Angus, 1857, to the Union fire the company of this city. The life the charter is engroused on a self of parameter and in signed by the parameter and in signed by the president; John Brown, second vice and E. R. Reed, secretary and of the Union fire company, to the following named members and the following named members are y John Bear, Christian Rine, House, John Bear, Christian Rine, House, John P. House, B. Chanaparo, a, Geo. John P. Myer, B. Chanaparo, a, Geo. John P. Myer, B. Chanaparo, a, George Jea Ogilby, Jno. Eberman, G. L. N. Lightner, C. H. Lofevre, Montgomery, Thomas E. Franklin, Mannan, Win. F. Bryan, Henry P. ad Samuel Dorwart.

The Mind-Render, Who is Now Exciting th People of the Big Cities.

Palmistry, muscle-reading, mind-reading to, has been attracting much widespread at

tention and comment all over the world, and

while the exhibitions of some of the performers are such of far-seeing intelligence or

skilled jugglery, or arrant deceptions, but as the evidences thereof are not perceivable

the mind-reader, is a young American ge

tleman, who was first known as an expounder of spiritualistic dark-cabinet doings, is of

slight build and a smooth and polite exterior.

His performances in mind-reading have been

everything but miracles. That similar feats

have been performed before Mr. Irving's time, we find some data of thirty years back,

which although of less magnitude than those sitributed to him, are none the less surprising, the performer being a young person

from the state of New York. In reply to

specific inquiries made about different things the true facts were distinctly announced, accuracy was manifested in regard

o the time indicated by a watch in the pocket of some one in the room, and several other

correct indications were announced of far-

formed his feats throughout Europe, before

the crowned heads and the nobility of lesser

magnitude, and many of them have been

deeply interested spectators in the perform-

ances. The point of them is this, he seems

able to see through indefinite distances, quite

as well blindfolded as with his eyes open,

and to read the thoughts of those about him and to find objects which have just been hidden, however small they may be. The Bos-

ton Globe says of his appearance and per-

little man, with small face and delicate limbs, stood out in the large room, in the

presence of the guests, and then and there performed every trick, told every secret and did everything he undertook. There was

no screen, no box, no table and no funny business of any kind. He stood between the

two windows facing the audience and told

thought he could do; he asked for the fullest

and freest investigation, and said he would

acknowledge himself beaten if he did not

perform all he advertised to do. Whatever

his mode, his feats may be classed among

NOVELTIES IN CHEESE. some of the Gustatory Daintles That May Be

Made From It.

CHEESE FINGERS .- Put into a basin two

ounces of grated Parmesan cheese, two ounces

of fresh butter, two ounces of sitted flour.

and an ounce of American cheese, grated.

Flavor with salt, a pinch of cayenne, and a

small portion of pounded mace. Form these ingredients into a stiff paste, with a well

inch thick, cut into fingers about three inches

POTTED CHEESE.—This is a good method of using up any odd pieces of cheese which have become too dry or unsightly to send to table in their original form. Put half a pound of any kind of cheese into a mortar; add two ounces of fresh butter, a teaspoonful of castor sugar, and either a pinch of cayenne, or curry powder. Pound these ingredients to a smooth paste, then put the mixture into a jar and cover with a layer of clarified butter. The a thick paner over the top, and store in a smooth paste, then put the sugar post in a sugar of the second paster.

It a and cover with a layer of clarified butter. The a thick paper over the top, and store in a cool place. Cheese prepared in this way is generally considered more digestible than when eaten in the usual way, and it forms a most delightful relish spread upon silese of thin bread and butter. If a very dry kind of cheese has to be used, a little more butter will be required. The mixture, if stored in a suitable place, will keep quite sweet and good for a fortnight or three weeks.

CHEESE OMELET.—This is a most delicious

suitable place, will keep quite sweet and good for a forthight or three weeks.

CHEESE OMELET.—This is a most delicious dish, but like the above, to be really excellent, it must be caten at once. Break two large fresh eggs into a basin; beat them thoroughly, and while beating, add a salt-spoonspoonful of salt, half that quantity of pepper, a teaspoonful of finely chopped parsley, and a tablespoonful of grated cheese. Mix these ingredicints well. Put two pounds of butter into the omelet par, and when it is quite hot, pour in the inixure, and stir it with a wooden spoon until it begins to set. When it has reached this stage, leave off stirring but shake the pan about gently for a minute longer, then fold the omelet over, turning it towards the handle of the pan—that is, of course, if the handle is at one side, but some omelet pans have a handle across the

but some omeiet pans have a handle across the but some omeiet pans have a handle across the top like a griddle. If it seems at all likely to stek, put a little more butter in the pan, and when nieely browned, turn the omeist on to a hot dish. It should be thoroughly cocked,

a hot dish. It should be thoroughly cooked, but not overdone, or it will be dry, and an omelet is intended to be jucy in the inside. Some persons prefer to have the cheese finely grated and strewed over the top of the omelet after it is cooked, instead of being mixed with it at first. It is simply a matter of taste; either way it is very enjoyable.

Showing a staral Baby the Sights.

One day two ladies, one of whom carried a baby, entered a well known furnisher's in

at some carpets. It was very warm, but the salesman cheerfully showed roll after roll, until the perspiration literally streamed from his every pore. Finally one of the ladica saked the other if she did not think it was

A Free Country.

First Oilman-" Of course this is a free

Second Ollman—"The deuce it is! See

how the Standard Oil company is permitted to prey on the oil trade."

First Oilman..." That proves my assertion.
Do you suppose it could do so if this wasn't a free country?"

Of Interest to Authors

From the New Haven News.

Miss De Verr.e....'I suppose you got a splendid price for the story you had in the "Treasury" last month?"

Mr. Bneeth....'Yes, about \$5."

Miss De Verne...'' Why Mrs. Woolson gets \$60 a page for her stories."

Mr. Bneeth....'Teas, but then she doesn't contribute to the "Treasury," you know."

From the New Haven News.

aster and signified their desire to look

From the Columbia Courant.

Aunt Chloe in Country Gentleman.

his story, what he could do and what he

ormance in that city : "A slim, frail-looking

intelligence. Mr. Irving has per-

ed marvelous, and by the superstitions classes he is credited to perform any impos-sibilities that may enter their heads, in short,

they are calculated to fill all audiences with astonishment. Washington Irving Bishop,

ons, they may be the products of

amuel Dorwart.

thirty-one charter members of
a, all of whom were active and as, and some of whom held dvale and public positions in their are dead, we believe, except the fol-named: M. O. Kline, Henry E. L. R. Lightner, C. H. Lefevre and F. Carson, all of whom are enjoying good health. ation for the charter contains a

tion for the government of the com-

Todd, attorney general of the com stath, certifies over his own proper sig-tath he has "examined the above in-stat and am of opinion that the objects, and conditions therein set forth and the judges of the supreme court add

we the judges of the supreme court of common wealth of Pennsylvania Do CER-by that we have perused and examined the spoing instrument and concur with the at-ter general that the objects, articles and sections therein set forth and contained

our hands at Harrisburg the 23d of June, Anno Domini, one thouse hundred and thirty-seven.

"JOHN B. GIBSON,
"MOLTON C. ROGERS,

"JNO. RENNEDY, "THO. SERGEANT." So C. Sedgwick, clerk of the suprem

reconstitute that the above charter of inromation was duly signed as above by the
morable judges of the supreme court, and
hrms it by adding the seal of the court.
Then follows the precept of Jos. Ritner,
remor of the commonwealth, addressed
Thomas H. Burrowes, esq., secrereconstruction of the commonwealth of the commonwealth of the commonwealth of the instrument, having been declared
the instrument, having been declared win!" by the attorney general and the time of the supreme court, it is transmitted him to have the same enrolled. This preof the page and by J. Wallace, deputy stary of the commonwealth, at the bot, and is attested by the seal of the secre-

the outside of the charter is the follow-

mdornement:

legisonwealth of Pennsylvania, Secrelegisonwealth of Pe tiness my hand and the seal of the said

Harrisburg, the fourteenth day of the sald of the sald of the year of our Lord one thousand the sald of the sald o onwealth the sixty-second.
"J. Wallace,
"Deputy Sec'ry."

Not quite half a century has passed since the above charter was granted, and yet within that time every official, including the the supreme court, the secretary of the com-sonwealth and the deputy secretary, have sed from earth. Even the Union fire enmpany has ceased to exist. donly five charter members remain

No transit gloria mundi.

TAB NEW HOUR SYSTEM. of the Advantages of Working by the

Letter in New York Tribune.

secretary of the Boston Master lem' association, speaking of the new system, says: "Our association has a the lead in this matter simply because t that it was time some such movement ion should be made. Since we sed our code of working principles we received many warm words of commenfor them from people who have made abor question a study. Colonel Carrol right has said he believes that in fixing on for the workmen by the bestead of by the day we have struck bey-note of what will finally be the solu-of the labor question; and that, al-the we may not succeed immediately, it is eventually be the principle on which all will be paid. We believe that it is the we may not succeed immediately, it wentually be the principle on which all a will be paid. We believe that it is the method of payment that will give absolution between employer and employer are business. The posent standard of ma day. Well, what does a day mean, on you assign to it a given length of. In our business you certainly canter in the summer a man can work we or fourteen hours, while in winter he id have hard work to get in eight; but you say an hour you mean a definite a filme-sixty minutes—and there so mistake about it.

If me illustrate how it works: It has me the custom to divide the day into and quarters, five hours in the forefrom 7 o'clock and five hours in the soon from 1 to 6, constituting a day. If a domn't get to work until 7:30 he will mader the present arrangement, but quarters of a day's nay and any arrangement, but quarters of a day's nay and man the constraints of a day's nay are taken.

doesn't get to work until 7:30 he will mader the present arrangement, but unitars of a day's pay, and so since he se inducement to go to work until halfhe will loaf around until then, and his is to both to us and to himself. On the hand, if he is paid by the hour and pass that he doesn't get around, perthrough no fault of his own, until after the becau go right to work and earn at he is entitled to. And the same will be actually be stormy weather when, if it comes on it at 10 o'clock the workman gets but unarise of a day's pay, but if the rain at 11 o'clock he gets half a day's pay, adoing an injustice to us as the forms to the workmen. We think, as 1 that the hour system of payment is the last best, and that the workmen will to look at it in that light themselves."

Ensy Enough Either Way. Omaha World. the Omaha World.

Ethel.—Did you hear of that feat by maint Baldwin of San Francisco?

Somise Baldwin of San Francisco?

Sanga.—Nothing lately.

Thy last week he jumped from a balloon
latet high and landed on the ground in
the salety. He had a.—"

It is course; why that's easy."

It purchule, you know."

Thy, yes. What did you suppose he

asked the other if she did not think it was time to go.
"Not quite," was the answer of her com-panion; and then in an undertone she added, "Baby likes to see him roll them out, and we've plenty time to catch the train." hat!"

WEARY. weary; oh weary of tears; eart sches, and weary of tears; scaning and weary of pain; reary of hoping in vain.

wany of the burdens of life; dling and weary of strife; haller and weary of night; wany, and longing for light. any of westing alone:



Ours is a responsible calling," said a West-ern Union telegraph operator yesterday, dur-ing a conversation over a mid-night lunch. "A very alight mistake on the part of a tolegrapher is likely to cause a great deal of mis-chief. We get hold of a great many accrois, but we never tell them, and our work is purely mechanical that we soon forget all about them. Considering the great number of messages which we handle every day, it is surprising that so few blunders are made." "How did you happen to enter the business?" asked a reporter.

A short silence ensued, showing unwilling. ness to answer the question.

"It is a long story," said the operator.
"I have never told it before. I never think of my first experience as a telegraph operator without a feeling of horror at the thought of what might have happened it-but I won't anticipate, and will tell the story as it hap

pened:

"It was six years ago. I was then a cierk in a country town in Wisconsin, called Belton. The place was without railroad or telegraphic connection with the outside world until an enterprising lawyer in a neighboring city built a private telegraph line connecting Bolton with several of the towns around it. The line was not built as a money-making scheme, but soon received a tair share of local and through business. Its completion to Bolton was halled by the citizens with a great deal of enthusiasm. I was selected as the operator, as the store in which I clerked was the most public location in the place, and, in anticipation of the completion of the line I had previously spent some time in learning the alphaber. In a short time the line was put in running order. A small book of instructions came with the instrument, and for a while I would practice several hours every night after the store had closed. There were several beginners on the line with whom I soon struck a wire acquaintance. I was dull and somewhat awk ward at first, however, and voted a nuisance by the more experienced operators. Only one, a young lady clerk in a store at Casstown. with whom I soon struck a wire acquaintance. I was dull and somewhat awkward at
first, however, and voted a nuisance by the
more experienced operators. Only one, a
young lady clerk in a store at Casetown,
some distance down the line, had any
patience with me. She willingly practiced
with me every evening, and as the winter
wore along I rapidly grew proficient at the
use of the key. V-a, as I always called my
instructor, was a lively talker, and we had
long talks over the wire, often continuing
our conversation until late at night. We
had never seen each other, yet we soon became very well acquainted, and after a few
months began to hold conversations decidedit lover-like in their character, telegraphing se fast that none of the other operaendedly lover-like in their character, tele-graphing se fast that none of the other opera-tors on the line could read what we said. Her call was V-a and mine was D-l, but it was unnecessary for us to use our calls, so accustomed did we become to each other's touch on the telegraphic key. Those were pleasant days, I can assure you, for at least one clerk in a country store.

"One night V-a told me that she had been offered the position as operator on a new rall-road that was in course of construction through Casetown. The thought of her quitting had never entered my head before, and I knew by the shock her information gave me that I was head over heels in love with her. It made me very nervous to think of her laughing and joking with other operators on another line. A few days later I resolved to tell her all by telegraph. To be sure that none of the others were listening at their in-struments I called each office on the line, but received no answer. I then called V-a, and she answered immediately. In slow and carefully worded language, I poured out my impetuous longing that she would not go away, and told her that life would not be worth living if I could not talk to her. At first she laughed at me, but as I grew serious her answers came slower and were more care-fully worded. In the midst of an impassionate declaration of love the circuit was opened and clearly and distinctly over the wire came

and clearly and distinctly over the wire came the words:

"Give us a rest, cully. That's about enough of that for to night."

The clerk in the Denton postoffice who had an instrument in his charge, had been listening to all our talk, and leaving his key open, went home for the night. You may believe I felt angry at him, and if he had been in reach one or the other of us would have received a sound thrashing. I never touch a telegraphic key on that line. Nothing could induce me to go near it. In a few ing could induce me to go near it. In a few days I learned that my V-a had gone to a distant town, I didn't hear where, and I

"A few months went by and found me in Dakota, filling a ratiroad telegraph position on the Northern Pactic. I was so sober and melancholy that my associates dubbed me 'the parson,' and I fully merited the sobriceaten egg, then roll it out a quarter of an quet. I never forgot the little telegraph girl, but had written several times to her old home in the hope of getting some word from her. My letters were all returned by the postlong, and half an inch wide, and bake in a quick oven for a few minutes. Serve cold, rettily arranged in transverse rows, upon a glass dish, or a piain one, covered with a lapkin, or a dish paper.

Potted Cheese.—This is a good method master with the words in red ink on one cor-

"I saved money, but after a few years my health gave way, and my physician directed me to go to Florida. Another year and I had apparently recovered. The doctor said I was all right. He gave my malady some l was all ight. He gave my maiady some long Latin name, but no one besides myself knew that my unsatisfied longing was the main cause of my lack of health. I started to return to my northern home. At Jefferson Junction I had to wait a couple of hours for the train which was to take me to Bolton. Being somewhat tired from my long ride, I laid down on s cot in the waiting room, and dozed. Suddenly I seemed to be back in my old place as clerk in the Boiton store. thought I could see the shelves full of calico and seap, and the big caddy of tea which al-ways formed a part of the interior of the store. Most familiar of all was the sound of the telegraph instrument, in the well-remembers tone which could be that of no one in the world except V-a. I started up quickly, and was about to jump over the counter to answer that writing, when I recollected that I was in an ordinary railroad office, and that I was in an ordinary railroad office, and that I must be mistaken, Bolton was hundreds of miles away, and V-a—she might be dead for all I knew. I sat down again, but still I heard V-a talking. She was sending a railroad train order. Could it be she? I got up and looked inside the window, expecting to see a male operator. Great Scott! You can imagine my surprise when my eyes rested upon a handsome young lady, who I knew at once must be V-a. I was positive of it. Would she know me? What would her sentiment be toward me? Thinking to try her I wrote off a dispatch to send to my folks at home. The instant her eyes caught the signature she blushed and tried to speak, but only the words, 'Are—you—'escaped her. From the pleased expression in her dark eyes I knew the chance that had brought us together was not an unwelcome one. an ordinary railroad office, and that I mus not an unwelcome one

"Oh, D.i! Is it really you? Where have you been all the time?" she asked when I had satisfied her of my identity.

"And you married her afterward?" asked

with it at first. It is simply a matter of taste; either way it is very enjoyable.

CHEESE PATTIES.—Make a mixture as follows: Break four ounces of cheese up into small pieces; put them into a mortar with a piece of butter the size of an egg, a saltspoonful of sail, rather more pepper, and half a teaspoonful of mustard. Pound these ingredients thoroughly and add, by degrees, the yelks of three eggs, well beaten, and a small glass of sherry wine. When well incorporated, add the white of an egg beaten to a firm froth. Line out some small patty tins with good pastry, half fill them with the mixture and bake for fifteen or twenty minutes in a quick oven. Serve either hot for cold, arranged in the unsal way. the reporter.
"Yes, finally but not at once. My health
"Yes, finally but not at once. My health "Yes, finally but not at once. My health improved right away, and in a year the boils rang out our wedding chimes. V-a resigned ber position and we came to Milwaukee where we have a pleasant little home on Fourteenth street. We are the happiest couple you ever saw. Say, can't you come up and take dinner with us some day? If you understand telegraphy you will be highly entertained, for my wife and I carry on most of our conversation with telegraphic signs and our little baby boy is getting old enough to understand our language. I will promise that you will soon learn telegraphy at our house.

"Oh, I understand telegraphy perfectly," answered the reporter.

'Is that so? Where did you learn? Taking a step toward the restaurant door the reporter placed his hand on the latch and answered:

answered:

"I was the postmaster's clerk at Denton who broke you up the night you were going to pop the question to V-a."

The operator rose with a frown on his face, but the reporter had vanished in the darkness of a stormy night—Milwaukes Sentinel.

BEFORE AND AFFER TREATMENT. "You know how it is yourselves."-Job. VERY ILL. Name, Oh doctor! name your fee! Ask-I'll pay whate'er it be! Skill like yours I know comes high; Only do not let me die! Get me out of this, and I

CONVALUSCENT. Cov. Oh doctor! cut that fee! Cut, or not a dime from me! I am not a millionaire, But I'll do whatever's square; only make a bill that's fair. And I'll settle presently.

WELL. Book, Oh doctor! book your fee!
Charge—I'll pay it futurely.
When the crops all by are laid,
When every other bill is paid,
(Or when of death again airaid)
I'll pay it—grudgiogly.
L. J. in St. Louis Med, and Surg. Journal. HURAUS GRASSES ON LABOR.

From "Political Economy," by Horace Greeley
If there be those who would array Labor against Capital, I am not of them nor with them. It there be those who regard the interests of Labor and of Capital as naturally or properly antagonistic, I do not agree with them. In using the term "laboring class" or "working men," I conform to a usage which has the recommendation of convenience, and hardly another. In my view, there should be none other than laborers, there should be none other than laborers, save the infantile, the disabled and the dead; and there are not nearly so many non-laborers as is vulgarly supposed. The rum-seller is a worker though to no good end; even the gambler evinces industry, though to a very bad purpose. If I had the ordering of human affairs, I would have every one an apprentice of some sort in youth, a worker for wages (or something equivalent thereto) in early manhood (or wemanhood), and every one his or her own employer at a later stage; so that the class of hired workers should be constantly receiving recruits on one side and dismissing skilled, experienced persons to enter upon grave responsibilities on the other. I would have every journeyman realize that he will soon be an employer, every employer remember that he was once a journeyman, as his son (if son he have) will soon be; and I believe the influence of these contemplations would be saturary on all alike. I do not like to hear a man boast that he has been a hireling these twenty or thirty years, and expects to remain such till death; for, though it be true that no man should be satured of a humble position, I qualify the statement by the proviso that he has had no fair opportunity to rise above it. A true man will much prefer to shoulder a hod or sweep streets rather than eat the bread of idleness and dependence; but, either our political institutions are mistakes, or a hale, two-handed person, who has not been pulled down by unavoidable misfortune, should be ashamed that, having had twenty years control of his own time and faculties, he still finds hod-carrying or street-sweeping the best fining he is asked or enabled to do. If I had had a lair chance to do for myself for even twenty years, and could now find no better employment than the rudest and coarsest day-labor, I should accept the situation, but not be inclined to brag of it. save the infantile, the disabled and the dead

inent than the rudest and coarsest day-labor, I should accept the situation but not be inclined to brag of it.

Labor may be so wretchedly misappiled as to produce no wealth at all. The ruins of ancient capitals like Tadmore, Thebes or Palmyra are not capital, and can be made to yield little or no wealth; the pyramids cost a vast amount of labor, yet have no pecuniary value; the remains of the colliseum or of Pompeli have very little. I fully concur in the assumption that a prodigal's lavish expenditure no more countributes, in a large view, to the relief of poverty than to the increase of national wealth. The drunken idiot or maniac who sows the street with dollars, to be scrambled for by the mob, does not befriend—he rather debauches—his souffling, struggling, shouting followers. I fully insist that he who makes and saves, though already possessed of vast wealth, is a greater benefactor to the poor than though he were content to riot, spend and squander.

And though man is first impelled to labor by the spurt of material want, the movement outlasts the impulse in which it originated. The miser toils, and schemes and saves, with an eye single to his own profit or aggrandizement; but commodious public halls, grand hotels, breezy parks, vast libraries, noble colshould accept the situation, but not be in

ment: but commodions public halls, grand hotels, breezy parks, vast libraries, noble col-leges are often endowed in his will or founded on his wealth. Whatever the past has bequeathed for our instruction, civilizahas bequestied for our instruction, civiliza-tion, refinement or comfort, was created for us by the saving, thrifty, provident minority of vanished generations, many of whom were despised and revited through life as absorbed in selfishness and regardless of other than personal ends. How many of those who flippantly disparaged and contenued him while he lived have rendered to mankind such signal, abiding service as Stephen

such signal, abiding service as Stephen Girard or John Jacob Astor. Yet, when poets, philanthrepists and di-vines have said their worst of it, the love of personal acquisition remains the mainspring of most of the material good thus far achieved of most of the material good thus far achieved on this rugged, pressic planet. Columbus, wearily bearing from court to court his earnest petition to be enabled to discover a new world, insisted on his claim to be made here-ditary lord high admiral of that world, and to a title of all the profits that should flow from its acquisition. The great are rarely so great or the good so good that they choose to labor and dare entirely for the benefit of others; while, with the multitude, personal advantage is the sole incitement to continuation. others; while, with the multitude, personal advantage is the sole incitement to continuous exertion. Man's natural love of ease and enjoyment is only overborne, in the general case, by his consciousness that through effort and self-denial lies the way to comfort and ease for his downhill of life and a more fortunate career for his children. Take away the inducements to industry and thrift afforded by the law which secures to each the ownership and enjoyment of his rightful ownership and enjoyment of his rightful gains, and through universal poverty and ig-

norance, even Christendom would rapidly re-lapse into utter barbarism.

Civilization is founded on accumulated Civilization is founded on accumulated capital and systematic labor. It cannot dispense with either. Though all men work diligently and efficiently through each day, yet, if they spent as fast as they earned, civilized goolety must periah, and human existence be maintained with difficulty, if at all. The bar room loaler who decries capital could not survive the next hard winter without its aid. He lives that we have a survive the next hard winter without its not survive the next hard winter without its aid. He lives through the inclement season on that which others more provident have saved and stored against a time of need. He may or may nor render an equivalent, but in the absence of capitalists opportunity to make the indispensable trade would be wanting. There is none so poor or wretched that capital earned and owned by others have not already saved him from perishing of want as ready saved him from perishing of want, as it will do again and again. Capital justly acquired and wisely employed is every one's friend, smoothing the ruggedness and les-sening the discomfort of even the most for-

sening the discominate or even the most forlorn and hapless career.

First of man's material interests, most pervading, most essential, is labor, or the employment of human faculities and sinews to
create, educe or shape articles required by
his needs or tastes. Though Providence is
benignant and Nature bounteous, so that it
was possible, in the infancy of the race, that
the few simple wants of a bandful of savages
might be fitfully, grudgingly satisfied from
the spontaneous products of the earth; and
though a thin population of savages is still
enabled to subsist, on a few fertile tropical
islands, without regular, systematic industry
—their number being kept below the point
of mutual starvation by incessant wars, by
cannibalism, by infanticide and by their unbounded licentiousness—the rule is all but
inexorable that human existence, even, is dependent on human labor. To the race generpendent on human labor. To the race genersally, to smaller communities and to individnals, God proffers the stern alternative, work
or perish! Idlers and profligates are constantly dying out, leaving the earth peopled
mainly by the offspring of the relatively industrious and frugal. Philanthropy may
drop a tear by their unmarked graves; but
the idle, thriftless, improvident tribes and
classes will nevertheless disappear, leaving
the earth to those who, by planting as well
well as by clearing away* forests, and by tilling, irrigating, fortilizing and beautifying the
earth prove themselves children worthy of
her bounty and her blessing. Even if all
things were made common, and the idle welcomed to a perpetual feast upon the products
of the toil of the diligent, still the former
would rapidly pass away, leaving few descendants, and the children of the latter forn and hapless career.

First of man's material interests, most per would ultimately inherit the earth.

A NOW Kiss.

The little God of Love will possibly laugh in his sleeve, if ever he wears one, to learn there is a new kiss. It is a ticklish subject to deal with, for everybody supposes that he or she understands the art of this expreshe or she understands the art of this expression of affection, and will feel aggrieved to be told there's something new about so old a chestnut. Nevertheless, society has been stirred by the intelligence that it is now the proper caper to imprint a salute on the tip of the nose when friends desire to be particularly demonstrative. The courtly kiss upon the hand, the warmer occulation of the lips, have been thrown into social darkness by no less an arbiter than the Princess of Wales. It appears that this lovely specimen of royalty was observed kissing her sister-in-law, the Princess Waldemar, in this peculiar fashion—whether by accident or intention the observer fails to state—and immediately the idea caught on to the flattering crowd of courtiers. When two ladies meet or part now it won't be "My dear (kies on the right cheek), how giad I am to see you " (kies on the left cheek); but the gushing pair will just light on the tips of each other's noses, like two birds pecking at a lump of sugar. This fashionable kies has its advantage, as will be seen at once. There can be no disturbance of "make-up." No one understands that better than the lovely princess. The French kies on the forehead, emblematic of chastity and deep devotion, is routed, foot, horse and dragoons, by this new kies, which ought to be immensely popular considering it is the latest London fed. ion of affection, and will feel aggrieved to be

A BOSTON VIEW OF PROTECTION.

They sat together in a sleigh; A freety win I was blowing; Like roses on a summer's day The maiden's cheeks were glowing.

No fond endearments passed between The pair; he steathy bussing: The youth, with grave and solver meta, The tariff was discussing.

He rattled on for one hour or more, Then asked, with manner airy,
Which think you's best, protection, or
Free trade? Pray tell me, Mary ?" "I have," she said, with aspect calm,

"To free trade an objection My ears are frezen, and I am He took the bint and opened wide

Her head upon his shoulder.

-From the Boston Courier. * Stricture of the uretars, however inveterate or complicated from previous bad treatment, speedily and permanently cured by our new and improved methods. Book, references and terms sent for 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Same Human Nature. Many vain attempts are made to repeat the remarkable success of Benson's Capetne Plaster, This splendid remedy is known, sold and used This splendid remedy is known, sold and used everywhere, and its prompt action and unrivalled curative powers have won for it hosts of friends. Imitations have sprung up under similar sounding names, such as "Capstein," "Capsteum," etc., intended to deceive the careless and unwary. These articles possess none of the virtues of the genuine. Therefore we hope the people will assist us to protect what are at once their interests and ours. Ask for Benson's Plaster, and examine what is given you, and make sure that the word "Capcine" is cut in the middle of the plaster itself, and the "Three Seals" trademark is on the face cloth. Any reputable dealer will show you the safeguards without hesitation: If you cannot remember the name—Benson's Capcine Plaster—cut this paragraph from the paper.

Cheep and Inferior Porous Plasters Will inevitably disappoint you, and are not worth even the few cents asked for them. Among the numerous porous plasters offered for sale Benson's Capcine Plasters alone merit numplicit confidence. They have won their great popularity with the people and gained the voluntary endorsement of the medical profession by their unequaled curative power and by that by their unequaled curative power and by that only. When purchasing be on your guard against worthless imitations under misleading names such as "Capsicin," "Capsicin," "Capsicin," "Capsicin," "Capsicin," "Capsicin," "Capsicin, "Capsicin, "Capsicin," "Capsicin, "C

> SPECIAL NOTICES. Glad to Hear It.

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

A Haptist Minister's Experience.

"I am a haptist 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 many years a sufferer from quinsy. Thomas' Edectric Oid cured me. I was also troubled with houseness, and Thomas' Edectric Oid always relieved me. My wife and child had diphtheria, and Thomas' Edectric Oid 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 teaspoon and half fill it with the Oil, and then place the end of the spoon into the head, by sniffing as hard as they can, until the Oil fails over into the throat, and practice it twice a week, I don't care how offensive their head may be, it will clean it out and cure their catarrh. For deafness and earache, it has done wonders to my certain knowledge. It is the only medicine dubbed patient 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' Kelectric Oil." Dr. E. F. Crane, Corry, Pa. A Baptist Minister's Experience. relieves me like Thomas Ecisetric Oil." Dr. E. F. Crane, Corry, Pa. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Mr. George Dodge Speaks. This gentleman lives in Emporium, Pa., and says. "One of my men, Sam Lewis, while working in the woods sprained his ankle so bad he could hardly hobble to the house. Used Thomas' Eelectric Oil and was ready for work the next morning. I have never yet seen so good a medicine." For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Sowing Wild Oats How many waste their time and resources in foolish experiments, with masty 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 curationed. For an enfeshed circulation or a weak stomach they are spiendid. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

What We Can Cure, 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' Electric Oil. 'Et aloit. "Thomas' Electric Oil.' let shots. "Thomas' Electric Oil.' is known to be good. Let's try it. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 13; and 13; North Quoen street, Lancaster.

A Kope About Our Necks A weak stomach or enfecbled circulation is like a rope about our necks. We are strung up and unstrung alternately till existence becomes unbeamble. Burdock Blood Bitters' are all this misery. "Burdock Blood Bitters" are a boon to the sick. Let us remember this fact. For sale by E. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 130 North Queen street, Lancaster. COUGH, WHOOPING COUGH and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. Sold by H. B. Cochran, druggist, Nos. 137 and 129 North Queen St., Lancaster, Pa. (4)

Caution We would caution the Public to beware of Dealers offering Kemp's Balsam at less than the regular Price, 56 cents and 81, as oftentimes ini-tations or inferior articles are sold as the genuing in order to enable them to sell cheaply Cochran, druggist, No. 137 North Queen's our agent for Lancaster, Sample bottle to you/ree.

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W. D. Hoyt & Co, Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., says: We have been seiling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for two years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lan caster, Pa. (1) Wonderful Cures.

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Price 50 cents and \$1. Trial size free. Old-lwd&w DANDELION LIVER PELLETS for sick beadache torpid liver, biliousness and indigestion. Small and easy to swallow. One pill a dose. Price, 25c. By all druggists. febs-3mdTu,Th,S SHILOH'S COUGH and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures Con-sumption. Sold by H. H. Cochran, druggist, Nos. 137 and 129 North Queen St., Lancaster, Pa. (3)

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