriarchal habitudes not permitting any such arrangement.

STARTLING FIGURES. omething about the Wealthy Landed Pro-The superficial total of the United Kingdom is 77,635,300 acres, of which 45,575,747, in cluding the parks and pasture land, are un der cultivation. And there are only 320,000

landed proprietors!
According to the Parliamentary Blue
Book, 1875, the land is divided as follows: One quarter of the Kingdom is in the hands of 1,200 persons, who possess on the average 16,000 acres each.

Another quarter is held by 6,200 propri-

etors, each holding on an average 3,150 acres. A third quarter is divided amongst 50,770 owners of 380 acres each. And the last quarter belongs to 261,830 individuals, each of whom, on an average, owns 70 acres.

Half the entire country belongs to 7,400 people and the 500 peers who form the House of Lords hold amongst them a fifth part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ire-

The yield of the land is estimated at £200,-00,000 or \$1,000,000,000 annually. The Duke of Sutherland owns 1,358,545 acres; the Duke of Buerleugh 460,000 acres; the Lari of Breadelbane 488,000 acres; the Earl of Seafield, 305,000; the Duke of Richmond 286,000; the Earl of Fife, 243,000; the Marquis of Athol 200,000; the Duke of De-

vousuire 200,000.

Forty four persons possess more than 100,000 acres, and seventy-one hold between
50,000 and 100,000 acres.

Nearly all the large landed proprietors
farm out their estates. The tenant-farmers
number about 560,000 in England and Scotland and 600,000 in Ireland.

In London, the Dukes of Westminister,
Portland, Bedford, the Marquis of Salisbury,
Lord Portneau and one or two other peers
own nine-tenths of the metropolis amongst
them!

" BE true to the dreams of thy youth, and they shall yet be fulfilled."-Gathe.

A BRIDGE OF SNOW. The night is dim, with snowflakes falling fact. Through the still air. The earth is growing

Beneath their soft, pure covering: through the I see afar a misty trail of light.

It falls from your high casement, near, yet, And straight my fancy to its trembling Forms a white pathway of these falling flakes And crosses on the bridge of snow.

pane: You heed them not. Ah, love, you cannot know

That I have crossed to you this winter night
Upon a frail, white bridge of falling snow.

The snowflakes tap against your windo

tand outside -the night is dark and cold ; Within your room is warmth and summe glow, Your smile would make a summer of the night.

Though white with misty flakes of falling Love, it is as cold as death out here alone, Look up but once, I pray you, ere I go! Without one smile to light the lonely way, I cannot cross again this bridge of snow.

The ight has vanished in the cold and gloom Your face is hidden. Now, alas, I know Only my heart's deep longing formed the Between us of the falling winter snow,

Lzr us be content to work, to do the thing we can, and not presume To fret because it's little.

-E. B. Browning.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Out of the Fire. Tormented with Salt Rheum-Cured by

Only those who have suffered from sait rheum in the worst form, can know the agonies caused by this dreadful disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla has had remarkable successin curing sait rheum, as well as all affections of the blood. "I owe the same grattude to Hood's Sarsaparilla that one would to his rescuer from a burn-ing building. I was tormented with sait rheum, and had to leave off work altogether. My face, about the eyes, would be swollen and scabbed, my hands and a part of my body would be taw sores for weeks at a time, my flesh would see: se rotted that I could roll pieces from between my fingers as large as a pea. One physician

TYPE POISON and gave me medicine accordingly; but sait rheum cannot be cured in that way, I assure you Finally I bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsparilla. It belped me so much that I took a second and third bottle, and was entirely cured. I have not been troubled with sait rheum since. I also used Hood's Olive Ointment on the places affected. It stops the burning and itching sensation imme duately. I will recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla not only for sait rheum, but for humors of all kinds, loss of appetite, and that 'all gone 'feel-ing se often experienced by everyone." A. D. BRINS, Hager Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists, \$1; six for \$5 Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar RHEUMATISM.

A Creaking Hinge

is dry and turns hard, until oil is applied, after which it moves rasily. When the joints, or hinges, of the body are stiffened and inflamed by Rheumatism, they cannot be moved without causing the most excructating pains. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by its action on the blood, relieves this condition, and restores the joints to good working order. this condition, and restores the joints to good working order.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has effected, in our city, many most remarkable cures, a number of which hadfied the efforts of the most experienced physicians. Were it necessary, I could give the names of many individuals who have been cured by taking this medicine. In my own case it has certainly worked wonders, relieving me of

Rheumatism,

after being troubled with it for years. In this, and all other diseases arising from impure blood, there is no remedy with which I am acquainted, that affords such relief as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.—

R. H. Lawrence, M. D., Baitimore, Md.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me of Gout and Rheumatism, when nothing eise would. It has eradicated every trace of disease from my system—it. H. Short, Manager Hotel Belmont, Lowell, Mass.

I was, during many months, a sufferer from chronic Kheumatism. The disease afflicted me

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

A QUESTION ABOUT

Brown's Iron Bitters

ANSWERED. The question has probably been asked thou sands of times. "How can Brown's Iron Bitters cure everything?" Well, it doesn't. But it does cure any disease for which a reputable physician would prescribe IBON. Physicians recognize Iron as the best restorative agent known to the profession, and inquiry of any leading chemical firm will substantiate the assertion that there are more preparations of iron than of any other substance used in medicine. This shows conclusively that iron is acknowledged to be the most important factor in successful medical practice. It is, however, a remarkable fact, that prior to the discovery of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS on perfectly satisfactory combination had ever been found. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not injure the teeth, cause headachs, or produce constipation—all other medicines do. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures indigestion, Billionances, Weakness, Dyspepsia, Weakness, Chilliand Excurse Timed Feeling. Sea. ache, or produce constitution—all other medicines do. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Weakness, Dyspepsia,
Maiaria, Chilis and Fevers, Tired Feeling, tieneral Debility, Pain in the Bide, Back or Limbs,
Headache and Neuragia—for all these alimental
iron is prescribed daily. BROWN'S, IRON BIT,
TERS, bowever, does not cure in a minute. Lisaall other thorough medicines, it acts slowly.
When taken by mea the first symytom of benefit is renewed energy. The muscles then become
firmer, the digestion improves, the bowels are
active. In women the effect is usually more
rapid and marked. The eyes begin at once to
brighten; the skin clears up; healthy color
comes to the cheeks; nervousness disappears; functional derangements become regular, and if a nursing mother, abundant sustenance is supplied for the chied. Remember
Brown's Iron Bitters is the ONLY iron medicine that is not injurious. Physicians and druggials recommend it.

The Genutne has Trade Mark and crossed red
lines on wrapper. TAKE NO OTHER.

(8)

CARRIAGES!

CARRIAGES! Edw. Edgerley,

40, 42, 43, 45 MARKET STREET,

My stock comprises a large variety of Buggies, Carriages, Phetons, Business and Market Wagons. Call and examine my work, and if you do not find what you want leave your order. Encourage good work. There is economy in buying a good article. Twenty years in busi-ness and every Carriage a good one.

Fair Dealing, Honest Work at Bottom Prices. Repairing Promptly Attended to. Ten per cent, lower than all others. One set of work-men especially employed for that purpose.

ALWAYS THE SAME.

THE OLD BELIABLE CORNER OF

NORBECK & MILEY

Practical Carriage Builders,

CORNER OF DUKE AND VINE STREETS,

An Immense Stock, including Every Known Variety of Vehicle, Must be Sold, no matter what the sacrifice, to reduce stock. Now is the time to send in your orders for

SPRING WORK.

Come early if you want your goods early.

Repairing a specialty and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

Jane-Std&lyd8&w

MACHINENI.

MACHINERY, ac.

STEAM HEATING Latest and Most Improved

KNGINES.-Tractice, Pertable or Stationary. Boilers, water tanks, exparators. MACHINE OF EXPAIR WORK such as done and

Ezra F. Landis.

WORKS-597 NORTH CHERRY STREET,

TOBACCO CUTTINGS, SCRAPS, SIFT-INGS AND PACKERS WASTE, Dry and Clean, bought for cash. No. 278 Pearl Street, New York. Reference—Fred cohults, No. 02 Pearl street few York.

FOR RENT.

From April 1, 1887, the Three-Story Dwelling House, No. 847 North Queen Street. Terms moderate. Apply to J. R. KAUPMAN, 1883-M.W.S. No. 149 East King Street.

FOR RENT FROM APRIL 1.

A Large Stable and Carriage House on East Grant street, opposite the station house. Apply to Apply to JOHN D. SKILES. FOR RENT-SECOND AND THIRD Floors, Nos. 28 and 30 East King street, with elevator. Suitable for almost any business Bent Low. Call on D. P. STACKHOUSE, Jan 12-17d No. 30 East King St.

FOR RENT FROM APRIL I, 1887, THE
Residence and Physician Offices, Nos. 35 and
40 West Orange street, (Doctor Muhlenberg property). The offices will be rented separately if
desired.
BAUSHAN & BULSHAN,
janizwastid or B. J. McGRANN. FOR RENT-AT MODERATE TERMS,

AT NO. 48 SOUTH DUKK ST. A most desirable suite of rooms for lodging or business purposes. Apply to E. G. K. BATES, jane-lmd No. 443 North Duke Street.

FOR RENT-FROM APRIL 1, 1887.

A First-Class Farm of 36 Acres, two miles from the city. Four acres of Land on Rockland street. Four acres of Land in the Righth ward. Small Stable. 220 West Grange street. Small Houses on East Orange, Frederick, Fulton, Church and John streets. Terms reasonable. Apply to HIRSH A BROTHER.

COOPER HOUSE FOR RENT. The Cooper House, one half square from Centre Square and Opera House, and near both railroad depots. This is one of the largest and best houses in the city. Large Sale and Exchange stables, all first-class. Fossession on April 1st. WM. J. COOPER.

HOUSE FOR RENT-A LARGE, COMmodious House on the Columbia Pike, one square from the Watch Factory, together with 7 Acres of land, large tobacco shed, with choice fruit and berries: suitable for a summer residence or truck farm. Hent, \$300. Apply to either of the understands. REV. DR. McUULLAGH, JAS. GABLE, JOHN W. LOWELL.

12WASUIG

OS MONDAY, FERRUARY 14, 1887, will be sold at public sale, at the public house of John A. Snyder, corner of Poplar and Filbert streets, Lancaster, Pa., the following real estate, to wit.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Poplar street, No. 622, in said city of Lancaster, containing in front on said forpar street 30 feetill inches, and extending in depth to Fremont street, 184 feet, having a front on said Fremont street, 184 feet, on which is erected a well-built two-story brick, dwelling house, containing seven rooms, with hallways on first and second stories, hand-rail statway, balcony tail length of back building a perfectly dry celiar. The house is new and chicken house. Should the purchaser wish to divide the premises there would be three large building lots in addition to the lot the house stands on.

Fossession given April 1st, 1887.

Sale to begin at 7.20 on said day, when conditions will be made known by

W. T. ROSKBERKY.

Joel L. Haines, Auct.

TOOSITIVE PUBLIC SALE OF VALU-OS MONDAY, FREEDARY 14, 1887.

POSITIVE PUBLIC SALE OF VALU A BLE BUSINESS PROPERTY
ON SATURDAY, FERRUARY 26, 1887.
In pursuance of an order of the Orphane' Court, at the Lancaster County House, East King street, Lancaster County House, East King street, Lancaster County House, East King street, Lancaster County House, East Rain and ministrator of the estate of the late David Killinger, deceased, will sell the following valuable Real Estate, viz:
A Lot of Ground fronting on East King street, all feet, \$4 inches, more or less, and extending in depth 245 feet, more or less to a 14 feet wide alley, bounded on the east by property of Edward Wiley, known as the Lancaster County House, on the west by property of Dr. H. B. Parry, druggist, south by East King street, and north by Grant street. The improvements thereon are a Double Front Two-story BRICK STORE BUILDING, now occupied by stores containing four rooms on second floor, and having a plastered attic with four rooms; the backbuilding is two-story brick, containing six rooms, the kitchen having three large fron kettles walled in for butchering purposes. There is also a large Frame Stable, and part Brick and part Frame Slaughter House at rear end of the lot, fronting on the said East Grant street. The stable contains four stalls for house, with lotts for three or four tons of hay, the same amount of straw; also granaries for 20 busches of grant, large lott for storing six sleighs; also shed room for six wagons, and cattle pen for steers. The Blanghter House feet. There is ample seweringe on the premise connected with the dwelling and slaughter—wise. There is a will of never-falling water with pump therein, on the premises; Connected with the dwelling and slaughter—wise. There is a will of never-falling water with pump therein, on the premises; ON SATURDAY, PERSUARY 26, 1887,

This property was successionly to a certain to enting Stand for fifty years. Persons destring to view the groperty can do so by calling at Nos. Ill and Illa ask King street, at any time prior to the certain the street of the certain terms.

HENRY SHUBERTS

PROCLAMATION.

LECTION FOR SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

The qualified voters of the City of Lancaster are hereby notified that an election will be held in the several wards, at the usual places of holding state and county elections, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1887, between the hours of DAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1887, between the hours of To'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock in the evening of said day, for the purpose of electing twelve persons to serve as school directors for the term of three years from the first Thursday in Sovember next. And the election officers in the several wards are hereby required to make the necessary official returns of the election to the prothonotary. JOHN LEVERGOOD, jan27-6td flas

PROCLAMATION.

CITY ELECTION.

The qualified electors of the City of Lancaster are hereby notified that an election will be held in the several wards at the usual fplace of holding state and county elections, on TUE-DAY, FEBUARY 15, A. D., 187, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. of said day, for the purpose of electing (on a general ticket) twelve persons to serve as school directors; and the qualified electors of the several wards shall also at the same time and place, elect additional officers, as follows: follows:

FIRST WARD—Four members of Common Council, one Alderman, one Constable, one As-sessor, one Judge and two Inspectors of Elec-

Council, one Alderman, one Constable, one Assessor, one Judge and two Inspectors of Election.

SECOND WARD—Three members of Common Council, one Constable, one Assessor, one Judge, and two Inspectore of Election.

THIRD WARD—Three members of Common Council, one Constable, one Assessor, one Judge and two inspectors of Election.

FOURTH WARD—Three members of Common Council, one Constable, one Assessor, one Judge and two inspectors of Election.

FIFTH WARD—One member of Select Council, two members of Common Council, one Anderman, one Constable, one Assessor, one Judge and two inspectors of Election.

SIXTH WARD—Three members of Common Council, one Constable, one Assessor, one Judge and two inspectors of Election.

SEVENTH WARD—Three member of Select Council, three members of Common Council, one Constable, one Assessor, one Judge and two Inspectors of Election.

EIGHTH WARD—Three members of Common Council, one Adderman, one Constable, one Assessor, one Judge and two Inspectors of Election.

EIGHTH WARD—Three members of Common Council, one Adderman, one Constable, one Assessor, one Judge and two Inspectors of Election.

EIGHTH WARD—Three members of Common Council, one Adderman, one Constable, one Assessor, one Judge and two Inspectors of Election.

NINTH WARD—One member of Select Council, three members of Common Council, one Adderman, one Constable, one Assessor, one Judge and two Inspectors of Election.

sessor, one Judge and two inspectors of the NINTH WARD—One member of Select Council, three members of Common Council, one Constable, one Assessor, one Judge and two Inspectors of Election.

Given under my hand at Lancaster, Pa., this list day of January, A. D. 1887.

WILLIAM A. MORTON, MAYOR.

LEGAL NOTICES.

A SSIGNED ESTATE OF JOSEPH R.
A Boyer and wife, of the City of Lancaster,
Lancaster county. Joseph B. Royer and wife,
of the City of Lancaster, having by deed of voluntary assignment, dated January 3, 1887, assigned and transferred all their estate and
effects to the undersigned for the benefit of the
creditors of the said Joseph B. Royer, they
therefore give notice to all persons indebted to
said assignor, to make payment to to the undersigned without delay, and those having claims
to present them to.
JOHN D. SKILES,
TOBIAS EQYER, Assignees,
Residing in the City of Lancaster.
George Nauman, Attorney, jans-6tds

A SSIGNED ESTATE OF JOHN A Shober, of Laucaster city, Lancaster county. The undersigned auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Henry Baumgardner, assignee, to and among those legally editied to the same, will sit for that purpose on Tuesday, February I, 187, in the Library Room of the Court House, in the city of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.

18-4448.

WATCHES. Watches, Clocks Chains and Jewelry

ring. Correct time by Tolegraph Datly, only in city. L. WEBER,

WHEN YOU BEHOLD A PEW BAMPLES OF OUR NEW

Your Taste is Satisfied.

Your Pocket is Suited.

HARH & BROTHER

Your Eve is Caught.

SPRING GOODS!

THAT ARE IN OUR WINDOWS. THE STYLE.

THE QUALITY,

ARE ALL THERE,

AND PRICES,

Here is our latest offer. "We are out of the woods," murmured our new Spring Goods as they were lifted out of the cases; and we mean to put them out on the market, if Prices will do ft.

We can make to your order a Suit from our new Spring Styles of Casal-mere and Scotch Plaids for \$14.00 up to \$240.

Suits from Spring Styles of Corkscrew and Diagonal Worsted for \$15.00 up to \$25.00.

We can make to your order a pair of Pants from our new Spring Styles of Pantalooning for \$3.50 up to \$7.50. The trimmings of these goods are of the Finest Material, and the Workmanship cannot be ex-celled, as also the fitting. Remember we gratify your fondest hopes in Fit, Style, Quality and Low Price, at

HIRSH & BROTHER,

ONE-PRICE

Clothiers and Furnishers.

COR. NORTH QUEEN ST. AND CENTES SQUARE, LANCASTER, PA. WILLIAMSON & FOSTER.

Communication by Telephone.

WILLIAMSON & FOSTER.

That Sharp Knife COMPETITION

CALL BARLY AT

Gent's Fine Hand Made

At a price that will pay the buyer to lay by for future use. The range of sizes in these partiou lar lines is at present complete, but the prices at which they are marked will surely take them fast, so intending purchasers should make an early selection. There are

168 PAIRS.

Regular Selling Price, \$6.00 and \$7.00.

THE PRESENT PRICE, \$5.00. -STYLES-

Button, Congress and Balmoral,

Ladies' and Children's Thread Stockings,

6 AND 8 CENTS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

WILLIAMSON & FOSTER,

82, 84, 86 & 88 Bast King St.,

LANCASTER, PA.

BRUKBRS. TERSONS WISHING TO MAKE MONEY

STOCKS, GRAIN, PROVISIONS AND OIL.

QUOTATIONS WIRED.
Orders and Margins received by Telegram or

"The members of the firm are...gentlemen of experience and high standing in the Grain and Stock Commission business...aud among their references are a number of the leading Hanks."— ["New York Commercial News." They have a stainless record, and their bona fides are indisputable....The reputation of the firm is such, that parties can rest assured or receiving their profits the moment they are made, no matter what the amount may be."—

jyli-indecolar

LAURIE & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

ALSO DEALERS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE. 856 Broadway, New York,

SHOULD INVESTIGATE LAURIE & CO'.S SYSTEM OF DEALING IN SMALL OR LANGE LOTS ON ONE PER CENT. CASH MARGINS. Ten Dollars will, for example, cover ten \$100 Shares, or 1,500 bushels of Grain. Explanatory Pamphiet Free.

at less than auction prices until January I, 1897, Fine lot of Eings, &c. Also, Eigin, Waltham (Aurora for which I am Sole Ascut), and other First-Class Watches: Best Watch and Jowery 180% Horth Queen St., Hear Penn'a E. E., Depot. Spectacles, Syeglasses and Optical Goods. All