on one dress. For instance, a costume of some fine woolien fabric has on the side or front of the skitt a wide panel of fancy plush. The overskirt, which separates over this panel, is bordered down the side where it opens by a band of plain plush. The plastron of the waist and the cuffs are of fancy the state of the constitution, subconstruct the people the question

that it has state there shall be
believed or sold has passed both

the laptacers. The governor rection passed of the amendment and

the has approved it. The next

the on the compensation bill

that of many it does not seen

the property of thousands of

this common wealth without com
the his bill will no doubt pass in

it is passed, it will cont the state

of millions of dollars. There are

brust opinions as to what compen
ted be allowed. Some favor paying

the fixtures of places where il quor is

ally sold, while others suggest the

of terms of caused by the deprecis
tory of the common support of the state of the state of the state of the common support in taking away licenses.

The people of the practical use for

the world be of no practical use for

the supposes, unless large sums of

the supposes, unless large sums of

the supposes, unless large sums of

the supposes, unless large sums of velvet. The lower part of the waist is trimmed with plush. The bretelles, which become sarrow toward the lower part, and the officer's colfar, are of plain plush. Very simple tollets have only the plastron and collar of plush. There is also a way of trimple to the skirt to give it the effect of a full ming the skirt to give it the effect of a full plush underskirt. This consists in having a large panel, with triple plaits on either side. The plaits are of the same goods as the

Galloon is now employed on all parts of a toilet. It is consequently manufactured in great varieties. There is cachemire galloon great varieties. There is cachemire galloon worked on silk etamine galloon in relief; beaded galloon in colors and of pearl beads only, and galloons in all hues to match the dresses on which they are used. Galloon called "plume neige" is employed on small dressy outer garments and for large carriage cloaks. It is of feathers in all colors. Galloon is not only used for bordering outer garments, but also for trimming the sides of underskirts. It forms lengthwise stripes called "baysdere" stripes. Galloon also serves for waists which are set in V shape, back and front. Sometimes the trimming is arranged to imitate a salior collar. A very neat "garniture" consists of loops of galloon turning upward to form a collar, and similer loops turning downward around the lower part of the waist. The same trimming surrounds the sleeves. Ribbon is used in as great profusion as galloon and lace. Whole in Lancaster city and county 363 li-piaces. In these figures breweries deries are not included. rounds the sleeves. Ribbon is used in as great profusion as galloon and lace. Whole panels on skirts are covered with small ribbon bows. Bows with long ends terminate with tags of beads or of light passementeric work. When wide ribbon is taken around a pointed waist it is tied on the side in several loops with long ends. Very wide ribbon is usually of failie, while the narrow bows are preferred when of eatin or of moire. ward, 16; 2d ward, 12; 3d ward, 8; 7; 5th ward, 2; 6th ward, 6; 7th 8th ward, 8; 9th ward, 6; Columbia h, 23; other districts, 191. Restaur-City, 1st ward, 4; 2d ward, 12; 3d B; 4th ward 1; 6th ward, 8; 7th ward.

and distilleries, it is well known be used for any other purposes.

scatter city and county the damages deption of prohibition would be very is is difficult even to make an esti-

ward, 6; 9th ward, 1. Columbia 7

rith a capacity when run to their full of 115 bushels of grain per day. That

nts 345 gallons of whisky made. The number of breweries is not large,

s of them cost a great deal of money.

Wacker's, Sprenger's, Haeffner's, and Koehler's, in this city, are all

THE AMOUNT OF DAMAGES.

of hotels.

Miles in value of property of melaurants and liquori stores in

number of men employed in the

oir annual wages is about \$500,000.

and with the few number of manufac-ers, work would be difficult to obtain

Lancaster city and county liquor men, by get a fair value for the loss of their

ST. VALBETINE'S DAY.

It is said that a fact in natural history, to

of the Customs Which Will Be Observed Again Next Honday.

I the Chicago Inter Ocean.

deriving its name from the place when a held, the Luprecal, so-called because i

and an in the content of the church of St.

and in Rome. Pope Julius erected a
to this worthy martyr's memory, and
a leading to it, which is now the Porta
pole, was known for several centuries

Book of Common Prayer, says that St.
the was a man of admirable parts, and
ous for his love and charity that the

of choosing valentines upon this fea-nich is still practiced) took its rise mee. It is probable that the connec-ame came from a coincidence of date when the saint came to be placed in clar, his name.

elt, that birds in Southern Europe pair about

would have to seek other employ-

ve figures were submitted to a

350,00

200,00

ce of the county, 19. Ther

sale liquor dealers in city and

they would be. The record of

Black velvet dresses continue to be in style, as they are useful for ladies who go very little in society, as well as for those who are constantly at balls and entertainments. With two waists this toilet serves for all cocasions. The skirt is round and the train is added to it. These dresses generally have a little black or colored jet trimming to enlighten the sombre effect of the velvet. The skirt may be plain on the sides and open in front over a large apron of black gauze or grenadine, covered with jet beads in various designs. Grenadine is used for this purpose, as it requires a strong texture to bear the weight of the beads. This grenadine may be over black or colored satid or faills. When the beads are in such shades as old gold, dark with expensive machinery. There brewaries at Columbia, Mt. Joy, and Littiz on a smaller scale. blue, violet, heliotrope, garnet, &c, then the lining is in the same shade as the beads. A light drapery of the work is taken around the body in panier style and fastened on the lower part by a twisted piece of wide ribbon. The high-necked waist has small pieces of entleman who has given the matter study puts the damages, so far as Lan-county is concerned, at the following The high-necked waist has small pieces of jet work, which can be removed for the waist to be open in front. The sleeve terminates below the ellow and is trimmed with jet work. This sleeve may be also of the tulle over the arm, while the under part technology. of velvet.

Gloves worn with ball dresses are not quite as long as they have been; they now terminate below the elbow. The favored color for undressed kid gloves is light pink, of a flesh tint. All light shades are worn, however. For demi-tollettes the light shades of putty continue in vogue, as they correspond with dresses of all colors. Long black gloves of dressed kid, bordered with a band

gloves of dressed kid, bordered with a band of fur, are used with black toilets of veivet, satin and beaded lace.

Waists cut low in fichu style are much used for bail dresses. Velvet and plush waists matching the skirts are trimmed with fine lace. They open square or in heart shape in front, and close by means of a kind of "corselet" of another material, which may be white or colored. The corselet is of lamps, of brocade worked with beads, or of a piece of fine embroidery with the design surrounded by threads of gold or sliver. A lace fichu is crossed and taken in under the corselet. If a "guimpe" of tulle or lace replaces the toos, would receive in the neighborhood 1,000,000. If the money comes from the treasury Lancaster county will have to to pay it in the shape of taxes. If a "guimpe" of tulie or lace replaces the fichu, it is arranged in the same way. Sieeves are profusely trimmed with lace. Some of them are open, with the lace show-ing in several places through the open parts and forming a full flowing trimming on the outside of the arm. Waists are often pointed on the border of the basques, with a lace ruffle coming from underneath to produce the effect of a lace yest with a basque show ing between each space left by the points.

the middle of February, is the actual origin Hair Dressing. of the association of sentiment with this date. The hair is still dressed high on the head, ere is no doubt that the custom of sending es can be traced in origin to a practhough there are some exceptions to this rule. It is usually brushed up from the back and Lupercalia, which was held on the February, in honor of the great god twisted on the top of the head, where it is irregularly fastened on either side. Fancy pins of steel and light shell are among the hair in such designs as paiettes, wheels, tiny combs, stars and crescents. A small plece of hair is slightly turned up over each temple in Spanish style. This very youthful and rather Japanese way of dressing the hair is, when skillfully arranged, both pretty and becoming. A colffure suitable for a dinner or theatre party is to arrange the hair very high in the back, twisting it on the top in the shape of the fear de lis. On one side of the colffure is a pin of light shell. There is also worn in the hair an algrette surrounded by a tuft of white plumes. A "colffure" for a ball includes light puffs above the forehead and short curis over it. On top of the head is a bunch of mauve and corn-colored loops with an aigrette and a diamond cresent in the regularly fastened on either side. Fancy samples the Luprecal, so-called because it supposed to be the spot where the four-fit feater-mother of Romulus and Remus initiatered nourishment to the little waits a names of all the virgin daughters of the were put in a box, and drawn thereby the young men. Each youth was add to offer a gift to the maiden who fell to lot, and to make her his partner during time of the feast. No doubt this custom to the formation of many like restnessible. the formation of many life partnerships to the formation of many life partnerships to was undoubtedly what sits practical maters desired. How this very secular to became allied to the name of a saint er matter entirely. Welentine was a bishop of Rome during third century. He is reported to have a man of most amisble nature and restable gifts of eloquence, so that he was y successful in converting the pagan mass to Christianity. For this reason he is all y incurred the displeasure of the passon, Marcus Aurelius Claudius, who said he was marryred by order of that and he was marryred by order of that and its passon, with clubs and them headed. The date of his death was Februard 270 A. D. His bones are still exhibited the credulous traveler at the Church of St. with an aigrette and a diamond cresent in the

For Mourning Dress. Henrietta cloth remains the favorite mater ial for the first dresses worn as deep mourn. ing during the greater part of the year; it may be had so finely woven that the twills on its surface are scarcely visible to the naked eye, but it is also found in various qualities to suit limited purses. English crape is used altogether for trimming the first dresses in deep folds, revers, vests and panels; pleatings of the Henrietta cloth are no longer used, as they add greatly to the weight, and detract from the simple and se-vere style of the dress. Imperial serge and other wide diagonal fabrics are liked for street suits, while camel's hair and cachemir des Indes are chosen by those who like softe

Cheviots and smooth cloths entirely with-Cheviots and smooth cloths entirely without facing are made up in tailor fashion for
winter and spring suits for the streets. Wool
stuffs, imitating English crape with its deep
crinkles, are shown in great variety, also
armure woolens and fabrics that imitate
China crape, but the preference here is always for twilled surfaces, either in the short
irregular twill, or in the wider diagonal
lines of serges.

An excellent model for dresses of Henrietta cloth has the lower skirt represented by

When the saint came to be placed in tender, his name was given to the day steath, and this was made a featival to that of the Lupercalls, on the 15th. Butler, in his "Lives of the Saints," as that the zealous fathers endeavored bitties the names of sain's for those of a this lottery, but without sticess. Francis de Saies of Gerty, in the feath century attempted a similar resordering the drawing of the names of said body men whose virtues were design of imitation. Since insitating a saint core difficult task than dancing attendon a pretty girl, we cannot be surprised the innovation did not "take" among man of Geneva. By some means soon found its way into Great Britain the Cassar's soldiers introduced it—was for many centuries in high favor in England and Scotland. We find the of it at as early a date as 1446 and times subsequently. It was called sing valentines;" probably because was no choice in the matter. Here the laser as well as the young women that their name on billets to be drawn by the An excellent model for dresses of thenri-etta cioth has the lower skirt represented by a separate fall of the cioth attached to the foundation skirt of silk or of alpace, and trimmed by a wide fold of Euglish crape, set on three or four inches above the edge. This fold may be deep enough to represent a lower skirt of crape.

lower skirt of crape.

House dresses of crape have a demi-trained skirt, full and straight in the back, with deep drapery in front cut out in points or scallops that are lined with silk and side panels simthat are lined with silk and side panels similarly scalloped. The basque may be plain over the silk lining or lain in full on the shoulders in front, with the pleats tapering to the waist. On a plainer basque there is a vest made quite narrow, with points or scatlops lapping on its edges. Black lisse is pleated in the neck and sleeves.

THE WORLD.

ing valentines;" probably because he has no choice in the matter. Here the men as well as the young women helr names on billets to te drawn by the a sax. Thus each had two valentines, a which he had drawn, and the one to lot he had fallen, and we are told it is the had fallen, and we are told it is custom for the young man to prefer mer and to relieve himself of the latter git. Fortune having thus divided an apany into couples, it was expected by young men would devote themselves ertain laught of time to attendance on alidens given them, "a sport which and in love," an old writer says, "as be expected." Indeed, matrimony be chosen by the young man from a of economy, for he was expected to shot gifts to his "valentine." Many systems of mediaval and later times he noted, all having this large admixtentially of escular, even pagan origin, has bey excitent allied in name to a holy the church. O World! whose days like sunlit waters glide,
Whose music links the midnight with the morrow,
Who for thine own hast Beauty, Power and O World, what art thou? And the world re-

"A husk of pleasure round a heart of sorrow." O, Child of God! thou who hast sought thy way Where all this music sounds, this sunlight

gleams, Mid Pride and Power and Beauty, day by day, And what art thou! I heard my own soul is "A wandering sorrow in a world of dreams. - W. H. Mallock.

MY VALENTINE.

My valentine, a lily's height is she,
I deem her sweet as any summer flose,
As fair as any spring Anemone,
As bright as any Buttercup that grows. As bright as any Buttercup that grows.

I balance her sweet weight with Datries white I count her years with Violets, dewy wet, Two Violets and a bud; sure task so light For idle schotars never yet was ast.

Ah! February, speed the spring along Bid her not linger for the willful May, Beg for a Crocus bud, a Robin's song, My valentine can brook no long delay.

—Hurper's Young People.

usintance burst in upon me with the startling question: "Have you seen the new novel by the author of Ben Hur'?" Of course I hadn't I didn't know it was out yet "Oh, yes! I've just finished reading it. It's spiendid! Enjoyed it almost as much as 'Ben Hur.' Its called 'The Fair God.' and treats of the time of the conquest of Mexica." My unsophisticated young friend didn't seem to appreciate being laughed at, but I could not help smiling audibly anybow, sa, to satisfy him, I took down from its shelf a copy of the book, printed about twelve year ago, and showed him the legend, "Entered according to Act of Congress," in the year 1873, &c.," on the reverse of the title page. I assured him, moreover, that the book had passed through thirty one editions up to the

In one same of the word, however, this first novel of Gen. Lew Wallace is a new book—new to thousands and tens of thousands. For, like many another excellent work, in fact, like several of the great masterpleces of literature, the great merits of "The Fair God" have lain unappreciated by the mass of readers of fiction, recognized only by the more critical and select few, until the sudden popularity of the longer "Ben Hur," written ten years after, anew directed popular attention to it. Since then the demand for the earlier novel has been keeping pace with the phenomenal and steadily growing popularity of the latter. So that there have actually been more than again as many edi tions of " The Fair God " soid in the last two and a half years than in the ten and a-half or eleven preceding. To the general reader of fletton the book is like a new discovery, as was to my young friend just referred to

As I compare Gen. Wallace's two works, I fall satisfactorily to account for the popular choice of the later one as the first favorite. Partly po doubt the universal popularity of its subject—A Tale of the Christ—conduced to it. But this does not seem to be enough. And the fact that it is superior in some re And the fact that it is superior in some re-spects to "The Fair God" from a purely lit-erary point of view is, I think, pretty nearly counter-balanced by the circumstance that the latter has the popular advantage of being somewhat shorter than "Ben Hur," having a more closely connected and easily followed plot, and abounding in more stirring action and pathetic as well as trage, seenes and inand pathetic, as well as tragic, scenes and in-cidents. These are qualities that would lead one to expect immediate popularity for it. While the real merits of the book are est-tainly such as to make it deserve all the favor it has and will continue to have.

I HAVE an idea that the difference in treatment from the public experienced by these two novels is simply an illustration, or rather s proof, of the change, and change for the better, that has come over the popular literary taste within the last decade. " The Fair God" was ahead of the times by nearly s dozen years. There was no demand for or appreciation of the better kind of historical appreciation of the better kind of historical novel when it appeared. The popular taste had advanced no farther than Mrs. Muhi-bach's pseudo-historical stuff, perhaps had been vitlated by it. If Ebers' "Uarda" and been vitiated by it. If Ebers' "Uarda," and its successors themselves had been put upon the American market when "The Fair God" was, as likely as not they too would have been neglected. But in great degree through them popular sentiment and taste were gradually changed and improved. And when a tew years ago "Ben Hur" appeared, the times were ripe, the general reading public was ready to rate it at its true worth, indeed was ready, as has since been worth, indeed was ready, as has since been shown, to atone for its past mistake by ac-cording ever increasing favor and praise to the object of its past neglect, "The Fair God" born out of due time

THE great morit of Gen. Wallace's two his torical novels is that they are really historical, which cannot be said of every book labeled "historical." Gen. Wallace evidently goes about his work conscientionaly, deliberately, honestly. He is more anxious to get his facts correct—his heroes accurately and consistently characterized, dressed, armed, housed and placed—than to see his books in print and for sale. By this means he has succeeded in giving us in "The Fair God" a thoroughly reliable, and at the same time, intensely interesting account of the mode of life, domestic, political, religious, military, as also of the historic course of events, during that early period of Spanish daring and Spanish flendishness of which the book treats, during the conquest of Mexico by Cortez. It is true, the student can get the same facts where Gen. Wallace got them, in Prescott's volumes on "The Conquest of Mexico." But the general novel reader won't. He prefera, if he takes history at all, to take it mixed, well spleed and seasoned, and in portions not too large and bulky. That is lust where the art of the writer of the real historical novel comes in. To make a mixture that shall yet preserve the identity and integrity of the component parts, so that fact and liction, reality and romance, not only need not, but shall not, be con-founded by even the careless reader. And that art, it appears to me, Gen. Wallace shows himself, in "The Fair God" no less than in "Ben Hur," to be master of to a re-markable degree. That's why I recommend people who won't read Prescott to read Wallace. It is certainly the next best thing. Ji you won't take the raw drug, take the sugar-costed piil. If you won't read the whole text of a bock, at least look at the illustra-tions. If you won't read pure history, read the mixture, if honestly made, called the hi

Bur such advice is hardly needed in this case. First, because everybody is reading "The Fair God." And secondly, because bistory is becoming a favorite study, is almost enjoying a "boom" just now. Look over the announcements of new books from over the announcements of new books from month to month for the last few years, and see whether I am not correct. It is, in fact, the natural thing in the course of our na-tional development. America is arriving at that age when she realizes that there is a past to be studied as well as a future to be worked out, and that the former is essential past to be studied as well as a future to be worked out, and that the former is essential to the latter. The older an individual or a nation grows, the more reminiscent it be-comes. It is a sure mark, not only of ad-vancing years, but also and just as surely of growth in sense.

Ir is upon this psychological and sociolog cal fact, more than upon anything else, that I base my hopes for the permanence and suc-cess for the Lancaster County Historical So ciety. Our county is of age-fully. It has reached the period when one remembers as well as hopes, and perhaps hopes more wisely for remembering more carefully. It is fast becoming conscious of the fact that it is not only one of the wealthlest counties in the state and in the Union, so far as material resources and comforts are concerned, but also one of the richest in the materials out of which history is made, and honor and dig-nity are won. And I believe it is also begin nity are won. ning to realize that the latter are as desirable

As soon as this is fully realized and appre ciated our citizens will see to it that their Historical society be properly sheltered and housed. Indeed, until this is done some of the very best work of such a society cannot be properly accomplished. A society with out a permanent roof over its head must alout a permanent roof over its head must al-ways be something like a man without a home of his own. He can exist in a hotel or boarding house, and can do his work in a measure, but he is not fully and completely identified as a living essential member of the social organism. The vital bond of union that connects homes, as so many organic cells, of the social body, must be lacking; for a true community must be composed of homes, not only of individuals. The latter can make an army and form a camp: but can make an army and form a camp; but they cannot form a social community, a town

It is easy to see how necessary a proper tome for the Historical society is, in order to its permanence and highest usefulness. For instance, one of its main purposes is to gather and preserve all the literary matter possible that has any bearing whatever on he history of the county or of any person, he history of the county or of any person, place, or thing in the county. Few persons have any idea what a mass of such material is to be had. But how can it be collected and preserved unless the society have a proper toulding tor a library? For it is not enough to get the books and documents together, they need to be so classified, arranged and placed as to be readily accessible and generally available. Again, next in importance to literary material is a good collection of historical, archæological, and antiquarian objects of every kind, to be preserved for

their own intrinsic worth, and as illustrative of our county's history. For the general public such a collection is the chief attraction, a kind of historical museum its which shall be gathered specimens of whatever is interesting in the county's progress in science, art, architecture, and entire mode of thought and life,—an illustrated record of its material and mental growth. But how shall this be done without a building adequately adapted for just this purpose? Agair, the membership of the society needs a place of its own, not only for its meetings, fectures, etc., but especially for its work of literary research and elaboration; a place where the members can go for consultation, where they can sit and read and write with all the needed historical materials within reach, right around them.

R. SATURDAY, FEBRUAR ALL

In short, now that the Lancaster County Historical society is fully organized, and once to be given a place to work in ; it need such a place; it deserves one. Eather, our city and county need and ought to have as soon as possible a Historical Society Build-

WHEREVER such buildings have been erected, they have become the pride of the whole community. And better than that, they have become centres of culture and re inement, from which radiates an influence, "not loud but deep" and strong, affecting every sphere and department of the public life, and affecting them only for good. They stand everywhere as the most honorable monuments as well of the broad intelligence and noble public spirit of those who erected them: living, working monuments worth more than a thousand marble sharts over the tombs of the dead, or brazen tablets and gorgeous memorial windows fixed in moveless, lifeiess walls. Through such a monumental building, the noble spirit of the builders is kept slive, not only in the memory of people, but as an ever present, active, blessing power in the lives of the people, working for their good from one generation to the other. finement, from which radiates an influence

CANNOT Lancaster's public spirit build for itself such a monument? If not, why not

I ERDI, THE COMPOSER



Now the Talk of the World.

The composer, Guiseppe Verdi, who is revolutionizing lyric enthusiasts by his pera of "Otello," is the son of an innkeeper, and was born at Rancola, in the duchy of Parma, October 9, 1814, receiving his first lessons in music from an organist in Milan, where he resided from 1833 until 1836. He afterwards studied diligently under Lavings, and in 1839 published his earliest work, a musical drama, entitled "Operto di San Banatazi." Verdi's principal compositions are serious operas, and the "Lombardi," one of his first productions, made a strong impression throughout Italy, and laid the foundation of his fame. His best and widest known operas are "Nebucadonosor," "Er nani," founded on Victor Hugo's tragedy, the "Duo Foscari," "Attilla," "Macbeth," the "Masnadieri," founded on the "Rob bers" of Schiller, "Louisa Miller," "Rigo letto," the "Trovatore," "La Troviata," "Un Ballo in Mascherori" (performed in London in 1861), and "Don Carlos," (performed at the Royal Italian opera, Covent garden, in 1867.) The "Masnadieri," written for Her Majesty's theatre and produced in 1847, with Jenny Lind as heroine, proved failure in L successfully received in Italy. The "Trovator" and "La Troviata" have had grea success not only in Italy, but in Germany France and England. Signor Verdi's more recent operas are "Giavanno D'Arco" in "La Forza del Destino" in 1869 "Alda," performed at the Scala, Milan, May, Verdi was elected a member of the Italian Parliament in 1861, and in 1871 he went to Florence in order to assume the post offered him by the Italian minister of public instruction, for the improvement and reor ganization of the Italian musical institute. Verdi, who is a member of the Legion of Honor, was elected corresponding member of the Academie des Besux Arts in 1859, and was grand cross of the Russian Order of St. Stantslaus in 1862; foreign associate of the Academie des Beaux Arts, June, 15, 1864, and grand officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy in 1872, in which year the viceroy of Egypt conferred on him the Order of Osmani. King Victor Emmanuel, by a decree dated Nov. 22, 1874, created Signor Verdi an Italian senator. In May, 1875, he was nominated a commander of the Legion of Honor, and the Italian minister at Paris was charged to present him with the insignis of the order, ac-companied by a flattering letter from the Duc Decazes. In the same year he was decorated with the cross of commander and star of the Austrian Order of Franz Joseph. Signor Verdi completed, in 1878, a new opera, in five acts, entitled "Montezuma," which was per-formed for the first time at La Scala, Milan. On his return from Paris to his native country in April, 1880, he received the order of the crown of Italy. To speak of Verdi personally, it is said his favorite occupation farming, when he has any time to spare for it. He is as much at home in crops and cattle and agricultural operations of all sorts as he is in counterpoint and thorough base. The farners in the vicinity of his villa at San Agata look up to him as an authority on all questions connected with the cuitivation of the soil, and he is daily to be seen on the grounds of one or another of his neighbors, giving advice or directing the laborers in

The Learned Yankee,

From the Lewistown, Me., Journal, When Mr. William Atkinson, the farmer philosopher of Somerset county, was about to start on his mission to Quebec, in the intersear on his mission to queece, in the inter-cet of the Wiscasset and Kennebec railroad scheme, he said to Gov. Bodwell: "Mr. Bodwell, had I better put on a tall hat and stick up, or go just as I am, in this woolen

their tasks, in which he is not above lending a hand himself when occasion requires.

shirt and paper collar ?"

stick up, or go just as I am, in this woolen shirt and paper collar?"

"Go just as you are," replied Mr. Bodwell.

"It isn't the clothes we want to send, but the man under them."

So Mr. Atkinson wore his everyday clothes to Quebec. And at Augusts, Tuesday, in his flannel shirt and paper collar and slouch hat, this wonderful man, with a head more crammed with miscellaneous facts and odd conceits than any other head in Maine, entertained me greatly with an account of his stay in quaint old Quebec. He told me how he dined with the titled aristocracy of the city and handed their fine ladies out to dinner, in his flannel shirt and paper collar—how he discussed poetry and scenes in forcing lands with the literati, and actonished the doctors of divinity with what he had picked up about theology.

Mr. Atkinson is a man with an iron memory. He can quote passages from the poeta, tell you the date of any historical event, or demonstrate a problem of Euclid with equal facility. He acquired it all sitting on the dye pot by fire-irons of his mother's kitchen, and by burning the oil of night in his own farm library. The mental possessions of the Maine farner, in his flannel shirt and paper collar, must have taken by surprise the learning of university filled Quebec.

The hands are such dear hands; They are so full; they turn at our demands so often; they reach out, With trides scarcely thought about, So many times ; they do So many things for me—for you ; It their fond wills mistake

They are such fond, frail lips
That speak to us. Pray, it love strips
Them of discretion many times,
Or if they speak too slow or quick, such ctimes

We may pass by; for we may see Days not far off whea those small words may be Held not as slow, or quick, or out of place, but Because the lips are no more here.

Along the path with ours-lest fast or slow,
And trying to keep pace-if they mistate
Or tread upon some flower that we would take
Upon our breast, or bruse some reed,
Or crush poor Hope until it bleed,— We may be mute,

They are such dear, familiar teet that go

We may be mute,

Not turning quickly to impute
Grave fault; for they and we
Have such a little way to go—can be
Together such a little while along the way,
We will be patient while we may. So many little faults we find.

We see them : for not blind a Love. We see them : but if you and I 'erhaps remember them some by and by, They will not be Faults then—grave faults—to you and me, But just odd ways—mistakes, or even less— Remembrances to bless. Days change so many things—yes, hours.

and differently in suns and showers Mistaken words to-night May be so cherished by to-morrow's light, We may be patient ; for we know There's such a little way to go.

Healthful Breathing.

Tight lacing and lazy ways of breathing, says Helen C. Swazy, in St. Nicholas, prevent the lungs of the adult woman from get ting enough exercise for their own good. It is well to establish the habit of deep breathing, but in addition to this, the reserve air which is left in the lungs after an ordinary expiration should be expelled and the lungs theroughly ventilated at least twice every day. First, then, see to it that the air in the room is as pure and fresh as out-of-door air can make it. Then, with all tight and superfluous clothing removed, lie flat on the back and, with the mouth firmly closed, take a full deep breath. Hold it eight or ten seconds, and then let it out. Take another and yet another breath in the same way.

After that, take a breath into the lungs as slowly as possible, beginning to fill them up at the lowest extremities, and inhaling gradually until they are filled to their full capacity, when the air should be exhaled in expiration should be expelled and the lungs pacity, when the air should be exhaled in the same slow and steady manner in which t was taken in.

When you have taken this movement again

When you have taken this movement again to make sure that the shoulders are in good position, throw your arms vertically over your head and take another quick, full inspiration, swinging the arms rapidly to the sides close to the body and back again over the head. Swing the arms up and down four times on the same breath and repeat the exercise three or four times. exercise three or four times.

After this it is a good plan to stand erect with the arms herizontal at the sides and vig-erously clasp the hands from that position over the head a fow times. When taking such movements in an erect position, always keep the chin two or three inches back of the

A few such exercises as these for five o ten minutes at night and morning will pro-mote refreshing sleep and give increased

SOME BODY'S CHILD.

Somebody's child is dying—dying with the flush of hope on his young face, and somebody's mother thinking of the time when that dear face will be hidden where no ray of hope can brighten the because there was no cure for consumption. Reader, if the child be your neighbor's take this comforting word to the mother's heart before it is too late. Tell her that consumption is curable; that men are living to-day whom the physicians pronounced incarable because one lung hid been almost destroyed by the disease. In Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery "has cured hundreds; surpasses cod liver oil, hypophosphates, and other medicines in curing this disease. Sold by druggists. W.5&w.

THE NATIONAL DISEASE DOWNED. Bundreds of so-called diseases under various names are the result of indigestion, and when the one trouble is removed the others vanish. The best known remedy for indigestion, ac ording to thousands of testimonials, is one that has been used in the United States than fifty years—Brandarra's Pills. These will cure the worst form of indigestion or dyspersia and by their use the national disease to eastly conquered.

There Are a Few Druggists

Who care more to make a large profit on a worthless article than to wait for the prosperity These are the men who, when asked for Bonson's Cabeine Plaster, will recommend some cheap and trashy substitute or imitation, saying it is "just as good." Sometimes they will do up and sell the miserable imitation without remark, sent the interable initiation without remark, allowing the customer to suppose he has Benson's. If the varieties plaster is returned, Cheap John will say he make a mistake: If not, he has done a good stroke of business. The public are cautioned against John and his like. Buy of respectable druggists only. The genuine Benson's plaster has the "Three Seals" trade-mark and the word "Capcine" cut in the centre. feb?.M.W.S

SPECIAL FOTICES.

A Kope About Our Necks. A weak stomach or enfeebled circulation is like a rope about our necks. We are strung up and unstrung alternately till existence becomes unbearable. Burdock Biood Bitters will arrest all this misery. "Burdock Biood Bitters" are a boon to the sick. Let us remember this fact. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Glad to Hear It. "For several months I endured a duit pain through my lungs and shoulders; lost my spirits, appetite and color, and could with diffi-culty remain from my bed. My present health-ful condition is due to Burdock Hlood Bitters." Mrs. E. A. Hail, Binghamton, N. Y. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS, WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little suffer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and yive rest to the mother, and trailef and health to give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle. mayll-lyd&w

A Haptist Minister's Experience.

"I am a Baptist minister, and before I ever thought of being a clergyman I graduated in medicine, but left a lucrative practice for my present profession, forty years ago. I was for inany years a sufferer from quinsy. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured me. I was also troubled with hoarseness, and Thomas' Eclectric Oil always relieved me. My wife and child had diphtheria, and Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured them, and it taken in time it will cure seven times out of ten. I am confident it is a cure for the most obstinate cold, or cough, and if any one will take a small tenspoon and half fill it with the Oil, and then place the end of the spoon into the head, by suffing as hard as they can, until the Oil fails over into the threat, and practice it twice a week, I don't care how oftensive their head may be, it will clean it out and cure their caterir. For deafness and earsche, it has done wonders to my certain knowledge. It is the only medicine dubbed patent medicine that I have ever felt like recommending, and I am very anxious to see it in every place, for I tell you that I would not be without it in my house for any consideration. I am now suffering with a pain like rheumatism in my right limb, and nothing relieves me like Thomas' Eclectric Oil." Dr. E. For sale by H. H. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 153 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Mr. George Dodge speaks. This gentleman lives in Emportum, Fa., and says. "Due of my men, Sam Lewis, while working in the woods aprained his ankle so bad he could hardly hobble to the house. Used Thomas' Eclectric Oil and was ready for work the next morning. I have never yet seen so good a medicine." For sale by H. E. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 159 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Bowing Wild Oats.

How many waste their time and resources in foolish experiments, with nasty worthless medicines that can never do them a whit of good. If you are sick and want help get a reputable remedy of established merit. The curative virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters have never been questioned for an enfesheled circulation or a week stomach they are spiendid. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

What We Can Gure, Let's Not Endure.

If we can cure an ache, or a sprain, or a pain, or a lameness, or a bite, by using Thomas' Relective Oil, let's do it. "Thomas' Relective Oil" is known to be good. Let's try it. For sale by it. B. tochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

-TARE-

SIMMON'S LIVER REGULATOR.

ntered stomach.

It has no equal as a Preparatory Medicine: No matter what the attack, a dose of it will afford railef and in ordinary cases will effect a speedy cure. Its use for over half a century by thousands of people have endorsed it as

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE

BROWN'S

IRON BITTERS

Physicians and Druggists Everywhere Recom-mend it.

FOR THE BLOOD.

Cut This Out The gentle yet effectual action of that good old remedy, Sturmona' Liver Regulator, and its intrinsic merits, have placed it at the head of all family medicines. No household should be without it. It prevents as well as curse Torpie Liver, Headache, Bausea, Hile, Colle, Indigestion, Constipation, Fevers, Sicopiesaness, Lassitude, Foul Breath, and every disease brought on or aggravated by a disordered stomach.

CUSTOM-MADE Suits and Pantaloons!

BUITS AND PANTALOOMS are away above prices. Somebody is going to wish that they had not waited

these.
They knew the bright side of this Buit and
Pantaloon Offering: The EXTRAVAGARTLY
GOOD QUALITY for the EXTREMELY LOW
PRICES. We bought these goods under the Market Prices. We are selling them on the same basts. Combining Iron and Pure Vegetable Tonics, quickly and completely Cleanses and Enriches the Biood, Quickens the action of the Liver and Ridneys. Clears the Complexion, makes the skin Smooth. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—ALLOTIES MEDICINES DO.

WHO CAN DO BETTER ?

Dr. N. S. Eroates, of Marion, Mass., says: "I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters as a valuable tonic for carriching the blood, and removing all dyspeptic symptoms. It does not hurt the teeth." There is no doing better by delaying. The goods are half gone now, and hardly half-a-dozen styles entirely fold out. The style and quality are fine all through. Nobody has left them unbought after seeing them.

YOU WILL NOT.

Clothiers and Furnishers,

COR. NORTH QUEEN ST. AND CRATER

WILLIAMSON & FOSTER.

WHY NOT BUY

SUIT OR OVERCOAT

Children's Suits and Overcoats, \$1.25, \$150, \$5.00, Boy's s and Overcoats, \$5.50, \$4.60, \$4.50, buits and Overcoats, \$5.60, \$6.00, 1000, Odd Pantaloons.

Childrenes Pants, \$50c., \$1.00, \$1.50, Boys' Pants, \$1.00, \$1.80, \$1.50 Men's Pants, \$1.50, \$1.75. Traveling Ulsters, \$10.50, \$15.00, \$17.00.

Valises, Trunks, Satchels TRAVELING BAGS.

WATERPROOF COATS, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$8.25.

A SPECIAL LOT OF

White Dress Shirts, 55c, 56c, 75c, \$1.00. Men's and Boy's Cloth Caps and Polos, 15c, 25c, 50c.

LADIES PLIABLE FRENCH KID

Hand-Made Gaiters!

A Special Price has been placed upon a limited number of these fine pliable shoes. They are a Regular \$6.00 Shoes. We have marked them \$3.50 and \$3.93,

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B. R. MARTIN,

MYARD: Ho. 420 Horth Water and Prince Breets, above Lemon, Lancaster. p5-176

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AND GET ONB OF OUR

HIRSE & BROTHER

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Gent's Derby Hats, 80c, 75c, \$1.00.

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CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,

and all work secures my prompt and persons stantion. Drawings and Retimates furnished

DR. R. M. DELERLI, Reynolds, Ind., says: "I have prescribed Brown's fron Bitters in cases of angular and blood diseases, also when a tonic was needed, and it has proved thoroughly satisfactory." Mr. Ww. Byrns, No. 2: St. Mary street, New Orleans, La., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters relieved me in a case of blood poisoning and I heartily recommend it to those needing a blood purifier."

The genuine has Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore, Md. EXHAUSTED VITALITY.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great Medical Work of the age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Fremature Decline, Errors of Fouth, and the untold miseries consequent thereon. Empages Svo. 125 prescriptions for all diseases. Cloth, full glit, only \$1.00, by mail, issaied. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle-aged men for the next #0 days. Address DE W. H. PARKER, 4 Builinch Street, Beston, Mass.

PROCLAMATION. ELECTION FOR SCHOOL DIRECTORS. The qualified voters of the City of Lancas-ter are hereby notified that an election will be hold in the several wards, at the usual places of

held in the several wards, at the usual places of holding state and county elections, on TUES-DAY, FEBRUARY IA, 1887, between the hours of O'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 Bovember 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, jans7-6tdTh&S. President. DROCLAMATION. 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 place of holding state and county elections, on TUE-DAY, FEBUABY 13, A. D., 1887, 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: ollows: FIRST WARD—Four members of Common Jouncil, one Alderman, one Constable, one As-essor, one Judge and two Inspectors of Elecion.

SECOND WARD—Three members of Common Council, one Consteble, one Assessor, one ludge, and two Inspectors of Election.

THIRD WARD—Three members of Common Council, one Coustable, one Assessor, one Judge and two Inspectors of Election. FOURTH WABD—Three members of Common Council, one Constable, one Assessor, one Judge

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 Alerman, one Constable, one Assessor, one Judge and two Inspectors of Election.

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

SEVENTH WARD—One 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. tion.

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

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

WILLIAM A. MORTON,

122-44d5

Mayor.

CABRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES! Edw. Edgerley,

40, 42, 43, 45 MARKET STREET, Rear of Postoffice,

My stock comprises a large variety of Buggles, 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. --- MOTTO-Fair Dealing, Honest Work at Bottom Prices."

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CORNER OF DUKE AND VINE STREETS. An Immense Stock, including Every Known Variety of Vehicle,

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Must be fold, no matter what the sacrifice, to reduce stock. Now is the time to send in your orders for SPRING WORK.

By Come early if you want your goods early Repairing a specialty and satisfaction guar anteed in every instance.

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Reigart's Old Wine Store

Stouts.
Sole Agent for Special Great Western Cham-pages, produced by the Flessant Valley Wine Co., the finest American Champagne in the United States.
Florida Grange Wine, the finest in the market, A full line of Brandy, Whisky, Glass and Kuma-California Claret and White Wine, of Mapa Val-ley, California.

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Repairing Promptly Atlended to. Ten per cent, lower than all others. One set of work-men especially employed for that purpose. THE OLD BELIABLE CORNER OF

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