pathood. Again I munter of a far-away eastern villed on an I think of them that of anothine; I can always that elimb round our hards that elimb round our hards the far English partner. It thinkly about among the man peer cuutously down the with the paper in its first that. How straid I wan of the content borror, as being connected with pend of which I had read in a my-book how some noted villain from when I grew older, I quite overcome this dread. I red since if this feeling had not

quite overcome this dread. I tree since if this feeling had not belieg of after years.

I am helping my mother with and cesting an occasional gience to open door lowerd the mill to see the coming. How weil I remember that I sait when I saw him have a with him; and how, upon closer obace I discovered him to be young seems, I hastily brought out the trees from the high sheli in the seed carefully unrolled the tissue from the high sheli in the seed carefully unrolled the tissue from the day of his coming. We in need of bein in the mill, and am was in search of employ. The bargain was soon concluded, for Stewart became an employe in the mill, and at the same time a mill, and at the same time a mill, and at the same time a first I fell drawn toward him. Indeed could resist his laughing blue and cherry voice. He was a revente may never had I met such a man He proved excellent help in the sead daily my father found him more the. When he came to stroil out with a summer's evening, father and we should happiness.

When he came to stroil out with a summer's evening, father and we see found happiness.

When he came to stroil out with a summer's evening, father and withly, in comparison with the dreary that have dragged themselves out since I we were to be married at Curistmas and I loved him as man never loved. We were supremely happy. Then

We were supremely happy. Then the rude awakening.

The lad gone to the city on business.

The latting around our dinner table,

The lattin ot stop to rap; he was hat

you seen my watch?" he ejacu excitedly to my father.

Thy no!" father answered him. "Has ling happened to it?" ing happened to it?"
appened to it? It is gone, clean gone
thew where I hang it at the mill some
when I'm at work over the vate?"
inther nodded yes.

Well, I hung it there this morning, and to gone, clean gone, I tell you!" he existed a continued rehemently. "That watch cost me have hundred dollars in hard-earned cash, and I wouldn't have parted with it for twice the parter."

whate you didn't leave it there," ventured the short of t

sailed ma. I grew faint and sick. In a mo-most the thought flashed over me that we, acce of us, knew his errand to the city. We knew so little of him any way,—just the few brief months of his life that had been passed with us. He had been very reticent regard-ing his past. There are people in the world whose faces, whose every action, whose voices elaim our faith and trust on sight. Morris Stewart was one of these. Now I re-celled the unquestioning faith with which we had accepted him. Perhaps he never in-meded to come back,—he had taken the watch, and fied. My mother allenced the conversation with

My mother silenced the conversation with a quick motion of her head, and Mr. Halli-day and my father went over to the mill to make another fruitless search.

Only heaven knows what I suffered in the

ent few hours as I tortured my brain with he thought of Morris never coming back. but he came! In the early twilight; as I miched from the porch, I saw his slight as i winging figure hurrying up the walk. I ran host him and them.

winging figure hurrying up the walk. I ran to meet him and threw myself into his arms, arbbing. My whole heart went out to him. The simple sight of him vanished all the disches of him I had entertained.

What is the matter, my darling?' he whispered tenderly, as he threw his arms around me and drew me close to him.
For some moments I could not speak, but setting to sob, until he asked again,—

But you haven't told me yet what alls you. But girl?'

O Morris! why did you go to the city today?' I gasped hysterically, half-ressured by his presence, and watting for an answer that would dispel all my doubts.

For this, my darling.'' And he took a my finger a sparkling ring.

Dismonds! Even in the gray gloom of the reasing their glittering beauty shone out

Diamonds! Even in the gray gloom of the vening their gittlering beauty shone out into and unmistakable. Oh! the agony that I endured in that moment,—that moment meant to be one of the happiest on earth. Here was the proof of his guilt, and a was all for me. I could not repress a groan. But I could not give him up even then. I leved him too well, and I would save him

A drew the ring from my finger and held

a cat to him.

"Dosen't it fit? What is the matter with T' he saked in an blured tone.

"Morris, don't try to deceive me. I can sever wear the ring. You know why better than I. On! take it back, do take it back, 'I said pitsously. "Go now, and we may be happy yet. I will keep your secret, and we will forget it together."

"Laurs, I believe you are mad," he said, s

and I sobbed out the whole story, and I sobbed out the whole story, are him of Mr. Halliday's suspicions, and ther only alvation must be for him to hack the ring and restore the watch.

mand as if he would leave me. but I love you, Morris, in spite of every-"I said." oune back to me, and proming the dis-into my hand, whispered huskily, will wear it some day," Then he dead kissed me on the forebead, and—

name.

server came back. Of course they bemit him guilty,—yes, and I believed it
is never showed them the ring, and
or lef them know that he came back that

twenty, fifty years passed. My father that, Mr. Haliday, all of the friends youthful days were gone. My lot fisswhere. Hundreds of miles lay me and my childhood's home.

The charteness put in my hand a new-min that eastern village, and therein I

pager sell of the west of the control the control to control to the control to th

The two was long time. "

The two was a mon paying a

the two was a mon paying a

the so now how easily it might have have

a so now how easily it might have have

the base how it may have fallen from Mr.

Initiany's pocket so he leaned over the var,

or the base it; yet more of us ever thought of

these things then.

Fitty years that " might have been " such
happy ones! With banishmant to one, and
a life of misery to the other! Fitty long,

drongy years for justification to work its way

out.

Perhaps Morris is dead. I never expect to see him seath in this world. I wear his ring, as he said I would "some day"; and when I die I shall wear it still. When we meet in another world, if we are raised in these earthly bodies—and something tells me we will be, and will know each other there,—amidst all the radiance and splendors of heaven, my dismond, I know, will shine dear and bright to one spirit there.

THE FASHIUNE.

Thire Drames for Summer Wear - Emb Harper's Bazar, in its current issue, says Dresses of soft white wool crepeline or of veiling, or else of muli or sheer nameook, are prepared for young girl graduates to wear or nencement day. These are made with a short skirt of the material hung on a founda row white moire ribbon set above a dec row white molre ribbon set above a deep hem, while muslin skirts have Valenciennes insertions set in. The drapery may be of the material in a short apron, with double or single-pointed back, or else it may be a sash breadth of moire, surah or lace, passed around the front and hips, and hauging be-hind in loops and ends to the foot of the skirt. The waist is a shirred basque with skirt. The waist is a shirred basque with lace. Another pretty corsage for these dresses has the ptain material tucked or shirred at the top, with lengthwise rows of ribbon or lace put on form the tops of the darts (and the same height behind) tapering in at the waist line and reaching to the end of the bodice on the hips. This is in round cuirass shape and the sash edges its outings. The sleeves are made full for slight young figures and may be either gathered at the top and and may be either gathered at the top and bottom, with a wide cuff, covered with rib-bon or lace, or they may be the French sleeves, plain at the top and gathered full to a waistband of lace or ribbon, or else they may waistband of face or ribbon, or else they may be the leg-of-mutton sleeves, cut slender at the wrist and gradually widening to the top, where they are left full, or else laid in fine tucks between the puff at the armhole and the elbow. The simple belted waist is also worn, made high at the throat, or lapped in surplice fashion across the bust to the left surplice fashion across the bust to the left side. Oriental lace, Valenciennes and some of the large figured articles are the trim-

of the large figured articles are the trimmings most used. The latter are put on plain and smooth in deep V's and as coliars, or in yoke shapes with wide culfs.

Embroidered dresses have a short skirt made of open worked embroidery in squares or stripes and simply heimined, or else the open designs are in small, all-over patterns, with a scalloped edge, and the fancy is to make a border near the foot, or panels down the side, or stripes down the front and sides, by running the narrow ribbon, called baby ribbon, through the open figures, six or eight rows in a cluster. The drapery is then plain or of the wide, metal-striped silks, or of a moire and surab, and a basque is made of the embroidered goods, with a vest and middle back trimmings of the ribbons. In other waists only the guimpe and sleeves are of the waists only the guimpe and sleeves are of the waists only the guimpe and sleeves are of the embroidery and ribbons, with a full waist of nainsook, made with square, round or half-low neck, with lace on the edge and in the armholes, gathered to fail softly. The striped embroidery muslins are used for entire dresses, being made up just as striped silks are. There are also pretty dresses with the waist and drapery made of embroidered doubting over an accordion tileated skirt of waist and drapery made of embroidered founcing over an accordion pleated skirt of white nainsook, in which several rows of Valenciennes in ertions are set around above a deep hem. The basque of these embroidered strips is made without lining, the seams being joined by ladder stitching, and the scalloped edges of the flounces coming straight down the front to open over a vest of the nainsook and Valenciennes in cross stripes, or else turned back in revers next the vest. Instead of an apron three deep points rest. Instead of an apron three deep points fall down the front and sides of the skirt, each made of two of the flounces, with their straight edges slipped to a point and joined by ladder stitching; cross the back are three or four gathered flounces of the embroidery, or else the accordion skirt shows all the way round, and there is a shawl back of muslin bordered with the embroidery.

LUDWIG'S 7,000 BAIDES.

Who Having Become Widows New Wear the Weeds to His Honor. Paris letter in Chicago Tribune

oung king (Ludwig of then at the height of his remantic fame. His ideally handsome likeness was to be seen everywhere, and everywhere you heard talk of his poetic melancholy, his romantic spirit and his confirmed celibsey. Naturally he became an object of intense interest to sentimental young ladies. Presently, among the other absurd tales that were told of him, there went abroad the story that he spent most of his time in wandering about his kingdom in disguise. He haunted shady lanes and romantic spots, seeking for som fair maiden who should be his chosen bride. Well, this silly tale was believed, and se thousands of hearts to fluttering. Each maiden wondered if she would be his choses if he chanced to meet her under the time trees

chance to meet the king.

So it come to pass that in the village of Bertoldshofen, in the romantic mountain region of Southern Bavaria, the maidens gion of Southern Bavaria, the maident formed themselves into a sort of sisterhood. They pledged themselves to each other not to marry until they were sure the king had passed them by. Each was to wear his likeness constantly next her bosom, and each was to choose for herself a secret bower where at eventide she should await his comwhere at eventide she should await his coming. A more foolish scheme, probably, never
was devised by the silly brains of love-sick
school-girls. But more than a score of Bertoldshoffen maidens entered into it with the
zeal and devotion of nuns. The lame of this
sisterhood spread to other villages, to towns
and cities—nay, the Munich itself. Rustic
wenches and the petted beauties of princely
palaces alike caucht the mad disease. With-

wenches and the petted beauties of princely palaces alike caught the mad disease. Within a year not less than 10,000 young women, all through Bavaria, had taken upon themselves the "vows of Ludwig," and were waiting for their king.

In time many of these girls imagined they had been seen and passed by the king, and, thus freed from their vows, accepted humbler husbands. Others grew tired of waiting and broke their vows. Still others waited and broke their vows. broke their vows. Still others waited waited in vain, until ail other suit is had passed them by; and they are waiting still and will be waiting all their lives. But as the ranks of the original sisternoon were thinned new recruits were added, and the "brides of Ludwig" were still counted by thousands. It is estimated that there were no less than 7,000 of them at the time of his suicide. When the news of that tragedy be came known they forthwith put on mourn-ing and called themselves "the widows of Ludwig." Many of them took solemn vows of life long celibacy as a token of faithful

ness to his memory.

Among these latter two of the most devoted were the young baronesses of Munich. They Among these latter two or the moss to They were the young baronesses of Munich. They sonstantly wore the deepest mourning, secluded themselves from all social pleasures, and drove themselves into confirmed melancluded themselves from all social pleasures, and drove themselves into confirmed melancholy. Every week they went to Starnberg and threw garlands of flowers into the water at the spot where the king was drowned. Finally they determined to share his fats. They arrayed themselves as brines, even to donning veils and orange olossoms, rowed out into the lake to the spot where he was drowned and threw themselves into the water. Their bodies were found next day, clasped in each other's arms, and with portraits of the mad king next their hearts.

PAME. "Bridget," said 1, with a modest air, And the tone of a gentus unaware, As paper in hand, I pointed where some verses of mine were printed, "This is what I was writing one day, When I sent you in a hurry to say, The children must not make a noise at play,

"My name is published—see, up there"—
She looked at it with bewildered stare,
That slowly changed to a pitying air,
As she laid aside the taper.
"Troth, an' I do, ma'am, mind that same;
I'd think it quare, an' a burnin' shame,
If they should be afther printin' my name,
Like that, plain out in the paper!"

—Emma Lovell Curson, in The American Magezine.

FULL many a man, both young and old, ls sent to his sarcophagus, By pouring water toy cold Adown his warm excepagus, —From the Journal of Rec

THE MODERN NARCISSUS.

Every one, no doubt, is familiar with the old mythological legend of Narcissus, the beautiful son of Cephisus and the nymph Liriope, who fell medity in love with his image reflected in the brook, and wasted away with unsatisfied longing white gazing at himself thus mirrored in the waters of the limpid stream. Amusing and ridiculous as this legend may seem, it has often occurred to me that Narcissus is really more of an actuality of the present than a myth of ancient Greece Now I dare say, there are many young men (and young women especially of to-day who are quite concetted enough t fall in love with themselves, and it would not require an undue stretch of the imagi nation to picture these "poor fools of nature

Narcissus who himself, himself forsook, And died to kiss his shadow in the brook But this is neither here nor there with what I wish to Illustrate. What I am referring to is the great and growing tendency of our young people-in fact all classes of individ uals, but the young especially—to allow their nobler emotions and aspirations (the divine) to become dwarfed and blighted by the unrestrained predominance of their baser passions, propensities and desires. In other words, to allow the soul (the self) to pine away, while it gazes, so to speak. With a false admiration upon the outer man as he is reflected in the illusive and flattering mirrors of the fashions, gaities, and pleasures of this mundane existence.

How many of us, for instance, prefer to utilize our leisure moments in improving the mind by study, observation and thought rather than wasting then in the mere gratitication of the feelings, inclinations and desires of the animal nature? Are the hours we spand in the pool room, beer saloon, ball room, theatre and other similar places of diversion and amusement counterbalanced by those we spend among our books or in communion with nature? Do we take as much care to clothe the mind as attractively as we do the body? "I do not doubt," says Ruskin "but that the mind is a less pleasant thing to look at than the face, and for that very reason it needs more looking at so always have two mirrors on your toilet table, and see that with proper care you dress body and mind before them daily." But few of us there are, indeed, who take the trouble to make the mind as presentable as the body. No: we are too much enamored

of our worthless insignificant bodies to give one thought to the welfare of our souls. It is the old story of Narcissus pining away while admiring his image reflected in the brook. The great difficulty lies in the fact that the majority of us have no aim or object in life. Human nature if left to itself will invariably develop the animal lendencies. There must be something to raise us out of the dust and nire of the earth—something for us to reach out after—some ideal goal to strive for, to en-sols the divine in us to preponderate. "The conger I live," says Goethe, "the more certain I am that the great difference between men, the great and the insignificant, is energy, invincible determination, an honest purpose once fixed—and then victory. That quality will do anything that can be done in the world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities will make a two-legged crea-ture a man without it." Does not history farnish us with innumerable witnesses to this truth-that invincible determination, and an houset purpose will accomplish anything that can be done in the world? But we need not delve in the musty records of past ages and summon up the figure heads of history and summon up the figure-heads of history and the mighty geniuses that have lived and died to prove the point in question. Our own age and country, yea our own city, will furnish us with living and eloquent witnesses to the truth that the great secret of success—real success—in life is "an honest purpose once fixed—and then victory." Do I not know, do you not know of some such witnesses? Is there not among our acquaintances such an one?—to whom we look up with awe, reverence and admiration with awe, reverence and admiration—who is all that is grand and noble—so learned, so wise and everything that is good—the "elements so mixed in him," that nature points to him with pride, "and says to all the word, 'this is a man!" What is it to all the word, 'this is a man?" What is it that has lifted him head and shoulders above us, made his life a grand success, and stamped upon every feature the impress of the perfect man? An honest purpose in life backed by an invincible determination to succeed, is the quality that has enabled his nobler aspirations and emotions—the divine in him—to preponderate, which has held within bounds the animal nature lifted him. within bounds the animal nature, lifted him

out of the mire of earth, and placed him upon the pedestal of success—a perfect man and the honor of his fellow men.

As long as we live for nothing and care for nothing but the pleasures, fashions and gaieties of the world, so long will it be impossible for us to achieve anything that will make life worth the living. I do not wish, however, to decry the amusements and enjoyments of the world. Life is gloomy and dreary enough, to the most of us, without depriving it of these cases in its desert and the honor of his fellow men. and dreary enough, to the most of us, with-out depriving it of these cases in its desert waste. I do not, like some fanatics, desire to see our saloons closed, our theatres turned into churches, our Terpsichorean halls deserted, and other so called "iniquitous places" barred and shut up. But the pleasures we derive from these sources should not be allowed to outweigh those delights and be allowed to outweigh those delights and enjoyments we may derive from our in-braries and in the pursuit of more editying diversions; nor will they, if we "fix our affections on things above"—if we keep ever belofe us the thought that we are born for a higher destiny than that of earth, and ever strive to attain unto the fullness of the stature of the perfect man.

of the perfect man.
I do not, therefore, consider the stringen I do not, therefore, consider the stringent renouncement of all worldly pleasures as essential to the conditions of a godly, useful, and successful life. The old adage, "all work and no play makes Jack a duil boy," appears to me to bear upon this point with a peculiarly strong and significant force; for the young man who adheres too closely to his books, concentrates all his energies into the channels of self-culture, and religious school-ing, and conscientiously avoids all worldly diversions, and eschews every form of convivisi enjoyments, is bound to develop most eccentric idiosynerasies: and I do not know but that such an one is just as worthy of pity as he who is the slave of his unbridled passions. Nevertheless, there are those who will tell us that the theatre and the dancing mark out a path for us, and tell us that unless we strictly observe all the prescribed forms we strictly observe all the prescribed forms of religion, and scruppliously renounce all turts of worldly pleasures, our lives will prove a failure, and we will be surely damned. They would coop us up in their little, narrow pen of conservative views, old fogy ideas, and abourd notions, and have us see things only as they think of them, and do things only as they think of them, and do things only as they do them; and they hold them; and they hold. things only as they do them; and they hold up their hands and roll their eyes with holy norror if we dare to differ one lots from them in these non-essentials. They either forget, or are not aware that mere ritualism and the renouncement of all so called "questionable amusements' an so carried "questionable amusements" constitute by no means the principal rounds in the ladder on which we climb to heaven. To such people I would respectfully recommend for their earnest and thoughtful meditation the following beautiful words of Alice Cary:

"I hold that Christian grace abounds Where charity is seen; that when We caimb to heaven 'its on the rounds Of love to men."

But this is a digression. I think that all liberal minded persons will agree with me that a temperate indulgence in the legitimate gateties of the world is not antagonistic to the conditions of a god-fearing, useful, and successful life. But, as I stated above, if we allow ourselves to become passessed with an inordinate love of come possessed with an inordinate love of them, then indeed are they powerfully de-structive agencies. A right start in life (an honest purpose and an invincible deter-mination) is the only safe-guard against the mination of the areally enamored of

mination) is the only safe-guard against the danger of becoming too greatly enamored of the world and its pleasures.

Youth is the time to make a proper start in lite—the time to form an honest purpose. It is very rarely, if at all, that an old or middle-saged man whose life has been spent in almices pursuits and mere animal gratification can suddenly change for the better and become an ornament to society. Says Shakespeare:

There is a tide in the affairs of men Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune; Omitted, all the voyage of their lives. Is bound in shallow and in interries."

Let us take then, the tide of youth, at its flood (form an honest purpose, backed by an invincible determination) and ride upon its crest to fortune and to victory. Let us not like Narcissus stand admiring our images reflected in the stream of life, while the tide we ahould have taken at its flood goes out and leaves us "bound in shallows and in miseries."

topole, "which though familiar well bear re-quoting here:
"So live, that when the summons comes to join The innumerable caravan that moves To the pide reams of shade, where each shall take

take is chamber in the stient halls of death, son go not like the quarry slave at night ourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,

JERRY CRUNCHER. WHAT THE SOUTH HAS DOVE.

B. F. Ward, of Winoon, Miss., Answers an Article in the " Century." The South has been the land of "enter prises of great pith and moment," rather than the nursery of scribblers. She has made

history for others to write and sell. For more than 100 years the grand march of the American intellect has been projected from Southern brains.

The fine moral and intellectual organiza-

tion of Southern children has heretotore been largely due to the fact that their mothers were exempt from the hardships of physical drudgery and the depressing effects of im-

A Southern man led the patriotic armies A Southern man led the patriotic armies to victory and established the possibilities of the proudest nation on the earth. A Southern man was prime mover of the convention that framed the constitution. When the government was created its organic laws were still an unexplained book, a ponderous oar in unskilled hands.

It was left for the greatest legal mind of the age, a Southern chief justice, to analyze and stamp upon it the construction which will be accepted as long as the constitution is suspected.

A Southern man framed the ordinance for the organization and government of the great

A Southern man framed the ordinance for the organization and government of the great Northwestern territory, on instrument second in importance only to the constitution of the United States.

A Southern man was the author of the republican theory of popular government, which prevailed during the sixty years of our greatest prosperity, peace and happiness. Of the fifteen presidents of the Continental Congress eight were from slave states.

Where is there an example of modern sea manship that will compare with the daring and brilliant cruise of Admiral Semmes, who with a single ship swept from the seas the commerce of a great nation? Who was who with a single ship swept from the seas, the commerce of a great nation? Who was it that mapped the geography of the seas, explained their secret phenomena, blazed out on the trackless ocean the shorest and safest highways for the commerce of the world, by his "Wind and Current Charts." and his "Sailing Directions," saving to the United States millions of deliars annually on outgoing tonnage alone? Matthew F. Maury, a Southern man to the core, and by commen consent of all nations accorded the common consent of all nations accorded the proud title of "Poilosopher of the Seas." Where is there a parallel to Audubon, the

naturalist and ornithologist of the world. Chloroform, that has robbed the surgeon's knife of all its terrors, was first applied by a Southern physician.

The two greatest eras in surgery for the The two greatest eras in surgery for the last two centuries, in fact two of the greatest in surgical history, were marked by two Southern physicians, Ephraim McDowell, of Kentucky, and J. Marion Sims, of Alabama. In their respective branches the surgery of the whole enlightened world recognizes and follows the leadership of these famous men.

famous men.

Ben Hill was the only man in America who ever made \$1,000,000 as the direct product of his brain, independent of investment or speculation; in addition to which he gave fifteen of his best years to active public ser

The only approximation to his record was that of another Southern lawyer, Judah P. Benjamin, who went to England after the meridian of life and became the leading jur-

meridian of life and became the leading jurist in that land of great lawyers.

From 1780 to 1883, a period of sixty-four years, embracing eleven administrations, the slave states furnished eight presidents, whose terms of service covered fitty-two years. During the same time the free states furnished three presidents, whose combined terms covered twelve years.

Of the twelve vice presidents, four were from slave states. from slave states.

Under these eleven administrations the stave states supplied fourteen secretaries of state, eleven secretaries of war, six secre-taries of the treasury, nine secretaries of the

navy and eight postmaster generals.

Of thirty-one speakers of the House twenty-two were from slave states.

Of five chief justices, two and the only two of great eminence, were from slave states. Of twenty-nine associate justices seven

teen were from slave states. Of twenty-nine attorney generals fourteen were from slave states. Of 185 public ministers in foreign countries ninety-nine were from slave states. With-out going further into exhaustive details for which material is abundant, we affirm, without fear of decent denial, that along the lines of these fifty two years are ranged all the broad and lofty conceptions of statesmanship all the bold and fruitful enterprises, sli the grand and comprehensive achievements from which have evolved the pride, the

power and the giory of the American people PAT SHEEDY AS A GAMBLER ood Stories of His Luck and Nerve When He

Used to see a High Rotter.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.
Pat Sneedy, the manager of John L. Sullivan, was at one time the prince of gamblers. Van, was at one time the prince of gambiera. He was known far and wide by reason of his big transactions on the green baize. Faro was his favorite game, and for years he ran one of the most fashionable games in Chicago. Al-though most of the time he was behind the check rack he would every once in a while don his lighting clothes and go out for a hand to hand encounter with the tiger. Whenever he put on his war paint the proprietors of cival banks knew that it was either a case of go-broke or make a big winning. Sneedy was a high roller in all the name implied. He never piked around with small bets. With him it was either lose all the ready money he possessed, or make the dealer turn up his box. There was no half-way point with him. He always bet up to

way point with him. He always bet up to the limit, and would be better satisfied if the dealer took off all restrictions and allowed him to put down all his money on the single Suce ly has given up the life of a sport for all time to come. He says he found there was nothing in the business, and therefore quitti. He, like all gamblers, has had his ups and downs in life. He has been worth as high as \$300,000 at one time, but has fre quently been compelled to borrow the price of a meal. He is a protege of Canada Bill, the most famous three-card monte man that ever lived. He took Pat under his charge when he was but a lad, and drilled him in the fine art of throwing three cards. Pat did not stick to this kind of a skin game, but at once branched out as a legitimate gambler. He is a jolly, whole-souled fellow, and a man

whose word is good for thousands of dollars whenever he wants to borrow. He always makes it a point to pay all his debts whenever he is in luck. For that reason he has a host of friends and can produce at any time.

"How much have you won in one sitting?"

"Twenty-six thousand dollars is the largest money I ever took off in one night's play. I did that in Chicago, but it did not all come out of a faro bank, I was making side beta with Haverly, the minstrel man, at the same time, and between the two I made the big boodle." of friends and can produce at any time.

time, and between the two I made the big boodle."

Sheedy has an enormous head. He wears an 8½ hat, and has to have his hals made to order. One time during his visit to Cincinnati he was bothered with a bore. The feliow in question was a little Chicago lawyer, who followed Sheedy about from place to place. "Wherever I walked he walked, and wherever I ate he was sure to do the same thing," was Sheedy's description of him. The latter was endeavoring to get rid of him, but could think of no way of doing it. Finally, one day in Sullivan's Vine street sample room an argument came up, and both Sheedy and the lawyer threw themselves into the breach. They argued long and loud, and as Sheedy had the bestside and is a good talker he made the lawyer look ridiculous. The latter was considerably crestfailen by being beaten by a sport, and as he stood around with his head hanging down Sheedy took occasion to emphasize his defeat. The lawyer had an unusually small head, and Sheedy opened on him by saying: "Now, when I best a man at my earm I always like lawyer had an unusually small head, and Sheedy opened on him by saying: "Now, when I beat a man at my game I always like to show him what odds he has been playing against. You are no exception to the rule. I have just beaten you, and I think I can clearly demonstrate that the odds were in my favor." With that Sheedy switched hats, placed his own on the lawyer's head, and put the latter's dicer on his own caput. Sneedy's hat completely covered the little attorney, while Sheedy looked like a man wearing a boy's size. The lawyer's hat stood right up on top of his head. This illustration was too much for the Windy City attorney, and he made his escape.

From the Surtington Free Press.

Every ont has its night key. It keeps it in its voice.

ROACHES.

Since the first thunder storm the bug", beetles, insects and reptiles that had lain dormant during the winter became awakened for their campaign which will not close until the frosts begin to bite. They feel the gradbut await the peals of thunder before venturing from their cold-proof retreats.

Forest and stream may now be said to be literally alive. Here the grasshopper is leaping around aimlessly; the cricket, proud of its ebon cost, is using the same kind of limbs with equal agility, but its voice is far more melodious than that of the grasshopper. There goes a gaudy butterfly, flitting about no doubt in quest of some honey-laden bloom; the bee, on the same mission, glider swiftly by its rival. The Colorado beetle moves on a potato patch from hill to hill, and from row to row ; while slugs make hideous skeletons of the rose and current bushes in the same manner.

Yes, there are millions of different species of animals active in their continual toll Some encrosch upon the domains of man while others sustain him.

But it is about a pest that the writer seeks to evolve a chapter. The cockreach is the subject of attack. It is an insect belonging to the order of orthoptera, and to the group of runners or cursoria, having straight wings, and all the legs adapted for rapid motion The genus blatta has five articulations to the tarsi; the wings are folded tengthwise; the wing covers are oval, horizontal on the top o the back, and overlapping on their inner edges; the body is oval and flattened; the antennae are long and thread-like; the legs have small spines. Cockroaches are general feeders, eating indiscriminately both animal and vegetable substances. They undergo only a partial metamorphosis, their changes consisting in the increase and development of the wings and their covers, which exist as mere rudiments in the nympth state; in other respects the nymph and larva are like the perfect insect, waiking and feeding in the same manner. They are nocturnal insects, and live both in the woods and in houses. They run with considerable swifthave small spines. Cockroaches are general houses. They run with considerable switt-ness. There are several species; those indig-enous to this country are found exclusively in woods, under stones and leaves; while the in woods, under stones and leaves; while the common species, originally from Asia, intest dwelling houses, preferring warm and dark closets, ovens and hearths, whence they issue at night in search of food. The oriental cockroach (blatta orientalits, Linn) is spread extensively over Europe and America, especially in the maritime towns, being imported from the Levant in ships' cargoes. In many houses they are a perfect pest, devouring all kinds of animal and vegetable articles of food, and even destroying clothing, leather, cotton and wool. On the approach of a light they escape with considerable rapidity into their holes. Extables which they cannot devour are rendered untit for use by the disagreeable holes. Estables which they cannot devour are rendered unit for use by the disagreeable smell communicated by the excrements. Every housekeeper has unbounded contempfor them. The apothecary furnishes mix for them. The apothecary turnishes mix-tures which are quite effectual in banishing the objectionable tenants, but an old remedy which is not expensive needs to be better known. Said an aged lady, who was recently directing the cleansing of her premises, to the servant: "I thought I saw a roach there in the pantry. How does that come? I'm are I sold all the plagues many years ago. My mother taught me how to get rid of

After easily persuading her weak-eyed mistress that no such animal was aroun scrubber was anxious to learn too how to

scrubber was anxious to learn too how to dispose of roaches.
"Weil," said the old lady, displaying some reluctance about disclosing the secret, "unless you continually scatter poison there can be no nope for permanent relief. When you once sell them, all trouble ends. That is done in this way: Put three new cents and three dead roaches into a paper or mustin bag; take the package to the first cross roads and drop it at a place in the square where some one will be sure to find it. It is only necessary for the pennies to be found within necessary for the pennies to be found within a year. The person who secures the money 'buys' what is not bargained for. You will never thereafter be troubled with roaches, the purchaser having relieved you of them."

The servant received the secret in confi-dence, but in a short time all the neighbors knew it.

And the old lady is now without a servant, having become terribly oftended since this valuable recipe had been given wide spread publicity.

Mrs. Cleveland and her Pets From the New York Star.

Mrs. Cieveland has fitted Red Top with all the comforts of an elegant home, and the president's family spend a larger part of their time there. The drive between the White House and Red Top is through the most delightful portions of the city, and Mrs. Cleveland and her mother never tire of it. Mrs. Cleveland, in addition to being a very good Cieveiand, in addition to being a very good housekeeper for so young a woman, is very fond of pets of all sorts. She delights in the care of her canaries, of which she has half a dozen cages, besides mocking birds and finches. She has several pretty cats, one a large white one, Tommy, which ruled the White House until the French poodle Hector was introduced. Hector was purchased in Brittany, and has taught him all sorts of tricks. About 10 o'clock every morning Hector will scratch and whine at the door of the precident's office until admitted. The Hector will scratch and whine at the door of the president's office until admitted. The dog will wag its tait and look wise until the president takes up a package of newspapers or a book, and flector will quickly grasp them in his mouth. "Here take them to your mistress," he will say, and the dog is gone like a flash and the package is delivered correctly.

One of the queerest pets of the White House is a marmoset, which is a tiny Brazilian ape with long tait and fuzzy hair. It is decile, very cunning, and is a source of never ending interest to Mra. Cieveland. It was the gift of a friend.

A Religious Foreman's Blunder.

From the Moravian. To show how similar things happen elsewhere, we repeat a paragraph from a Mon-treal paper—not indeed meaning to imply that our foreman or compositors have ever constant praise. In making up his forms, the foreman mixed an article on Roman Catholic missions in Africa with a recipe for making tomato catsup. As published the

"The Roman Catholics claim to be mak-"The Roman Catholics claim to be making material advances in Africa. During the past three years they obtained a firm footing in the interior of the continent, and have sent forth several missionaries into the equatorial regions. They are accustomed to begin their work by buying heathen children and educating them. The easiest and best way to prepare them is to first wipe them with a clean towel, then place them in dripping-pans and bake them till they are tender. Then you will have no difficulty in rubbing them through a sieve, and will save time by not being obliged to cut them in allces and cook for several hours."

The Chinese and Missionaries Says the Rev. Judson Smith, of the Ameri-

an board of Boston: "American mission aries have ever been treated with especial conideration by the Chinese authorities. Li Hung Chang, the Chinese statesman, said, 'I have read the Bible, I know all you Christian have read the Bible, I know all you Christian nations preach the golden rule of "Do unto others as you would be done by," but none of you live up to it. The Americans come nearest to living up to it, however. Thus, despite the treatment Chinamen receive in some parts of the United States, Americans are the favorite foreigners with the Chinese people and government, and our missionaries have received more of their favor than missionaries from other countries."

From the Texas Siftings. Mrs. Yerger was happy in the thought of having secured a reliable white servant. This delusion only lasted for a very short time—one day, in fact.
"As Ilio my own marketing," she said, "I

shall expect you to accompany me to the market."
"Thin, mum, responded Bridget, "we had better siver our conniction at wanst. I never allow myself to be seen on the strate wid anybody who carries a market basket."

PARISH OF DUNSE, SOOTLAND. PARISH OF DUNNE, SCOTLARD,

"Beneath this stone three infants lie,

"Ray, Are they lost or saved?

If death's by sin, they sinned, for they are here,

If heaven's by work, in heaven they can't ap-

Revers the Secred Page, the knot's untied : They died, for Adam singed: they live, for Josus died,"

THE NEW QUININE

KASKINE

Good Appetite.

Appetite,
New Strength,
Quiet No ves,
Happy Days,
Bweet Sigep.

A POWERFUL TONIC that the most delicate stomach will bear.

A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, And all Germ Diseases.

And all Germ Diseases.

THE MOST SCIENTIFIC AND SUCCESSFUL BLOOD PUSIFIER. Superior to quinine.

Mr. F. A. Miller, 630 East 157th street, New York, was cared by Kaskine of extreme malarial prostration after seven years suffering. He had run down from 15 pounds to 97, began on Kaskine in June, 1881, went to work in one month, regained his full weight in six months. Quinine did him no good whatever.

Mr. Gideon Thomoson, the oldest and one of the most respected citizens of Bithgeport, Conn., says: "I am ninety years of age, and for the last three years have suffered from malaria and the cifects of quinine poisoning. I recently began with Kaskine which broke up the malaria and increased my weight 22 pounds."

Mrs. T. A. Solomons, of 159 Halliday St., Jersey City, writes: My son Harry, eleven years, was cured of Malaria by Kaskine, after fitteen months' illness, when we had given up all hope.

Letters from the above persons, giving full details will be sent on application.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice, \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by

H. B. COOHRAN, Druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen St., Lancas er, ca., or sent by mail on receipt of price. KASKINE CO., 54 Warren St., New York.

HUMPHREYS' Homeopsthic Veterinary Specifics,

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry 500 PAGE BOOK On Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

CURES—Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation,
A.A.—Spival Meningitis, Milk Fever,
B.E.—Strains, Lameness, Rhenmatism,
C.C.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges,
D.D.—Bots or Grubs, Worms,
E.E.—Coughs, Heaves, Fneumonia,
F.F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache,
G.G.—Miscarriage, Hemorrhages,
H.H.—Urinary and Kidney Diseases,
I.I.—Eruptive Diseases, Mange,
J.K.—Diseases of Digestion,

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS : OR Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specific No. 28. In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility. Vital Weakness, and Prostration from over-work or other causes. Si per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for S. Sold BY Datacists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. HUMPHERIS MEDICINE, CO.-feb25-ivd&wTTh&S. No. 100 Fulton St. N. Y.

ELY'S CREAM BALM.

CATARRH---HAY FEVER.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

CLEANSES THE HEAD,
ALLAYS INFLAMMATION, HEALS THE
SORES
RESTORES THE SENSES OF TASTE, SMELL,
A QUICK RELIEF, A POSITIVE CURE. A particle is applied to each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 50 cts. Circulars free.

ELY BROS, Druggists, towege, N. Y.

Fedenuine Ely's Cream Balm for sale at Cochran's Drug store, 137 and 129 North Queen St., Lancaster, Pa. jury2-lyd&lvs Tfh&S

GOLDEN SPECIFIC.

DRUNKENNESS

DRUNKENNESS

OR THE—
LIQUOR HABIT POSITIVELY CURED BY ADMINISTERING DR HAINES'
GOLDEN SPECIFIC.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it; is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreek. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. For sale by CHAS.A. LOGHES, Druggist, No. 2 Kast King Street, Lancaster, Pa.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.

TRADE S.S,S. MARK

BLACK WOLF

Or Black Leprosy, is a disease which is considered incurable, but it has yielded to the curative properties of Swirr Srzcivic—now known all over the world as S. S. S. Mrs. Bailey, of West Somerville, Mass., near Boston, was attacked several years ago with this hideous black cruption, and was treated by the best medical talent, who could only say that the disease was a species of

-LEPROSY-

and consequently incurable. It is impossible to describe her sufferings. Her body from the crown of her head to the soles of her feet was a mass of decay, masses of flesh rotting off and leaving great cavities. Her flogers festered and three or four nails dropped off at one time. Her limbs contracted by the fearuil ulceration, and for several years she did not leave her best. Her weight was reduced from 125 to 30 lbs. Perhaps some faint idea of her condition can be gleaned from the fact that three pounds of Cosmoline or oftenent were used per week in dressing her sores. Finally the physicians acknowledged their defeat by this Black Worf, and commended the sufferer to her all-wise Creator.

Her husband hearing wonderful reports of the use of Swirr's Specific (3. S. S.), prevailed on her to try it as a last resort. She began its use under protest, but soon found that her system was being felleved of the boison, as the sores assumed a red and healthy color, as though the blood was becoming pure and active. Mrs. Balley continued the S. B. S until last February every sore was healed; she discarded chair and cratches, and was for the first time in twelve years a well woman. Her husband, Mr. C. A. Balley, is in business at 175 Blackstone street, Boston, and will take pleasure in giving the details of this wonderful cure. Fond to us for Teatise on Blood and skin Diseases, mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,

DRAWER S. ATLANTA, GA. Genuine Swift's Specific for sale at Cochran's Drug Store, 137 and 139 North Queen St., Lancaster, Pa H-lydaw

WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (scaled) containing full particulars for home cure, FEEE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated Address. FEOF. F. C. FOWLES, mis-sindaws. SAFE, SURE AND SPEEDY OURE. CAFE, SURE AND SPEEDY UURE.

Mupture, Varicoosie and Special Diseases of either sex. Why be humbugged by quacks when you can find in Dr. Wright the only Essular Physician in Philadelphis who makes a specialty of the above diseases, and Curms Trent Curms Guararram. Advice Free day and evening. Strangure can be treated and return home same day Offices private.

Mai North Kinth Street. Above Race, P. O. Box 678.

OURE GUARANTEED,

RUPTURE. Cure guaranteed by DE, J. B. MAYER, Sace at once; no operation or delay from business; tested by hundreds of cures. Main office, and ARCH ST., PHILA. Send for Chroniar, Edited w

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS AND GUNNESS.—All persons are hereby forbidden to trespass on any of the lands of the Cornwall and speedwell estates in Lebanon or Lancaster counties, whether inclosed or uninclosed, either for the purpose of shooting or sabing, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all trespassing on said lands of the undersigned after this notice.

WM. CULEMAN PREEMAN,
EPROV ALDEN,
EDW. C. FREEMAN,
EDW. C. FREEMAN,

LANCANTER AND MILLIERSVILLS R. R.-TIME TABLE.
CARS leave Lancaster for miliersville at 700 500 and 11:00 a. m., and 5:00, 6:00 and 6:00 p. 76
Cars leave Millersville for Lancaster at 6:00 5:00 and 10:00 a. m., and 10:0. 5:4, 5:00 and 7:00 a. m. RADING A COLUMBIA BALLBUAL LANGASTER JOINT LINE E. E. ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, MAY 24, 1887,

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1887,
TRAINS LEAVE READING
FOR Columbia and Lanoaster at 7.2 a. m., /1.40
hom and 6.10 p. m.,
For Quarryville at 7.50 a. m., and 6.10 p. m.,
For Calculate at 7.50 a. m. and 1.40 m.
TRAINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLA
FOR Lanoaster at 2.50 a. m., in 20 and 8.40 p. m.
TRAINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLA
FOR Lanoaster at 8.30 a. m., and 2.5 and 4.00 p. m.
For Lebancon at 8.40 a. m. and 2.50 p. m
For Lebancon at 6.30 a. m., in 20 and 8.60 p. m.
For Quarryville at 8.51 a. m., in 20 and 8.60 p. m.
For Calculate at 8.51 a. m., in 20 and 8.60 p. m.
For Calculate at 8.51 a. m., in 20 and 8.60 p. m.
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For Calculate at 8.51 a. m., in 20 and 8.60 p. m.
For Lobancon at 6.50 a. m., in 20 and 8.60 p. m.
For Lobancon at 8.52 a. m., in 20 and 8.60 p. m.
For Lobancon at 8.52 a. m., in 20 and 8.60 p. m.
TRAINS LEAVE TERMET (Lancaster)
For Lobancon at 8.52 a. m., in 20 and 8.60 p. m.
For Calculate at 8.50 a. m., in 30 and 8.60 p. m.
For Calculate at 8.50 a. m., in 30 and 8.60 p. m.
For Lobancon at 8.50 a. m., in 30 and 8.60 p. m.
For Calculate at 8.50 a. m., in 30 and 8.60 p. m.
For Calculate at 8.50 a. m., in 30 and 8.60 p. m.

SURPAT TRAINS

THAINS LEAVE MEADING
FOR LANCASSES AT 2.20 a. in. and 4.00 p. in
For Quarryville at 4.00 p. in.
TRAINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLS For Lancaster, Lebanon and Beading at 7.10 a. .
THAINS LEAVE KING ST. (Lancaster,)
For leading and Lebanon at 8.00 a. m. and 8.0

or Quarry ville at 8:50 p. m. TRAINS LEAVE PRINCE ST. (Lancaster,) p. m.
For Quarryville at 5.45 p. m.
TRAINS LEAVE LEBANON.
For Lancaster at 7:55 a. m. and 5:45 p. m.
For Quarryville at 5:45 p. m.
For connection at Columbia, Marietta Junction, Lancaster Junction, Manhelm, Readth, and Lebanon, see time tables at all stations.
A. M. WILSON, Superintendent

DENNITLVANIA RAILBOAD SOHE L U.E.—In effect from June II, 1885.
Trains LEAVE LASCASTER and leave and arrival Philadelphia as follows:

Philadelphia / 11:25 p. m. 4:30 a. in 4:30 a. in 7:30 a. in via Columbia 7:40 a. in. via Columbia WEST WARD. Frederick Accom
Lancaster Accom
Harrisburg Accom
Columbia Accom
Harrisburg Express
Western Express SASTWARD.

Phila. Express:
Fast Line!
Harrisburg Express.
Lancaster Accom ar.
Columbia Accom.
Seashore Express.
Philadelphia Accom.
Sunday Mail
Day Express!
Harrisburg Accom.
The Lancaster Accom.
The Lancaster Accom.
The sancaster Accom. Lancastes Phills.

220 a. III. 1655 a. III.

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256 p. III. 1565 p. III.

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1658 p. III. 1656 p. III. 1

purg at \$10 p. m. and arrives at Lancaster at 9:20 p. m.

The Marietta Accommodation leaves Columbta at 6:40 a.m. and reaches Marietta at 5:50. Also leaves Columbta at 11:45 a.m. and 2:45 p. m., reaching Marietta at 12:51 and 2:50. Leaves Marietta at 2:55 p. m. and arrives at Columbta at 1:31; also, leaves at 8:50 and arrives at 8:55. The York Accommodation leaves Marietta at 1:10 and arrives at Lancaster at 5:50 connecting at Lancaster at 5:50 a.m.

The Frederick Accommodation, west, connecting at Lancaster with Fast Line, west, at 2:18 p. m., will run through to Frederick.
The Frederick Accommodation, cast, leaves Columbta at 12:35 and reaches Lancaster at 12:35 p. m. p. m.

Hanover Accommodation, East, leaves Columbia at 4:10 p. m. Arrives at Lancaster at 4:30 p. m., connecting with Day Express.

Hanover Accommodation, west, connecting at Lancaster with Nagara Express at 2:50 a. m., will run through to Hanover, daily, except Sus-

day.

Fast Line, west, on sunday, when flagged, will stop at Downingtown, Contesville, Parkesburg, Mt. Joy, Elizabethtown and Middletowo, the only trains which run daily. On Sunday the Mail train west runs by way of Columbia.

J. E. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

CHAS. E. PUGH General Manager.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PURE RYE WHISKY.

Old Groff Spring Distillery. Situated on East Orange street, between Orange and Chestnut, one square cast of reservoir, Lancaster, P.

I have just errected a new distillery with all of the latest improved machinery for distilling PURE RYE WHISKY.

This Distillery has been erected at the tamous Old Groffstown Spring, which has been noted for its plenteous and unfailing supply of the purset water. At it our grandfathers drank when they were boys, and it has never been known to ran dry even in the hottest weather. From this spring all the water used in the distillery is obtained, the pump drawing from it twenty-five gallons a minute.

Essides my own distilled Whisky, I also handle Hrandles, Gins, Wines, &c.

Brandies, Gins, Wines, &c. secall and be convinced. A. B. SHEAFFER, Distiller,
STORE—No. 63 North Queen Street,
N. B.—Faimers having good live on hand can
find ready sale for it at the store or distillery,
Highest cash market price paid for a good artiple.

REIGART'S

WINE STORE OLD

BOUCHE SEC.

1PER HEIDSIECK.
POMMERY SEC.
MOSIZET SEC.

G. H. MUMM BXTRA DRY, And all other Leading brands of Imported Champagns.

Sole Agent for the Pleasant Valley Wine Company. Special Great Western Ex. 177, our own brand, the finest American Champagne in the market.

Just received another large invoice of California Claret and White Wine from Napa Valley, California.

H. E. Slaymaker, Agt.,

No. 29 EAST KING STREET. LANCASTER, PA.

WATCHEA WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS AND

Special Watches for Farmers and Railroaders. Fine lot of Sings, &c. Also, Eigin, Waltham (Aurora for which I am Sole Agent), and other First-Chass Watcher. Hest Watch and Jewelry Ropatring. AFCOTRECT Union by Telegraph Datity, only place in city.

L. WEBER. No. 1594 N. Queen St., Near Penn's R. R. Depot. for Spectacles, Kyeziassos and Optical Goods. All Kinds of Jewelry.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

Graduating Presents !

FOR CLASS BINGS, CLASS PINS, CLASS BADGES, GO TO GILL'S

Gold Watches, Diamond Rings, Gents' Initial Rings, Scarf Pius, &c., &c.

Repairing in All Its Branches.

No. 10 WEST KING STREET, mayli-lyd LANCASTER, PA.

WANTED.
100 Salesmen at once on very literal terms. Facilities unsurpassed.
100 Salesmen at once on very literal terms. Facilities unsurpassed.
11 June 12 Jun

California.
A large stock of Imported Burgundies, Clarets,
Rbine and Sau'erne wines.
We also have the largest and finest stock of
Brandles, Whiskies, Gins, Maderra, Sherrys and
ort Wines, Bass Ale, Gulnness Stout, Saratoga
and Apolitina is Waters in the city.