IT FLIRTING.

tesegraphy. He says the proper way to carry on this style of firting is for the golden youth to fix on the object of firtation at a window immediately opposite, and to find that there is a certain amount of reciproca-

in order to invite him to call, and to intro-duce him to her mother, intimating that she

met him at the Independent Five ball or some similarly fashionable social affair.

I was an eye witness some time ago to a

eyed maiden and a tall, black haired youth

eyed maid very prettily opened operations by bewitchingly gazing upon the susceptible

upon those of the tall youth. The co-oper

the maiden failed to take heed of the trees

whereon she so lightly trod, and a projecting pave-stone untimely interrupted their dream of bliss and brought the maiden to a more

practical frame of mind by prostrating her upon her face smid a whiri of fluttering

skirts, and a profuse and confused display striped hose and other unmentionables. A

careful examination revealed the fact that hough the sidewalk was not any the worse for the happening, yet the maiden's proboact

pore unmistakable evidence of a severe fall.

The tail youth, in the meantime, having from his side of the street taken in all the

peculiarities of the sad catastrophy that had abruptly broken the magnetic charm of

the maiden's unflinching gaze, strolled mechanically away, a bland smile agitating

the muscles of his mouth, and soon aft

entered a saloon where he probably drowned all embarrassing recollections in the flowing

And though they meet they speak no more."

kind of flirtation, it is not half as much so

se admiration for a married lady, especially

ture, he be a bigger man than yourself, and

not endowed with the sweetest of tempera The result will be much the same, whether

she smiles on you or not, under the swirdu-

dislocated jaw, ruined eyes and shall

ools conditions mentioned. A broken nose,

nervous system are some of the minor penal-ties attendant upon this form of firstion.

never flirt," and it is hardly to be expected of these exemplary beings not to emphatically

protest against and hastily recent any man-ifested admiration of other men for their

wives whom they would have as good and

But I fear I have already wearied and dis-

gusted the patient reader; and though there are other kinds of firtations I might speak of,

some almost, if not quite as dangerous as those above mentioned, and others of a

milder and less harmful nature, yet I feel that it would be better policy for me to close with the hope that the reader may have de-

rived a little profit at least from this short treatise, if I may call it such, of this all im-

THE CLUTHES THAT KILL

Woman Ought to Wear Shorter, Lighter and

health by out-door exercise is never wanting. But no amount of freeb air exercise

can save women from the evil effects of their

present style of dress. It is their clothes that kill them.

Present in this fashion, the wearer comes back from her walk for "fresh air and exercise" tired through and through, and is the worse for it, because she has lifted and carried bundreds of pounds.

Bland at any street-corner, and watch the women as they pass. How thred they look! How their dresses flap round them! Contrast them with the men. Men's feet lift no weight

them with the men. Men's seet lift no weight of clothes. Men's steps contend with nothing. Every muscle has its natural exercise. Out door air and exercise are good for them. The advice women need is for shorter, lighter and looser dresses. Mrs. Jenness-Miller has not come a day too soon with her better costume, if the health of women is to be improved. Mrs. Cells B. Whitehead has shown "What's the Matter." Before her, Mrs. A mells Bloomer, nearly forty years are.

AN OLD PAVORITE

There is a time we know not when A point we know not where,
That maras the destiny of men

To die as it by steath;
It does not quench the beaming eye,
Or pale the glow of heath,
The conscience may be still at ease,
The spirits light and gay,
That which is pleasing still may please
And care be thrust away.

Indelibly a mark,
Unseen by man, for man as yet,
is blind and in the dark.
Oh, where is this mysterious bourne
By which our path is crossed;
Beyond which God himself hath sworn
That he who goes is lost?

How far may we go on in gin ?
How long will God forbear?
Where does hope end, and where begin
The condance of despair?

But on that forebead God has set

To glory or despair. There is a line by us unseen.

To pass that limit is to die. To die as if by stealth;

JERRY CRUNCHER

in the presence of her husband, if, peradver

But, though the above is a very dangerous

bowl. For obvious reasons this pair of sta ed firts do not now recognize each other

The spell is passed, the dream is o'er,

as they pass by : for,

true as themselves.

portant sub lect.

Lucy Stone.

PARS' PERMS ON DUITE BY AVEN BUS.

of its (pastin Consider partial Dandpoint - The of the Synchon-Several

that there is a certain amount of reciproca-tion. If she smiles, half the battle is over. Then he must put his head and body half way out in a manner to suggest that if the fair unknown refuses his suit he will precip-itate himself on the ciothes-lines, flags and grass plot beneath. The young ledy must respond by giving vent to a tiny scream, and then explain by signs that the golden youth will not be repulsed should be venture to speak to her on the street. Afterwards it is the order to invite him to call, and to introof the year when irrepressi-te presenting at various teshion-green, when giddy and in-mon and allly and frivolous men are presenting unusually fair to see arrows of the ever alert that when, in fact, the very air is the sighs and honeyed words and levers, it might not be inap-frience, to pen a short disseria-makiest of "Firstetion."

asked of "Filtration."

Legal before me upon my table
th I have been recently perusing,
sertain paragraph in it which I
ad has suggested to me the subwhich I am about to expatiate; I

to fellow:

cannot find language sufficiently
to to express proper condemnation of
the most popular forms of amuseinduled in at the present day in this
r, under the guise of innocent assoact the exten. By the majority of people
is looked upon as harmless, some
consider it useful, claiming that the extop gined by such association is valuto young persons, by making them
with the customs of society and the
left the world. We have not the slightmaterial in pronouncing flirtation perwith the customs of scotery and the of the world. We have not the slightmaterian in pronouncing fiirtation perter in the extreme. It exerts a malign mass slike upon the mental, the moral, the physical constitution of those who has been also as the physical constitution of those who has been also as the physical constitution of those who has been as the physical constitution of those who has been as the physical constitution of those who has been as the physical physical for the sployment of do a peace and happiness should also have conditions necessary for such sujections that these which also herself furnish. More than this she is very laying the foundation for life-long by the dissipation, last hours, supervening exposures, fashionable dresses, the almost certain accompaniments vice we are considering. She is surely long a life of real, true happiness for majors know what your colubions of

w I don't know what your opinion of hore may be, but I look upon it as the assertions of a carping pessimist, who, mertions of a carping pessimist, v expression, received the cold shoulder "the young lady" upon whom he so ly vants the spicen of his morbid implice. In the first place, he doesn't say and about the permissionness of the secont as manifested by the male sex, re all the guilt and evil consequences sex. Ever since Adam tried to stall the blame of the fall of the human upon the shoulders of the woman, man prone to fidlow suit, and the gentle has too often been called to account for the of the sins and transgessions of the mer sex. The writer of the above paragraph aut of, or more likely does not want owledge the fact that there exists such re as the male flint, who in nine out of ten is a rake as well. Then, too, firtation does present some rather as and questionable phases, I don't va.1540 be such a terrible and detectal re that any amount of legitimate indul-is in the amusement is attended by such consequences as is asserted above To say the most for it, however, it is a pas-time, if I may call it such, in which only the vain, frivolous and insipid will engage. at it is not my purpose to present the moral m a more material standpoint.

To say when, where and by whom flirtaion was first invented must be left to a more med historian than myself. I will venfull practice at a very early period of the world's existence. In fact, one eminent au-thority on the subject declares that preadamite apes began the amusement by drop-ping cocoanuts on the heads of passing fe-males of their species; that pre-historic man kept up the fashion, and many pre-historic ovels and magazines treat of interesting firting episodes. Another reliable writer on his subject makes reference to the swell giants, who in the cocene period used to ride as ichthycsaurus and mastodon-back, and sast dinotherium's eyes at the gianteeses in the vicinity, who coyly hid their heads be-hind the peaks of high and friendly moun-tains. The same writer declares that the first trustworthy record of filtration was Minevel. It represents Semiramis when a young woman and Ramshacklealezzar, aggestive attitudes, which give evidence hat at that early period of the world's his-ory the art of iliration was thoroughly

That flirtation was much more dangerous out in earlier times than at the nt period, the direful calamities that at sended the filtring episode between Paris and he fair Heler, and which precipitated the Trojan war amply proves; and Caesar and mental to their state-interests it was to ery on flirtations and love carnivals with

Filriation at the present day is much the name as it was in past ages. The same co-parative principles and conglomerate mag-metic laws that governed the science of firting and the kindred science of "mashing" in he days of Cietar and Anthony lie at the must be patent to all who have given the them now. But nevertheless, it ect any study that these sciences have est much of their elevated tone and poetic antic phases since the good old days on they were so successfully practiced by se great Roman rulers. "Mashing," espestally is not now carried on as remantically as of yore; and Pilirting is nowacays con-fined more generally to the lower and midclasses of society. In these degenerated ass, for instances, we never hear of great ers and heads of nations carrying on a cotracted firstion or going off upon a pro-leged "mashing" tour as Anthony and Cour did. But stop; I had almost forgotthe fact that it is scarcely more than a the fact that it is scarcely more than a since the president of our country or surprised the nation by taking to a young and beautiful woman. But all that occurrence does not signify a sed I am more inclined to believe that result was brought about by the se of true love rather than by way of a seted firstation. At any rate the evils usually fester about the nuptial knot has been drawn and tied by the latter to have not so yet manifested themes in this peculiar case to which the aion of the civilized world has been true.

" In the highest circles of society it is not i good form to flirt; but a recent distriction shows that out of ten families who are looked upon as med families who are looked upon as been of the American aristocracy, the been of at least nine hundred and yone have at some time or other been of the practice when no third party looking." This statement, which I cleak from very reliable authority, amitradich the statement I have just america, the firting is more generally at the middle and lower circles of will, as I am not disposed to quarkly the first of the donis, the particular who made this same will give him the benefit of the donis, the first of the dones. OSCULATION OF OLD.

T IS AS ANCIEST AS THE MISTORY OF THE HUMAN BACE.

the Various Fine Points Thereof Summed Up in An Article Which I'eals With the Historical side of An Interesting Modern Problem.

From All the Year Scund.

The subject of this article is osculation; and osculation is—"not to put too strong a point upon it," as Mr. Sinageby would say—kissing. Further definition is, we take it, unnecessary. Kisses, according to Sam Blick, are like creation, because they are made out of nothing, and are very good. Another wag says they are like sermons—they require two heads and an application. An ingenious American grammarian thus conjugates the verb: "Bues, to kiss rebus, to kiss again; pluribus, to kiss without regard to number; silly buss, to kiss the hand instead of the lips; blunderbuss, to kiss the wrong person; omnibus to kiss every person in the room; erebus, to kiss in the dark."
But kissing beili-s all attempts at analysis, and Josh Billings is pretty securate when he says "that the more a man tries to analyze a kiss the more be can't; and that the best way to define a kiss is to take one." Kisses lend themselves readily enough to classification, many and varied as they are, and different in kind, from the impassioned salute of the lover to the perfunctory kiss bestowed upon the greasy court Testament. But with such a classification, though interesting enough, we have not here to do; we propose to treat the subject rather historically than analytically.

The "British Apolio," when asked why peculiar form of firstation, which might be styled the serio-comic conglomerate mag-netic double-flip reversible front-action method, and which was enacted by a bluewho were approaching each other on opposite sides of the street. It is customary in this method of flirtation for the young lady to begin preliminaries; and this particular case was no exception to the ruis, for the blueyouth. Of course he immediately "caught on," and smole a smile full of tender significance : the young lady thersupon expanded her rosy tips in token of reciprocated affection, and fixed her bright eyes unflinchingly power of their mutual admiration and the magnetism of their deeply impassioned gaze held them for a moment spell-bound, and in the words of the late Hezikiah Bumpkins, "she was smit, he was smat, and they both were smited." But also, while thus lost in the deep enjoyment of the bilesful cituation, erous and uneven condition of the ground

we have not here to do; we propose to treat
the subject rather historically than analytically.

The "British Apolio," when asked why
kissing was so popular, what its benefit, and
who its inventor, replied: "Ah, madam,
had you a lover you would not come to
Apollo for a solution, since there is no disputs but the kisses of mutual love give innoite satisfaction. As to its invention, it is
certain that Nature was its author, and it began with the first courtship." It seems diffioult to conceive of a time when kissing was
unknown in this island, and yet a Scandinavian tradition states that kissing was first introduced into England by Rowens, the beautiful daughter of Hengist. In Edward IV's
reign it was usual for a guest, both on his
arrival and at his departure, to kiss his
hostess and all the ladies of her family.
Again, in Henry's time, when Cavendish
visited a French nobleman at his own chateau,
the mistress of the bouse at the head of her
maidens thus greeted him: "For as much as
ye be an Englishman, whose custom it is in
your country to kiss sil ladies and gentlewomen without offenso, and although it be
not so in this realm, yet will I be so bold as
to kiss you, and so shell all my maidena."
Erasmus, grave and stald scholar as he was,
writes enthusiastically of the practice: "If
you go to any place you are received with a
kiss by all; if you depart on a journey you
are dismissed with a kiss; you return—kisses
are exchanged; they come to visit you—a
kiss the first thing; they leave you—you kiss
them all around. Do they meet you any
where—kisses in abundance. Lastly, whenever you move there is nothing but kisses—
and if you had but once tasted them | how
soft they are! how fragrant! on my honor
you would not wish to reside here for ten
years only, but for life!"

FAMOUS KISSES.

We find in the time of James the First that

PAMOUS KISSES. We find in the time of James the First that we find in the time of James the circuits the constable of Spain bestowed a kins upon each of Anne of Denmark's maids of honor, "according to the custom of the country any neglect of which is taken as an affront." Bunyan, the immortal tinker, strongly reprobated the practice which had grown to such lengths, and asked its defenders, "Why such lengths, and saked its defenders, "Why they make balks? Why they saluted the most handsome and let the ill-favored ones go," In France the custom found great favor and has lingered to a greater extent than in our own country. To an Englishman, full of his insular reserve, there is something unmanly in the way men at a public rallway station in France salute each other upon both cheeks; and yet in England that if it was at one time the recornized form itself it was at one time the recognized form Itself it was at one time the recognized form of salutation, so much so that we find Rustic Sprintly complaining to the Spectator of a courtier who merely contented himself with a courtly bow, instead of kinsing the ladies all around upon entering the room. But not only was it usual for a gentleman to kins a lady, but it was coremonious for the sterner seg to thus salute each other. In Wesley's Journal, dated June 16, 1758, we find a remarkable instance of this in a deec iption of a dual between two officers at Linuxies: "Mr. duel between two officers at Limerick: "Mr. B. proposed firing at twelve yards, but Mr. J. said, "No, six is enough." So they kissed

one another (poor farce), and before they were five paces saunder both fired at the same instant."

Hone, in his quaint old "Table-book" gives Hone, in his quaint old "Table-book" gives an account of a curious kiasing fastival held in Ireland: "Easter Monday several hundred young persons of the town and neighbood of Potaferry, County Down, resort, dressed in their best, to a pleasant walk near the town called 'The Walter!' The avowed object of each person is to set the fun, which consists in the men kissing the females without reserve, whether married or single.
This mode of salutation is quite a matter of course; it is never taken amiss, nor with much show of coyness. The female must be kill them.

Every step a woman takes, her foot contends with her skirt. She lifts it on the instep, and she lifts it on the heel. The weight may be conces or pounds, but it is taken up at every step. The heavy skirts, with flounces, overskirt, bustle, braid, beads, and other trimmings, hang their many pounds and many yards, flapping around the feet and legs of the wearer. The corest does not allow space to take a full breath, and the tight alseves cause the muscles to cry for room. having received at least a dozen hearty

Kissing under the mistletoe is a custom of very remote origin, and a practice too com mon to be dealt with here, though it may no perhaps be known that, owing to the licentious reveiry to which it gave occasion, mistletoe was formerly excluded by ecclesiastic order from the decoration of the church at Christmas time. Hone tells us that there was an old belief that unless a maiden was kined under the mistietoe at Christmas she would not be married during the ensuing

In the ceremonial of betrothal a kiss has played an important part in several nations. A nuptial kims in cource, at the conclusion of the marriage services, is solemnly enjoined by the York Mussal and the Sarum Manual. In the old play of "The Insensate Countess, by Marston, occurs the line: The hiss thou gav'st me in church here take.

It was also considered an honor to be the the first to kiss the bride after the ceremony, and all who would might contend for the prize. In the "Collier's Wedding, by Edward Chicken, we read: be improved. Mrs. Cells B. Whitehead has shown "What's the Matter." Before her, Mrs. A mells Bloomer, nearly forty years ago, set the example of short, loose dresses.

That style was adopted by many women, among them Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Bianton, Miss Busan B. Anthony, and the present writer. How light and comfortable and neat it was! How easily we went up stairs without stepping on ourselves! How we came down stairs without fear of being stepped on! A walk on a rainy day or in a muddy street had no terror, for there were no yards of draggled skirts to clean. We had room to breathe, and freedom for our feet. But this healthful dress was "despised and rejected" by the great public. On one occasion, Miss Anthony, in company with me, started to go to the postoffice in New York, in the Bloomer costume. But we were surrounded and wedged in by a crowd which hooted and jeered. We escaped only by a carriage sent by a friend who saw our dilemma.

It was so difficult to wear this dress, with the odium that was cast upon it, that we returned sorrowfully to the bondage of our bodies for the sake of freedom to live unmolested. That was long ago. Now women might accept the light, sensible dress which Mrs. Jenness Miller wears and commenda, without lear of unpleasant comment. In it they might take fresh air and exercise, and gain in health. " Four rustic fellows wait the while To also the bride at the church still

When the ladies' lips were at the service of all it became usual to have fragrant scented comits or sweets, of which we find frequent mention. In Massinger's "Very Women" occurs the following:

"Faith : search our pockets, and if you find there Comfits of amber-grease to help our kisses, Conclude us faulty. When kiming was thus a common civility of daily intercourse, it is not to be wondered at that it should find its way into the courtesies of dancing, and thus we learn that "a kiss was, anciently, the established fee of a lady's partner." In a dialogue between Custom and Verity, concerning the user con

Custom and Verity, concerning the use and abuse of dancing and minetreely, printed by John Alide, is the following verse: "But some reply, what fool would dannee, if that, when dannee is doone, lie may not have at listy's lips That which in dannee he woon." In "The Tempest" this line occurs:

"Curtaied when you have and kissed." And Henry says to Anne Boleyn ; I were unmannerly to take you out,
And not to kine you."

While thus quoting Shakespeare, it may not be out of place to give the pretty pleading for a kies of Helena to her boorish, churilsh

"I am not worthy of the wealth I own;
Mor dare I say 'tis mine; and yet it is;
But, like a timorous thiel, most fain would
what law does youch my own.
What law does wouch my own.
What would you have?
Something; and scarce so much-nothing, in-

What would you have?

Something: and scarce so much-nothing, indeedi would not tell you what I would, my lordinith, yes—

Strangers and fees do sunder, and not kies.

Brand, in his "Popular Autiquities," tells
us that the custom of kiesing in dancing is
still prevailing in many parts of the country.

"When the fiddler thinks young couples
have had music enough he makes his instrument squeak out two notes, which all understand to say, "Kies her?" The author himself has seen at a country "feast" the panting bucolic swalas claim the privilage from
their blushing partners. In the Spectator
for May 17th, No. 67, is the following counment upon a letter communicated: "I must
confess I am afraid that my correspondent
had too much reason to be a little out of humore at the treatment of his daughter; but I
concided that he would have been much
had too much reason to be a little out of his
more so had he case one of those kissing
dances in which, Will Honeycomb essures
me, they are obliged to dwell almost a minunto on the hir care lips or they will be too
quick for the music, and dance quite out of
time."

kieses his officers; the officers kiss their soldiers; the czar kieses his family, retinue,
court and attendants, and even his officers on
parade, the sentinels at the pulace gates, and
a select party of private solcilers—probably
elaborately prepared for this "royal saluta."
In other parts the poorest so ris, meeting a
high-born dame in the street, has but to say,
"Christ is risen," and he wild receive a kiss
and the reply, "He is risem, trally."
In Finland, according to Bayard Taylor,
the women resent as an insult a salute upon
the lips. A Fini-h matron, hearing of our
English custom of kissing, declared that did
her husband attempt such a liberty she would
treat him with such a box upon the ears that
he should not readily lorget. he should not readily forget

AGAINST HER WILL.

In Iceland, illegitimate and illicit kissing had deterrent possities of great severity. For kissing another man's wire, with or without her consent, the punishment of exclusion or its pecuniary equivalent was awarded. A man rendered himself liable for kissing an unmarried woman under legal guardianship without her consent; and, even if the lady consented, the law required that every kiss should be wiped out by a fine of three marks, equivalent to 140 ells of wadmal, a quantity, we are told, sufficient to furnish a whole ship's crew with pilot jackets. Truly such kisses were expensive luxuries. The code of Justinian says "that if a man betrothed a woman by the kiss, and either party died before marriage, the heirs were entitled to half the donations, and the survivor to the other half; but if the contract was made without the solemn kiss the whole of the espousal gits must be restored to the donors and their heirs at-law." AGAINST HER WILL.

heirs-at-law."

Kissing in many religious has played its part as a mark of adoration or veneration. In Hosea, xill, 2, speaking of idelatry, we find the sentence: "Let the men that ascrifice kiss the caivea." Again, the discontented prophet is told that even in idelatrous Israel there are 7,000 knees which have not bowed to Bas', "and every mouth which hath not sissed him." The Mohammedans, on their plous pligrimage to Mecca, kiss the sacred black stone and the four corners of the Kaaba. The Romish pricet kisses the sapergillum, and Palm Sunday the palm. Kissing the pope's toe was a fashion introduced by one of the Leca, who had mutilated his right hand and

toe was a fashion introduced by one of the Leca, who had mutilated his right hand and was too vain to expose the stump.

Kisses have been the reward of genuis, as when Voltaire was publicly kissed in the stage box by the young and lovely Duchesse de Villars, who was ordered by an enthusiastic pit thus to reward the author of "Merope." In politics they have been used as bribes, as in the famous Estanswill election of the "Prekwick Paners." and also in a still more in the famous Estanswill election of the "Pickwick Papers," and also in a still more famous election. For, when for was contesting the hard-won seat at Westminster, the beautiful duchess of Devonshire offered to beautiful duchess of Devonahire offered to kiss all who voted for the great state-man. And fully as ignous, and perhaps in a better cause, was the self-denying patriotism of the beautiful lady Gordon, who, when the ranks of the Scottish regiments had been saily thinned by cruel Badsjos and Kalamanoa, turned recruiting sergeant, and to tempt the galiant lads placed the recruiting shilling in her line, from whence who would might take t with his own.

Kisses in our day have their penalties if

they should be too rudely peached. In the eyes of the law, kissing a lady without her will and permission is a common assault, punishable by fine and imprisonment: and it is no uncommon thing to see in the daily police reports cases where a too susceptible

police reports cases where a too susceptible gentleman has had to pay dearly for "crush-ing the ripe cherries" of a lady's lipe, There was once a jovial vicar who was such a glutton for kisses that when he obtained the wished-for kiss, far from satisfied, he saked for a score; and

Then to that twenty add a hundred more; A thousand to that hundred; so kiss on To me make that thousand up a million; Treble that million, and when that is done, Let's kiss afresh, as when we first begun.

The Rev. John Brown of Haddington, the well-known author of the "Self-Interpreting Bible," had courted the afterward Mrs. Brown for six and a half years before the following conversation took place:

"Janet, we've bin acquainted now six year an' mair, an I've no'er gotten a kies yet. Dy'e think I might take one, my bonnie

iass?"

"Just as you like, John, only be becomin'
an' proper wi' it."

"Surely, Janet, we'll ask a blessing'!"
The blessing was asked and the kies taken,
and the unusual delight took away his breath be exclaimed

"Heigh, lass, but it's gude! Noo let us re-turn thanks!" and in six months they were married.

With this anecdote we will close, or the proverbially gentle reader will have lost his patience and will pronounce anything but a blessing upon our efforts, for kisses upon paper are but a hollow mockery.

RARB MISSIONARY SEAL

The Moravian Church Is Few in Number, Bu

Rich in Workers, From the New York Sun. The Moravians, or United Brethren in Christ, are not a numerous communion, the whose number of their communicants in the United States being only about ten thousand; but they have always been distinguished for their missionary real. When a band of these faithful Christians first settled in this country, in the middle of last century, they at one been, what proved to be extra

in this country, in the middle of last century, they at once began what proved to be extra ordinarily successful efforts at the conversion of the Indians, and, though they have not increased, they have done an astonishing amount of work in heathen evangelization in Asia and Africa. They have bishops, whose functions are spiritual and not exclesisatical, in Germany, Great Britain, and the United States, in which there are, all told, less than 50.000 aouis.

States, in which there are, all told, less than 50,000 souls.

The thirty-fourth annual report of the board of missions of the American branch of the United Brethren in Christ shows that in 1886 more than \$18,000 was expended on missions at home and in Africa and Europe. The collections were greater than in the year before, and the corresponding secretary of the society tells us that the "work has a warmer place in the hearts of our people." so that an place in the hearts of our people," so that an effort is to be made to raise \$60,000 during the present year to pay off indebtedness incurred; for the Moraviane, like other religious bodies,

piace in the hearts of our people," so that an effort is to be made to raise \$60,000 during the present year to pay off indebtedness incurred; for the Moravians, like other religious bodies, follow the plan of discounting the pious liberality of their members. Among the gifts in Iss; was one of \$5,000 from Mr. Rufus Clark, of Denver, Colorado, to build a theological training school at Shaingay, in Africa, to be named aiter him and his wife. The school was opened last February with three students besides five boys in the primary department. The African work has proceeded to the satisfaction of the secretary, the net increase in members at the sixteen mission stations having been 1,311 for the year, making 3,940 in all. As compared with the results reported by the missionary societies of far more numerous communions, these are certainly very remarkable. Yet some of the converts, even the meat hopeful, drop away, as is not unnatural. "Three or four native workers," the report tells us, "had isilien into sin during the Moravians is shown by the circumstance that "at least thirty young men and women, now in our college, have given themselves to the foreign missionary work." That is a very large number in so small a communical. These devoted onle are so anxious to assist in the salvation of the heathen that if the Moravian society does not employ them, "some other board will, and," in the words of the report, "they will be lost to us." It seems that at this time, when missionary seal is rather declining in other churches, the young people of the Moravians are stirred up on the subject more than at any other time in the history of the church. The Rev. J. Hill, who preached the annual sermon before the meeting of the board of missions at Springfield, Ohio, last month, therefore called on the United Brethren to give even more liberally for missions, and spoke contemptuously of the patry total of \$6,000,000 given for the mission at grant tended in the conference in the surface, and covering a great-stream of the foreign

THE LIQUOR QUESTION. MURA LICERSES IN THIS COURTY PIPTS

Judge Colline Cityee His Views in April, 1837. to a Lancaster Grand Jury-Me Wold That Juiges Were Public Servants and Should be Guided by Public Bentiment.

TRANS AGO SMAR RUN.

The number of licensed hotels, restaurants and liquor stores in the county of Lancaste to-day is 360. This court has been reluc ant to increase the number of licenses places because the wants of the community did not, in their judgment, need additional hotel accommodations. It was not always so in this county. The files of the papers published a half century ago show that there were at that time 400 licensed places in the county, although the population then was

Judge Collins in 1837 it appears ma effort to reduce the number, for at the April sessions of 1837 in his charge to the Grand

Jury, in discussing the license question he said:

"It has been supposed by some that tavern licenses were intended, by the legislature, to be regarded chiefly as sources of revenue to the government, and consequently applications were to be regarded with favor and the number of taverns multipued for the purpose of aiding the public treasury. Under this view of the subject, men made applications for licenses, who have neither a room to spare nor a bed to give for the accommodation of a guest, nor a stable to shelter a horse from the storm, and if their applications are rejected, they esteem it a hardship, and supposed themselves deprived of a lawful right. By others, tavern keeping is viewed as an occupation or trade, encouraged by the public, and authorised by the law, as a means of procuping a livelihood, requiring little outlay in money or skill, and to be resorted to, in cases where more promising speculations have failed. I am not willing to believe that these erroneous sentiments upon the subject, are half by the intelligent. have failed. I am not willing to believe that these erroneous sentiments upon the subject, are held by the intelligent portion of the community. As well might is be argued that efficers are created and their emoluments paid by the common wealth, for the purpose of taxing them to raise a revenue, Tuey grow out of the organisation and necessity of government. The tax upon them, among us, is incident to their existence, but bears no proportion to the sum drawn from the treasury. So of tavern licenses—the price paid for them bears no proportion to the sum drawn by the holders from the pockets of their customers, in a multitude of cases without are reliabled. proportion to the sum drawn by the holders from the pockets of their customers, in a multitude of cases without any valuable equivalent. The price of the license is incident to its creation—not the object of it. A cureory and superficial view of the laws regulating tavern licensee among us, from the earliest date to the present moment, exhibits but one uniform sentiment on the subject. That is, that the licenses is granted, and the tavers created mainly for the public convenience, and placed under a legal discipline to guard the privilege from abuse. The private emoluments the holder receives is intended as a compensation for the services he renders the public, to premote their happiness and comfort. While the public convenience demands that public houses should be maintained for the secondonation of such whose business calls them for the time being maintained for the accommodation of such whose business calls them for the time being from their own homes, and while the law authorizes such houses, at the same time it regulates them. It requires that keepers of such houses should not only not encourage but absolutely discourage and prevent all disorderly conduct, drunkenness and gambling in their respective houses, under a penalty which if uniformly enforced would guard against abuses that too frequently exexist. All men are permitted to maintain good order, decency and propriety of conduct in their own houses, but tavern keepers are required by the law to do so and are held responsible if they do not. By the statute of 1834 the legislature evidently designed to confine courts to a more strict and careful inquiry into the fitness of applicants for tavern licenses, the public necessity for the houses called for and the sufficiency of the scommodation for the convenience and comfort of travellers and strangers. In ordinary cases courts are justified on acting on the petition of tweive citizens of the district as to necessity, fitness, and accommodations, but higher evidence at the discretion of the court may be demanded. In some counties standing rules have been adopted, as to additional evidence required for the renewal of a license. In the whose business calls them for the time being

have been adopted, as to additional evidence required for the renewal of a license. In the county of Wayne the rule is: "Every appli-cant for a license who shall have kept an inn cant for a license who shall have kept an inn or tavern the year preceding his application shall produce to the court the certificate of at least twelve reputable citizens of the borough or township, in which such inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, setting forth in addition to the requirements of the act of assembly that so far as they know and believe the applicant has during the preceding year, kept a quiet and orderly house; that he has not permitted his neighbors to meet and tipple therein—nor has he sold, or given, or permitted to be given, any intoxicating drink to any tippler, or person notoriously intempersta." The judge in conclusion said he did not propose to adopt this rule at present, but he believed it to be a good one. He was not sufficiently acquainted with the manner in

believed it to be a good one. He was not sufficiently acquainted with the manner in which landlords of this county regard and perform their duty to ascertain the necessity of its adoption. This court views the license question as one of no common magnitude—as worthy the serious reflection of every reputable citizen of the county, when he places his name to a certificate of facts, asking the court to grant a tavern license. The court must look for information from citizens who will stand affected by their acts. If the court in any instance be deceived, the blame be on those unworthy persons who practiced the deception. He had presented the subject at length, for the purpose of exciting enquiry among the citizens whether four hundred taverns are necessary to the public welfare and convenience, and whether they desire the court to diminish or increase the number. The judges are public servants, and deairs to carry into execution the wice and benevolent designs of the legislature upon this subject, but they must look to public sentiment to aid and sustain them in the effort.

A Multitude of Allmonte. The ailments which afflict the kidneys and bladder are so numerous, that merely to name limits of this article. Suffice it to say, that they are both obstinate and dangerous .- To their prevention Hostetter's Stomach Bittere is well adapted. The stimulus which it lends to the action of the kidneys when they are lethargic, serves to counteract a tendency in them to lapse, first, into a state of pernicious inactivity, and afterwards into one of positive organic disease, which soon destroys their delicate integuments, poisons the blood and causes death. A double purpose is served by this depurent. It promotes activity of the kidneys, and expels impurities from the blood which have no natural channel of outlet, except those organs. Constipation, billiousness, fever and ague, rheumantim and dyspepsia, are also remedied by this medicine of thorough action and wide scope. their prevention Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

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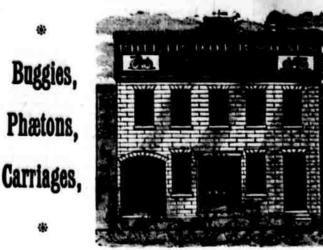
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READING & COLUMBIA RAILROAL AND BEANCHES, AND LEBANON AN LANGASTER JOINT LINE R. R.

ON AND APTER BUNDAY, MAY 21, 1987,

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1887,
TRAINS LEAVE READING
FOR Columbia and Lancaster at 7.3 a.m. 1.

BOOM and 6.10 p. m.

FOR QUARTYVILE at 7.10, 11.40 a.m., and 6.10 p. m.

FOR Caleries at 7.10 a.m. and 11.4 m.

TRAINS LEAVE COLUMBIA
FOR Heading at 7.20 a.m., 12.10 and 2.40 p. m.

TRAINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLS
FOR LEADAND at 1.20 and 2.40 p. m.

TRAINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLS
FOR LEADAND at 2.50 a.m. and 2.43 and 4.00 p. m.

LEAVE EING STREET (Lancaster.)
FOR Leaband at 2.50 a.m., 12.70 and 2.40 p. m.

FOR Leaband at 4.50 a.m., 12.70 and 2.40 p. m.

FOR Leaband at 4.50 a.m., 12.70 and 2.40 p. m.

FOR Leaband at 4.50 a.m., 12.70 and 3.00 p. m.

FOR Chanding at 7.50 a.m., 12.70 and 3.00 p. m.

FOR Chanding at 2.50 a.m., 12.70 and 3.00 p. m.

FOR Chanda at 4.50 a.m., 12.70 and 3.00 p. m.

FOR Leaband at 4.50 a.m., 12.70 and 3.00 p. m.

FOR Leaband at 4.50 a.m., 12.70 and 3.00 p. m.

FOR Leaband at 4.50 a.m., 12.70 and 3.00 p. m.

FOR Leaband at 4.50 a.m., 12.70 and 3.00 p. m.

FOR Leaband at 4.50 a.m., 12.70 and 3.00 p. m.

TRAINS LEAVE BLEBANON.

FOR Lancaster at 7.17 a.m., 1715 and 7.50 p. m.

FOR Lancaster at 7.17 a.m., 1715 and 7.50 p. m.

FOR Lancaster at 7.17 a.m., 1715 a.m., 1714 a.m.

FOR Lancaster at 7.17 a.m., 1715 a.m.

TRAIRS LEAVE READING

For Lancaster, Lebanon and Meading at 7.10 a.m. TRAINS LEAVE EING ST. (Lancaster,)

TRAINS LEAVE PRINCE ST. (Lancaster,

TEAINS LEAVE PRINCE ST. (Lancaster.)
For Reading and Labanon and 2.16 a. m. and fing.
B. M.
For Quarryville at 5.45 p. m.
TRAINS LEAVE LEBANON.
For Lancaster at 7.55 a. m. and 3.65 p. m.
For quarryville at 5.65 p. m.
For connection at Columbia, Mar. setta justice.
Lancaster Junction, Marketta justice.

DENNSTLVANIA RAILROAD BOH F.
ULE,—in effect from June 13, 1685,
Trains Leave La Relayers and touve and arr
at Philadelphia as follows:

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WESTWARD,
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For Lancaster at 7.00 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.

TTYVILLO AL 5:50 p. m.

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Essurer Autominustation, east, connecting at Lancauer with Magare Express at 9-20 p. m., will run through to Hanover, daily, excep, sun-QUOITS, &c., &c . &c. Tables for Lunchers, Rustic Seals and Honches are scattered throughout the grounds. A new attraction is LAKE CONEWAGO, Fast Line, weet, on Sanday, who hadded will stop at Downingtown, Contestile, Parkerburg, Et. Juy, Elizabeths was and stidiletown of the cuty frame which run daily. On Sanday the Mail train west rune by way of Columbia.

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