2 the best a of o The landing of mining engineers of the day presented some facilities contains the subject. Weight is given beauty by his recent estection by reflective the appendiment to the set of the landing departments of t of one of the leading departments of the mandral government of New York. In the second government of the se

been led to these reflections by more or less thorough study as of success in the manufactu nditions of success in the manufacture and steel. The history of the iron-iny of this country shows most strikingly how many conditions, other than the land temporary importance of ironapplants, success in dependent. It is summy to examine its statistics in detail general, further than to note that they a gradual and fairly steady westward and of the wave of iron-production. It long since the conditions of success in sows gradual and harly steady westward speeds of the wave of iron-production. It is not leng since the conditions of success in ma-making were found in small furnaces tamied in the woods of New England and he Middle states, and dependent for an out-timent upon the haulage of their product over adversy or country roads; and in rolling-nills phasted on streams affording ample restrictions for 1800 place the geographical mine of iron-productions in western Penn-pivania hereand the Aliaghenies; and the vestionment in the South since the census as complied would probably move the cint as far west and south as Pittsburg, his shifting of the geographical centre of roduction means a gradual but irresistible maps in the conditions of success in iron-shifting in the conditions of success in iron-shifting; and as officies to such changes, the satisfies of farmer gratiness and controlling the farmer gratiness and controlling in the resistant territorial sources of the places protected of the mapy is attactly shown by the statistics of lands. The resistant territorial sources of firm supply for the Northeast are the vestigned states, New York, New Jersey, it is Lehigh Valley of Pennsylvania it these sources have not made much particularly has been protected as the statistics of lands and the statistics of lands. The resistant territorial sources of firm supply for the Northeast are the control of the statistics of lands. The resistant territorial sources of firm supply for the Northeast are the control of the statistics of lands. The resistant territorial sources of lands the statistics of lands. The resistant territorial sources of lands the statistics of lands. The resistant territorial sources of lands the statistics of lands. The resistant territorial sources of lands.

in to supply the increased consumption of the Mortheast, and they are to-day crowding our markets, while so many of our social furnaces stand ides, unable to produce at present prices. These facts are significant as showing that the large capitals of the old, established iron-works of the northeastern states do not give them any conspicuous advantage in competition, as against better natural advantages elsewhere offered. In fast, their large espitals are the heaviest burdens they are staggering under. TENDENCY TOWARD SMALLER PLANTS. The steel industry is still comparatively a new one in this country, and we have, as yet, witnessed no great change in its geographeat in our membership can remember, not its beginning, perhaps, but its initial triumphs in the production of grades of steel could salely challenge comparison foreign makes. But during this brief od we have seen some surprising happen. Small capitals have grown, and large tals have, in some instances, shrunk to fing. Great establishments have been or set which because of their

capitals have, in some instances, shrunk to nothing. Great establishments have been organized which, because of their greatness, have fallen to pieces almost before they because fallen to place and managed, have been the foundations of brilliant industrial and flancetal success. The changes of the next twenty years, though impossible of prediction, are likely to be quite as important as those of the past twenty years. In the steel-rail industry we have witnessed a marked change which is probably but the prelude to one still more marked. Its beginnings are easily recalled and its history is familiar. Cartainly it shows that courage and enterprise often count for more than large capital and the prestige of past success. No industry has seemed to be so completely a monopoly of large capitals as steel-rail making. The bigger the converters and the more of them, the better essemed the chances of success.

Everything else needed to be big in proportion, and the more tons of rails a mill could turn out in a year the greater the apparent accurity of the investment. It looks now as if the small plant were more desirable property than fitteen ton converters. During the next few years we are likely to see Bessemer mills built and run as departments of works of medium siza, as rolling mills might have blast furnaces connected with them; and there are doubless some large Bessemer plants, representing an enormous investment, which could be bought for a very small part of their original cost, but which shewd business men would care to take as a gift on the condition of keeping them in operation for a term of years.

COMBINATION AND CONSOLIDATION.

COMBINATION AND CONSOLIDATION. But if no one need be deterred from en-tering iron and steel making by the appa-rent impregnability of the great capitals which stand like fortifications along the ighways of industrial enterprise, still less

which stand like fortifications along the highways of industrial enterprise, still less need he fear those gigantic organizations of fected by combination and consolidation. More often than otherwise these consolidations are brought about in the hope of shoring up enterprises which cannot stand alone. They are very formidable on paper, but they are spit to fall to pieces suddenly through the weakness of their component parts. We have watched the formation of several such consolidations in the iron trade, but in every case they have failed to accomplish the object for which they were formed, and sooner or later they have gone the way of all bubbles which owe their expansion to the elasticity of an extremely tennous film.

In other and allied industries, we find reason to doubt that, in this courtry at least, manufacturing is, in any sense, the monopoly of large capital. Those who own or control vast establishments are likely to insist that, through the advantages of larger capital and the control of plant in which every appliance for conomising the cost of making and handling has been provided, they can make and estil cheaper than their small competitors, for the reason that, while their cost par ion or per piece is less than it would be with less perfect appliances, they have an important advantage in the fact that their incidental expenses, being divided into a larger product, show a less percentage per ton or per piece than in the one of the small concerns mailer and less numerous; that within a ew years production and distribution will be controlled by a few immease corporations, and that the smaller manufacturer, unable to compete, will give up the unequal content. On the other hand, the small concerns mailer and less numerous; that within a ew years production and distribution will be controlled by a few immease corporations, and that the smaller manufacturer, unable to compete, will give up the unequal content of their mail concerns mailer and less numerous; that within a ew years production and distribut

incre who wanders about the establishment of the great competitor usually thinks he recognises a disregard of that which, in his case, would make all the difference between profit and loss; and while he cannot fail to notice that there are advantages in a large plant which a small one does not possess, he also sees disadvantages in a business which has so far outgrown the supervision of the preprinter that he is at all times dependent on the skill and fidelity of subordinates, who, even if skillful and faithful, do not always work together so harmoniously as to insure the best results.

MISTARING CAUSE FOR EFFECT.

It is unnecessary to take sides in this discussion; but without doing so I may say that in assuming that only the great capitals can safely meet the increasingly sharp competition of trade, we are in danger of mistaking the effect for the cause, and so of hopelessly confusing our argument, it is sufficient for our present purpose, however, to accept the fact that the greatness of the new great industrial establishments does not necessarily bar the way to progress for those which are now small. The chances of twenty years are in favor rather of what are now small beginnings, provided they are headed in the right directions, than of the great en terprises which now seem to overshadow their modest compatitors. There is a reason for this. A successful manufacturing business is likely, in a quarter of a century, to outgrow the conditions which made it successful. When there died in this city, some years ago, a merchant whose name had come to be almost a synonym for business success and unaccounted wealth, a great many surprising facts came to light. In the complex structure of his vast business, there were hundreds of rotten timbers. Carried from year to year by the sheer force of an enormous capital, it might have gone on for years longer; but it was in no sense profitable as a business. It had millions of dollars' worth of mill-property which had not turned a wheel for years; and competition had tapped it at so many points that it was honeycombed through and through. Those who are old in business experience can recall a score of instances in which the great establishments of the last generation. business experience can recall a score of in-stances in which the great establishments of the last generation have disappeared in this. BOOM FOR YOUNG TREES.

The facts I have presented are significant merely as so many emphatic contradictions of the popular impression that the tendency is The facts I have presented are significant merely as so many emphatic contradictions of the popular impression that the tendency is toward a monopoly of manufacturing by great corporations. It is toward a monopoly in the hands of those who can manufacture the best products at least cost; but this is not allowed the best products at least cost; but this is not allowed the best products at least cost; but this is not allowed the best products at least cost; but this is not allowed the best products at least cost; but this is not allowed the best products at least cost; but this is not allowed the best products at least cost; but this is not allowed the best products at least cost; but this is not allowed the best products at least cost; but this is not allowed the best products at least cost; but this is not allowed the best products at least cost; but this is not allowed the products at least cost; but this is not allowed the best products at least cost; but this is not allowed the products at least cost; but this is not allowed the company in the least and nutriment from the soil. So it is in the manufacturing in dustries. Those which take root and begin in out to grow adapt themselves to the conditions that or one the soil. So it is in the manufacturing the lines of natural progress. Each generation has its own development is along the lines of natural progress. Each generation has its own development, and its legacy to the future coming generations will necessarily in great part discourage and enterprise as there ever was. Machinery has destroyed the handlerafts to a great extent, but it has given each man muscles of iron and flugers of steel with which to work. Conditions have changed, but opportunities have been broadened and diversified.

Within a few years to have had a great devalopment in this country of facilities for search manufacturing in the lines of a productive products and every year a consistency of the products and the product

in demand, and they are not, as a rule, wil-ling to accept what they can get. At last, discouraged and disheartened, they make up their minds that no way of utilizing their knowledge is open to them, and they are very apt to go into trade, with regrets that they had not spent in gaining business exper-ience the time they feel they have wasted in college. Their decision is, in most cases, based upon an entirely erroneous conception of the opportunities open to clever and ambitious young men in the manufacturing in-dustries. In these, botter and easier than in any other fields of usefulness, can a young man who has the elements of success in him, afford to be indifferent to his lack of capital and influence. It devolves upon the young engineer who has such education as the schools can give him to select the line of work most congenial to his tasts. If he has no preferences, he can find cause for congratulation in the fact that one line is as good as another in the average of years. How he begins is a matter of no consequence; but the less he depends upon his academic degree, and the more he relies upon his nidustry and capacity to learn, the better is changes of stailing right and making a steady upward progrees. There is always a demand for competent foremen, and a young man who, at the center or in any sucordinate position among the wage-earners, gives evidence of fitness and capacity beyond his fellows can have promotion without asking for it in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. afford to be indifferent to his lack of capit tion without asking for it in ninety-nine case out of a hundred.

THE BACHELOK'S BENEFACTOR.

What One Wise Head Has Done Toward Les sening the Woss of Lonely Man. From the New York sun.

"Bureau of mending" is the sign on the door of a big rear room in one of the business blocks in Fourteenth street, near Fifth ave-nue. A reporter found inside the room several women running sewing machines and others stitching with all their might at articles of clothing that lay in their laps. Bun-dles wrapped in newspapers with orders pinned to them were piled on a long table.
"We think we are filling a long felt want," said the manager, a busy-appearing man.
"Persons living in boarding houses and hotels have long experienced the inconvenience of either having to do their own mending for which they have neither facilities nor the for which they have neither facilities nor the necessary practical knowledge, or to be obliged to throw away articles of clothing before they are really worn out. The burean of mending has been organized to do the mending of such persons at prices reasonable enough to make it worth their while to have it done.

It done.

"By the employment of a large corps of skilled operators we are prepared to do all kinds of repairs expeditiously and thoroughly. Our messengers will be sent for articles to be repaired anywhere within the city limits on notification by postal card.

"Socks darned for 5 cents a pair," said the manager, taking up his price list; "shirts rebosomed for 35 cents apiece; new collar bands, 10 cents spiece; new wrist bands, 5 cents each; gloves mended at 5 cents a pair; napkins, 5 cents each; aheets or pillow cases hemmed, 10 cents each. All kinds of repairs done for ladies at exceptionally low prices."

"I believe," said the manager. "I believe," said the manager, "that this outliness is original with me. I have letters from bachelors calling me their benefactor."

THE SANDMAN He peeps in through the ke/hole, And he bobs up at the pane, When scarlet firelight dances On wall and floor again. Hush! here he comes—the sand man,

Hush! here he comes—the sandman,
With his dream cap he is crowned,
And grains of sleep he scatters,
Going round and round and round—
While the little ones are nodding going roun He whispers quaintest fancies; With a tluy sliken thread,

With a tiny sliken thread,
He sews up sliken eyelids
That ought to be in bed.
Each wee head node sequalatance,
He s known wherever found;
All stay-up-lates he catches,
Going round and round—
With a pack of dreams forever going round.

I see two eyes the brightest;
But I'd not tell whose they are:
They shad up like a lift—
That sandman can't be far!
Somebody grown so quiet—
Who comes without a sound?
Be leads once more to dramined.
Gaing result und round and row

from the Philadelphia Ledger One in Lancaster, a girl of sixteen, the two others a boy and girl of thirteen in this city, have committed suicide within a week. The example of little Annie Stienes learning dently contagious. Children are learning the lesson of impatience set by older people who cannot stay to face a present or expected who cannot stay to face a present or expected. example of little Annie Niblack was evi trouble. The little girl who stole the hand kerchiefs stood greatly in need of some friend She did not need a whipping. When wil parents learn that repentance must come from within and not by blows, or the threat of blows, applied to the tender little skin? If anybody could have taken the time to talk to that girl and make her anxious to get her own self-respect again, she would proba-bly be alive at this day, and a much better little housewife at the head of that now deed late home. These little women, who are forced by circumstances to take responsibility beyond their years, are generally very ambi-tious. To be publicly disgraced in the neigh-berhood, or to be even threatened with pun-iahment, no doubt seemed much more terri-bie to that little Annie than to have done the bic to that little Annie than to have done the thing which caused her disgrace and her hasty rush out of life. Here is where many parents fail in their duty. The child is to be taught that it sins against itself, most of all, when it does an evil thing. It is to be taught that it has defaced itself by breaking a moral law, that it has stained itself, and can undo the stain only in its own mind and by its own conduct. It should not be taught to look to the neighbors for approval or for disapproval, but to regard its own conscience as hur, and pained by wrong-doing. Siaps and punishments make the spirited child feel that the offense is made even, whereas if it is left to pained by wrong-doing. Siaps and punishments make the spirited child feel that the offense is made even, whereas if it is left to reflect that nothing but changed conduct will ever make it grow right again—but that changed conduct will do it—all the hopelessness, as well as all the anger and revengeful feelings, are taken out of its punishment. A child can easily see that it is diagraced before its family when it does wrong and is harship ynunished; but that is the way that all the rogues and thieves and defaulters are made. When a crime is kept hid it so niy counted a half crime by the doer; when there is no public knowledge of it the stealing or the cheating is thought to be merely robbing others. But a man who has learned in boyhood that the thief robe himself of his self-respect, and that his own estimate of himself is his greatest pride and comfort, will have the true safeguard against temptation. Growing girls and boys need a good deal of sympathy when they have to live with older people who have no self-restraint, who scold and thresten and call down the opinion of the neighborhood to show a child its fault. Teach it to be its own judge; cive it its own self-restraint, and never child its fault. Teach it to be its own judge give it its own self-restraint, and never threaten it for anything it has done. Con-sider carefully before you open your lips, even if it has committed what seems a serious fault or a contemptible meanness. Silence has been called the most beautiful thing in all the world, and it is certainly never so impressive as when it comes after some childish wrong-doing. The little outlaw will soon recognize that it is a serious silence, that this is meant to make it consider its own actions; and no parent should attempt even to reprove a child in words for a grave fault until the words have been weighed. For the little awkwardness or teasing of children, that are usually rebuked just as sharply as a capital offense could possibly be, how easy it is to say simply "I wouldn't do that," or, "Don't you think you had better not do so?" Such words help to make the giddiest child its own police officer; and, by mildly calling its attention to annoying behavior, help it to mend itself from within.

Women Vs. Tobacco.

T. W. H. in Harper's Bazar. One of the most curious forms of the exclusion of women in the interest of tobacco is in the case of clubs of artists, who find, or claim, that their pictures do not sell so well on the masculine. In the early days of the New York Water Color society it is said that the experiment was tried of inviting on the "Artists Night" all artists whose pictures were hung: but it was found that either the patrons must be requested not to smoke—in which case they would stay away—or else, if smoking were filled with complaints from ladies. As a re way of compensation, on "Buyers' Day," when other artists are excluded. Thus, by what seems in their case a curious misnomer, they are kept out on "Artista" Day" on acers' Day," although they are artists. It is not for me to dispute the wisdom of this measure as a business transaction, or to say for these ladies how far their increased sales le them for the exclusion. But it cer tainly does not say much for the refinement of our manners if the classes who are wealthy enough to buy pictures cannot submit for this purpose to that exclusion of smoking which prevails in every well-regulated pic-

which prevaits in overy well-regulated pic-ture gailery.

Other cases of the collision between women and tobacco have occurred where achool suf-frage, so called, has been extended to women, and has been soon followed, as in Massachufrage, so called, has been extended to women, and has been soon followed, as in Massachusetts, by a law forbidding smoking at voting places. Here the ladies nave carried the day, the miscellaneous public being, it seems, more courtsous than the select few who buy pictures in large cities. I have been assured by wardens and precinct clerks shat the change has been to them a great blessing; that it is now far easier to keep order and to make a true return of votes. On our railway trains, curiously enough, the same difference is seen—the many are far more willing than the few to subordinate their tobacco to the feminine demand. The roughest man readily submits with a courtesy that seems amazing when one is fresh from England or Germany, to transfer himself to the smoking car with his pipa. But the demand of the more exclusive has gradually evolved a small smoking room at the end of the palace cars, and this is, on some lines, practically left open into the main car; so that on these lines the more money a lady pays the more likely she is to be annoyed by smoking. On the whole, the contest between woman and to-bacco must be described as being still an uncertain affair, with the odds, in Europe, in favor of the tobacco, and in America in favor of the woman. It is really as interesting a conundrum in its way as that of "The Lady or the Tiger."

The Burgiar's Pistol. From the New York Sun. At the funeral of Lyman S. Weeks, whose murder by a burglar in Brooklyn last week has aroused so much public interest and in-dignation, the Rev. W. J. Bridges Weeks, the officiating minister, is reported as saying :

has aroused so much public interest and indignation, the Rev. W. J. Bridges Weeks, the officiating minister, is reported as saying:

"It is wrong to expose one's self to the burgiar's pistol. I know it is a common action done under the inspiration of bravery to set the part of a defender. If a fair contest were expected it might be considered, but the odds are always tremendous against the householder. It is therefore a sacrifice of life. Husbands, fathers, and brothers should draw a leason from this mournful event, and think of the responsibilities when called in a similar emergency. God forbid that I should criticise the dead without knowing his purpose, but in such an unequal contest therr could be no doubt that discretion is the bettee part of valor. It were far better that the burgiar should take all our possessions than the life of a beloved one."

The clergyman's remark was of course well meant, but about its timeliness, and seven its truth, it is impossible not to doubt. Mr. Weeks died in detense of his household. It would have been safe to stay up stairs and let his house be plundared; but what then? He was a brave man, but he undoubtedly setted from instinct and not from any thought of what would be expected from him under such circumstances. Regrettable as is his death, is it not better that he should have died doing his duty, striving to protect his property, confronting the danger like a man, that that he should have stayed up stairs and waited? He did not think of the chances, but as a matter of fact were they much against him? A burgiar seldom shoots, a first class professional never when he can help it. Mr. Weeks was an athletic man, and in any struggle on equal terms had email reason to lear. The clergyman calls the contest unequal, but in reality the fatal shot was a chance that might not occur again in many hundred times.

"It is better that the burgiar should take all our possessions than the life of a beloved one," and yet if the principle were to be accough policemen to protect citiness wh

SAPE SURN AND SPREDT CURR.
Separate Vertexes and graph Discount of the Control of

not properly to be regarded as an unneces-sary exposure. It men were generally to act upon the lines laid down by the Rev. Mr. Bridges, burgiers would carry on their oper-ations with much more safety and success than at present.

TOAMTER

From a Sermon by Roy, Isalah Wiley. Por the INTELLIGENCES. De autumn hed a message dat we all

mus'die,
De spring-time—it am slow a-comin' but will
git herd, by-an'-by—
De spring-time brings a message tellin' us to Not upon a brudder's labor, but on what our work'll give. An' de spring-time teaches furder, ef we're good, an' try make life better, autumn needn't teach us bow to die.

brings us res'. Dese am movin' times, my brudders, an' de times to pay yo'r bills— Keepin' out ob debt's a sure way ob keepin' out ob many illa. er, all yo've got here am but lent So, don't fail to pay His int'res', of yo's livin' by His Word :

his Word:
Don'tyo'go an' try to cheat Uim, Satin's Joy am
stingy hearts,
Bring along yo'r int'res', brudders—1'm His
treas'rer fo' dese parts!
—Will F. McSparran.

BEDIOAL MEDICINE.

Story of a Postal Card.

was affected with kidney and urinary Trouble—
" For twelve years "
After trying all the doctors and patent medicines I could hear of, I used two bottles of Hop
" Bitters;"
And I am perfectly cured. I keep it
" All the time!"
Respectfully, B. F. Boorn, Saulsbury, Tenn.,
May 4, 1883.

Bradford, PA., May 8, 1883.

It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in years, since I took Hop Bitters. All my neigh bors use them.

Mas. Fassis gazze.

ASHBURNHAM, MASS., Jan. 15, 1896, ASHBURNHAM, MASS., Jau. 15, 1896,
I have been very sick over two years. They
all gave me up as past cure. I tried the most
skillful physiciana, but they did not not reach
the worse part. The lungs and heart would fill
up every night and distress me, and my throat
was very bad. I told my children i should never
die in peace till I had tried Hop Bitters. When
I had taken two bottles they helped me very
much indeed. When I had taken two more botties I was well. There was a lot of sick folks
here who have seen how they cured me, and
they used them and were cured and feel as
thankful as I do that there is so valuable a medicine made. Yours truly.

Miss Julia G. Cursino.

\$3,000 Lost.

"A tour to Europe that cost me \$1,005, done "less good than one bottle of Hop Bitters; they "also cured my wife of fifteen years' nervous "weakness, siceplesaness and dyspepsis,"—Mr. E. M., Auburn, N. Y.

Baby Saved.

We are so thankful that say that our nursing baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted constipation and irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its nursing mother, which at the same time re-stored her to perfect health and strength.—The Parents, Ecchester, N. Y.

D'Unhealthy or inactive kidneys cause gravel, "Bright's disease, rheumatism and a horde of other serious and fatal diseases, which can be prevented with Hop Bitters," if taken in time.

"Luddington, Mich., Feb. 2, 1885. I have sold Hop Bitters for ten years, and there" is no medi-cine that equals them for billious attacks, Edney complaints, and all diseases incident to this ma-larial climate.

"Monroe, Wich, Sept. 25, 1285. Sins:—I have been taking Hop Sitters for inflammation "of kidneys and biadder." It has done me "what tour physicians falled to do-cuted me." The effect of the Bitters seemed like masic to me. W. L. Carran.

GENTS:—Your Hop Bitters have been of great value to me. I was taid up with typhoid fever for over two months, and could get no relies until I tried your Hop Bitters. To those suffer-ing from debility, or anyone in feeble health, I cordinally recommend them. 629 Fulton street, Chicago, III. C. STORTERL.

Can You Answer This?

My Mother says Hop Bitters is the only thing at will keep her from severe attacks of paraly s and headache.—Ed. Oswego Sun.

"My little sickly, puny baby, was changed into a great bouncing boy, and I was raised from a sick bed by using Hop Bitters a short time." mars 6 meod&w A Touso Mornes.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

WILL CURE

HEADACHE, INDIGESTION BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, MALARIA, CHILLS AND FEVERS, TIRED FEELING, GENERAL DEBILITY,

PAINS IN THE BACK & SIDES. IMPURE BLOOD, CONSTIPATION. FEMALE INFIRMITIES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, KIDNEY AND LIVER

TROUBLES. APPOR SALE BY ALL DEUGGISTS. The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper.

TAKE NO OTHER.
(2)m17-lydaw

HUMPHREYS'

Homeopathic Veterinary Specifics,
For Horse', Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry.
Used by U. S. Government.
When the Company of the Control o

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Hampirey's Hencepthic Specific No. 23.

In use 20 years. The only successful runedy for Nervous Debility. Vital Weakness, and Prostrution from over-work or other estates. If year, or a vials and large vial powder, for all Botts or Directory, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. HUMPHENEY MEDICINE. CO., feb25-lycod&w(1) No. 100 Fulton St., N. Y.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY

EXHAUSTED VITALITY.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great Median Work of the age on Manhood, Servers and Physical Debitity, Premature Desime, Errors of Cottle, and the untell misories chances are the untell misories of the control of the contr

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA. SPRING MEDICINE

le a necessity with nearly every one. This is the best time of year is which to purify the blood, to restore the lost appetite, and to build up the system, as the body is now especially susceptible to benedit from medicine. The peculiar medicinal merit of, and the wonderful cures by llood's Barsaparila have made it the most popular spring medicine. It cures scrofula, sait rheum, and all humors, biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, kidney and liver complaints, catarrh and all affections caused or promoted by low state of the system or impure blood. Den't put it off, but take Hood's Barsaparilia now.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"We have found Hood's Barsaparilla to be an excellent blood pariser. In one case in particular, where other medicines failed, it took only three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla to produce the desired effect." Sisyan A. Francis, St. Anne's Asylum, St. Louis, Ho. "I have been subject to severe headables, and have had a humor on my face. Hood's Sarraparilla has done me somuch good that I am atmost entirely free from headache, and the humor has all disappeared." WALTER GELBERT, leiington, Norfolk County, Mass.

A fair, honest trial of Bood's Carsapartile will convince any reaconable person that this possible present that the possible person that the possible region is a second to be a second to be accomplish a miracle, but we do know that nearly every bottle, taken according to directions does produce positive benefit and makes a new and constant friend. This is theroughly demonstrated in New England, where Bood's Sarsapartilla has been known to the people for its

rilla," G. A. Horzuss, Trumansburg, N. T. Builds Up the System.

Builds Up the System.
"I must say Hood's Saraparilla is the best medicine I ever used. Last spring I had no appetite, and the least work I did fatigued me ever so much. I began to take Hood's Sarasparilla, and soon I felt as if I could do as much in a day as I had formerly done in a week. My appetite is voracious." Sim. M. V. Haven, Atlantic City, N. J.
"It is with cheerfulness that I record a just verdict in favor of Hood's Parsaparilla as being the most satisfactory family remedy I ever used. Three bottles cared use of dyspepsia of long standing." Joss F. Herman, Fortland, Penn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1: six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar 100 Doses One Dollar CARRIAGE WORMS

MOTTO THAT ALWAYS WINS.

Honest Work at Honest Prices.

PHILIP DOERSOM'S

Carriage Works---Nos. 126 and 128 East King St.

The Largest Assortment of NEW'AND SECOND-HAND Buggles, Carriages, Phietons, Market as Business Wagons that has ever been Shown to the Public. If You Want a Good and First-Class Pheton, GO TO DOERSOM'S.

If You Want a Nice Comfortable Family Carriage, GO TO DOERSOM'S.

If You Want a Buggy—You can Select from Fifteen Different Kind of Springs, if you GO TO DOERSOM'S.

If You Want a Nice and Neat Business Wagon, GO TO DOERSOM'S.

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MONDAY, APRIL 18th, 1857, at 10 a. m. and

3 p. m.

This will be the greatest of all calce-greatest in number of vehicles and in finences of finish. Look at this list: 13 Extra Fine Full Leather Top Buggies, 15 Extra Fine Euther Quarter Buggies, 15 Extra Fine Euther Top and An Three Burgies, 15 Extra Fine Euther Top and An Three Spring Market Wagons, 4 Extra Business Wagons, 2 Four Passenger Surries—Top and An Top; 3 McCall Wagons, Painted or in Estrail Wood, Varnished; 1 One-Seated Rockaway, 2 One-Seated Two and Three-Spring Fony Phaetons, 5 One-Seated Two and Three-Spring Fony Phaetons, 6 One-Seated Two and Three-Spring Fony Phaetons, 7 One-Seated, 7 One-Seated, 7 One-Seated, 7 One-Seated, 7

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D. OWEN BEOOKE, Treasurer,
HERRY T. KENDALL, Assistant Treasurer (Secretary Manager)
DIRECTORS.

DIRECTORS.

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H. T. EXNDALL, Reading, Pa.

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WH. D. SMITH, Reading, Pa.

CYGUS G. DERE, Reading, Pa.

CYGUS G. DERE, Reading, Pa.

H. A. DUFORT, Wilmington, Del.

A. E. GEUES, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. A. DUFORT, Wilmington, Pa.

J. A. D. STEGLEY, Polystown, Pa.

J. W. B. BAUSHAH, Lancaster, Pa.

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The object of the company to MEGOTIATION OF PIRST MORTGAGE LOAKS OF HEPROVED PROPERTY IN THE WEST. its stockholders are principally well known citisens of Basters Feansylvania, and the investments are all made under the personal supervising of JOSEPH V. KEEDALL, in charge of the Western office.

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any of list per east loans for a consideration of
1 V/2 OBFT, per annum, acting the investor
4 FE OBFT, interest.

The interest compone of all loans held in this
locality are payable at the office of the
TBUOT SAFE DEPOSIT AND TITLE ITSUE.

ACCIDENCE OF LANGUAGE, PA100 AL LANG OF LANGUATER, SAFE
100 AL LANGUAGE
100 AL LA

CHAPELBEO CVIDA LANGASTER AND MILLERSSYILLS

Out leave Lancaster for Milestythe at he was and 1150 a. m., and 500 and 500 and 500 p. m.
Out leave Milestythe by Lancaster at the set and 1800 a. m., and 1800, 500, 500 and 700 a. m.

READING & COLUMBIA RAILHOAD AND BRANCHES, AND LENANON AND ARCASTER JOINT LINE S. U.

TRAIRS LEAVE COLUMBIA

POR DESCRIPTION OF THE STREET CLASSICS.

TRAIRS LEAVE QUARRYVILLE

FOR LANGUAGE ALE AND THE MARKET CLASSICS.

TRAIRS LEAVE QUARRYVILLE

FOR LANGUAGE ALE AND THE PROPERTY (LANGUAGE).

FOR LANGUAGE ALE AND STREET (LANGUAGE).

FOR SENDING AS ALE ALE AND LANGUAGE.

FOR LANGUAGE ALE ALE AND LANGUAGE.

FOR LANGUAGE ALE ALE AND LANGUAGE.

FOR CHAPTER STREET CLASSICS.

FOR LANGUAGE ALE ALE AND LANGUAGE.

FOR CHAPTER STREET ALE AND LANGUAGE.

FOR CHAPTER STREET ALE AND ALE AND THE PARTY FRANCE.

FOR LANGUAGE ALE AND LANGUAGE ALE AND THE PARTY FOR LANGUAGE ALE AND THE AND THE PARTY PART

STREET PROPERTY THAINS LEAVE BRADINGS For Lancaster at 7.50 a. m. and 4.00 p. m. For Quarryville at 4.00 p. m. TRAINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLE For Lancaster, Lebanon and Heading at 7.10 a.m. TRAINS LEAVE KING ST. (Lancaster,) For Reading and Lebanon at 5.00 a.m. and 5.00

For Quarryville at 8:50 p. m.
TRAINS LEAVE PHINCE ST. (Lancaster,)
For Reading and Lebanon and 8:16 s. m. and and

For Quarryville at 8.60 p. m.
TRAINS LEAVE LEBANON,
For Lancaster at 7:50 a. m. and 2:65 p. m.
For Connection at Columbia, Marietta June.
For Connection at Columbia, Marietta June.
tion, Lancaster Junction, Mashaim, Reedilg
and Lebanon, son time tables at all stations.
A. M. WILSON, Superintendent.

DENNEY LVANIA RAILROAD SUEED

ULE—In effect from June 15, 1885.

Trains LEAVE LAUGASTES and leave and arrive as Philadelphia as follows:

WESTWARD. WESTWAED.

Pacific Sepress: 11:70 p. m.

Rews Express: 4:30 a. m.

Way Fassenger: 4:30 a. m.

Hall train via Mi. Joy: 7:50 a. m.

Hagi train via Mi. Joy: 7:50 a. m.

Hagner Express: 7:50 a. m.

Hanover Accom. via Columbia

Fast Line: 11:50 a. m.

Frederick Accom. via Columbia Ancester Accom.... Earrisburg Accom... Columbia Accom... Larrisburg Express... Western Express...

Westers Express) ... Leave Lists a m. Leave Lancaster Fhila. Fire Fore Lancaster Columbia at 125 a. m. 145 a. m. 145

he. Hanover Accommodation, west, connecting at Laconster with Ningara Express at 2:00 a.m., will ran through to Sanover, daily, except Sun-Fast Line, west, on Sanday, when Regged, will stop at Downingtown, Coatewille, Parkeeburg, Mt. Joy, Elizabethiywn and Middletown, if the only Unions which run faily. On Sanday the Mail train west runs by way of Columbia. J. E. WOOD, General Passenger Agent. GHAS. E. FUGH General Manager.

MOURES U ENIRMING #0000c. CALL AND SEE

ROCHESTER LAMP Sixty Candie-Light; Beats them all. Another Lot of CHEAP GLOBES for Gas and

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Beats them all. This strip outwears all others. Eseps out the cold. Stop rattling of windows. Exclude the dust. Keep out snow and min. Any one can apply it—no waste or dirt made in applying it. Can be fitted anywhere—no holes to bore, ready for use. It will not spill, warp or chrink—a cushion strip is the most perfect. At the Stove, Heater and Range Store

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We sak no one to run any risks with "FUL-LER & WARREN'S" Goods. We guarantee them to give Satisfaction.

As a Meater "THE SPLENDID" has no rival, being a thorough hot base, no part of this stove remains cold, every inch of it radiates heat. As a Smaller and Cheaper Heater the "BRIGHT DIAMOND" has established itself in the front

The merits of the "SPLENDID" and "BRIGHT DIAMOND" consist in Beauty of Construction, Perfect Control of Draft, Cleanliness, no Dust, no Gas and Economy of Fuel. 83-Call and examine for yourself.

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WEAK MEN

courty from the casette of youthand afford, carry delay, wasting weakers, lost man hood, cis., I will some a valuable treation (cealed) con-ingining full particulars for home care. Fit 5 B of