Where Liquids of all Kinds May Secured on Sunday-The Great art-Cuty Two Strick Statis. lags on the Place.

ience to INTRILLIGHNOUS ATLANTIC CITY, July 27, 1887.

thousand strangers is the number each by milred men as having spent by in this beautiful city by the seammens number was made up of all and conditions. It would naturally seed that the rowdy element would belowier, and there was not a ningle stance during Sunday.

that this is a prohibition town on Sun If so, he is mistaken. The authorities a queer construction on the Sunday wed to sell liquor openly, and at all se places on the board walk goods are d of the same as on week days. The is drawn, however, on the " Merry go " better known as the flying carriages best popular features of a watering place and close at 12 o'clock on Saturday night emain closed until Monday morning. striction is also placed on the board merchants on Sunday. Their "bark

wa" get a holiday, for under the New Jersey

of their respective goods on that day.

BUNDAY OPENINGS. The authorities also say to the proprietors of the numerous variety pavilions "You can remain open all day Sunday, sell all the per and whisky you can, but you must not have secular music, and if you must have music, the only kind allowed is sacred. The results so far as the pavilions are concerned ere big crowds every Sunday. Their programme starts off with a selection of sacred music, but before long one will hear the oular airs of the day. The proprietors, wever, are not interfered with. There is sarcely ever a policeman seen on the board The mayor of the city on Sunday k a stroll around to see that his instrutions were carried out. About the time be the line that the mayor was making an in on, and as he reached the first pavillon, be heard one of the finest of sacred music ions. So it was at the second and third and stall of them. By the time he arrived at the last pavillon at the first one was being

played one of the catching airs of the day.

THE GREAT RESORT.

The great resort on Sunday evening for strangers is Schauffer's beer garden. It has a seating capacity for over 1,500 people at tables in the beautiful garden, and on Sunday last re were over double that number there. While seated at a table a number of Lancasrians were noticed scattered through the audience. One of Lancaster's prominent forman citizens approached the writer, and the first question he propounded was: "What would they think in Lancaster if everal thousand people were gathered wound tables drinking beer on Sunday evening as they are doing here?" The scribe gave it up, and our German friend, who is a ligent man, went on to argue and prove that there was less harm in people their beer openly than in speaking into club uses and remaining there until they go

full.

The music at this place is the finest at this resort, and those who drink beer say it is the best in the city. The place is kept open until midnight, and the average daily sale is re are many colored well to do people

from Philadelphia and Baltimore visit this city each summer. There are two hotels here kept by colored men to accommodate them. As a rule they go in bathing by themselves; but one will occasionally see one of them bathing in the crowd in front of the favorite bathing pavilions. ONLY TWO BRICK BUILDINGS.

In all Atlantic City there are but two brick Many houses were built during the past year and many more are under contract to be built during this coming winter, among them a couple of large hotels.

ere are three things that many of the men at least come to Atlantic City for each season—bathing, tishing and crabbing, and in these three particulars Atlantic City stands at the head of all other resorts on the Atlantic coast. An hour's crabbing with ordinary luck, a party of five ought to eatch 100. ing is also good; this week unusually so, and as for bathing the beach cannot be

As a rule, the rates for board are bigh, but there are dozens of good hotels and boarding es in the city where accommodation can be had at a reasonable price.

in the morning, sleep in the on the ocean moon and promenade the board walk in the evening if there are no hops to attend. T. F. M.

A Novel Esperiment.

From the Raltimore Sun. Mr. O'Donnell, of the United States signal service, has gone to Key West, Fig., for the the purpose of establishing communication, by means of noming pigeons, between that nt and the West India Islands, for the point and the West India Islands, an inwill commence his experiment with about fifty young birds. He will proceed to train a, taking them out a mile or two from the office in various directions at first and al-lowing them to fly back home, increasing the distance from time to time. The way to train them to go to sea will be to give the birds to them to go to sea will be to give the birds to captains of vessels touching at that point, who will take them out to sea and liberate them. At first he will take them out four or five miles, gradually increasing the distance until the West Indies are reached. Mr. O'Donnell says this will be the first effort ever made to train birds to do duty over water, and of course is only an experiment. If successful, it will be a great benefit to the service in conveying meteorological data of various kinds, information regarding storms on the islands, etc., especially from points where there is no cable or telegraphic communication. It will enable the service, if the birds can be successfully trained, to give munication. It will enable the service, if the birds can be successfully trained, to give quicker and more definite and reliable inforcuicker and more definite and reliable information in regard to the prevalence and character of storms, and the condition of the weather on the several islands. It is calculated a pigeon will make the trip between Nassau and Key West, about sixty miles, in one hour and a half. It is desired to send a message from Key West to Nassau, the middle tall feather of one of the Nassau pigeons will be shaved and the message written on tissue paper so as to make it as light as possible. This is then tightly wrapped around the shaved quill and securely tied with a slik thread. The pigeon is then liberated, when it starts out of its home in Nassau. On arriving there it goes directly to its loft, when it starts out of its home in Nassau. On arriving there it goes directly to its loft, when it starts out of its home in Nassau. On arriving there it goes directly to its loft, when it starts out of its home in Nassau. On arriving there it goes directly to its loft, when it is discovered by the observer, who removes the message and reads it. A message arranged in this way, gives the bird no inconvenience whalever; in fact it does not know that the message is there. This is the scheme as outlined by Mr. O'Donnell to an interviewer at Jacksonville, Fia, and its results will be awaited with interest.

From the Omaha World. Little Dot-Can't I have some more cake

I's only had free pieces.

Omaha Mamma—Three pieces! Graciou But that cake won't burt me. You said was angel cake. Angels eat it, don't

"No dear, it is not called angel cake be-man angels cal it."
"Them why ?"
"Because little girls who cat too much of because angels."

THERE IS NO PAILURE.

ore is so failure to the good and wise,
That though thy need be scattered by the
Wayside

the birds smatch it? Tot the birds are sed,
I they may bear it for corner the tide
part sich harveste after then are cook.

BIBLICALLY RELATED.

The Tribes of Bucks and Montgomer the Willow, and the Latter Are Victor By far the most interesting game of ball of he season took place not many days ago between the lawyers of Bucks and Montgom ery counties. It is described in the follow ing novel fashion :

BOOK OF CHRONICLES. -CHAPTER L. And in those days the people of the land were wont to amuse themselves by playing at ball.
 And the tribes inhabited the different parts of the earth; the one inhabited the hill-side of Bucks and another inhabited the

3. So the tribe of Bucks sents cantienge to the other tribe to come and play with them. Now each tribe was of one class, and they were lawyers, and the tribe of Bucks thought to defeat the tribe of Montgomery and thus numble them, for they were a proud tribe. 4. Now each tribe selected of the bravest of their champions to the number of nine, for so

their champions to the number of nine, for so it was agreed.

5. Now among the Montgomery nine were Jacob, Herry, Jim, Louis, Walter and Frank and Isaac and William.

6. And among the Rucks nine were Louis John, Hugb, Manion and others.

7. At that time was Monroe the chief in the tribe of Bucks, for he was a man of renown and filled with great cunning, and thought to enshare the other tribe and humble their prids.

ble their pride.

8. Then they went and the two tribes met on the plains of a small village in the region of their own land, at a spot selected by Mon-

on the Cunning.

9. And the umpire he umped and we see:
10. Then came Harman and Aaron, the judges, and the women and their little ones;
all the people in the region round about went out to witness this great contest.

11. And the tribe of Bucks provided themselves with instruments of music, with harps and cymbals and organs and instruments of ram's horna, and they met their champions, their opponents, with banners champions, their opponents, with banners

champions, their opponents, with banners and all kinds of music from afar. 12. And Monroe brought forth his mighty men. There was Harman the judge, and be gave Aaron a place beside him; and Kich-ard and Joshua, and George the senator, and Mahlon the high officer, and the chief women of the court, a mighty multitude to

vitness the great contest.

13. And the umpire he umped and we eat 'em.
14. So Monroe provided horses and carriages and camels and asses a great number to carry the champions to the plain he had

repared for them Then with music and banners conine. 16. And Harman and Aaron, the judges,

kept tally.

17. So Monroe caused the trumpet to be sounded and cried with a loud voice, "Hear oh ye tribe of Bucks, do this day valiantly, for your wives and little ones are now here

Arise, therefore; slay and spare not."
18. And the umpire he umped and we 18. And the umpire ne subset is a subset is a subset is a subset is subset i Then William, the leader of the stipe of Montgomery, being a modest man and plain, spake and said, "keep cool boys, but

to watch and appland your deeds of course

So the contest was joined when the trumpeters had sounded their trumpets and the members of the tribe of Bucks had made Then the contest raged with exceed-

ing fierceness from the ninth hour even unto the going down of the sun. 22. Then Monroe became affrighted and cried with a loud voice and said, "Who are these that I see in the heat of the conflict staying right and left in the midst of the tribe of Bucks."

23. Then came Joshus and said, "My

Lord, there are Waiter the Singger, and Jim the Hard Hitter, and Isaac the Athlete and Willie the Nimble, and now, oh! my Lord, we are undone."

24. And the umpire he umped and we

25. And there was great slaughter that day among the tribe of Bucks and dismay seized hold of them as they fled. Harman the judge lost his tally sheet, Joshua hid himself, George the senator escaped in his carriage and Hendricks ran and is running yet, and the rest of the tribe were seized with dismay

the rest of the tribe were seized with dismay and departed in great confusion.

26. But Monroe having more cunning than the others, stood up and trembling with fear said "Hear on ye tribe of Montgomery, by your valor this day have you conquered. Only spare my life and the lives of my people, and our wives and our little ones will be your servants. But let us now give you of our substance that you may be refreshed," 27. So Monroe prepared a great feast and

called the victors that they should eat and drink of the substance which he had probut Monroe and his company were silent.

29. Then arose Frank the elegant and said
"Hear oh Monroe and ye men of Bucks, of
your goods and spoils will we touch nothing, nor will we carry any away, save of this
feast, and your flocks and berds ye shall re-

tain. But command your trumpeters that with music they shall escort us out of this and.
30. So the tribe of Montgomery returned

with the sound of the trumpet and with a great shout. But Monros and his company returned to their tents with heaviness of heart. 31. And — — we beat 'em.

THE POPULATION OF CHIMA. Matter of Much Doubt-Now 450,000,000 People in China. From the San Francisco Chronicle.

The population of Chips has been a matter of much discussion and doubt among foreign ers. It has been claimed that the figures of the Chinese census are much too high. There is, however, no known reason why the officials of that country should exaggerate their population. There is no disputing the fact that the means existing there for arriving at an accurate census are most ample. Every house must have a list of its inmates hung a house must have a list of its inmakes hung at its door, and a violation of this is visited with punishment. The imperial and local taxes are based in part upon the numbers of people. The most difficult task imposed upon the provincial rulers is the furnishing the amounts of money demanded by the imperial government, and any excessive census return would only increase that difficulty. It is only a fair presumption that if the census returns are incorrect, they are too small rather than too large.

returns are incorrect, they are too small rather than too large.

The census of 1875 gave the population of the empire at 435,000,000. Since that time Tonquin has been lost, with several million people, and Kashagaria has been reconquered. Among no people with any degree of civilization is the birth rate so high as in China, and although the death rate in the densely crowded districts is very great, there is every reason to presume there are now 450,000,000 people in China.

people in China.

These figures represent more than one-third the population of the globe. It is a greater population than that of all Europe, and three times the number of people on the western continent. Even at these enormous figures the average number of people to the square mile for the whole empire—85—is not so high as in some parts of the United States.

In the great mountain ranges, on the arid plains of Kashgaria and the snowy regions of Mongolia and Manchuria the population is sparse, but in the eight central provinces of China proper—in the fertile, alluvial soils—the population is denser and more crowded than in any other region of count action. the population is denser and more crowded than in any other region of equal extent on earth. The villages there are almost, beyond enumeration, and the numbers of walled cities incredible to those who have not seen them. In the two Kiang provinces at the mouth of Yantz River, with an area of 99,000 square miles, the population, in 1875, was 72,000,000, and there were 125 walled cities. The census of 1875 was taken when the richest portions of these two provinces had been devastated and depopulated by the Talping rebellion. Since that time there has been a great inpouring of people from other regions of the empire, especially from those districts where the famine of 1878 prevailed. The natural increase of population has also been very great, and it would be safe to say that these 90,000 square miles have now more than \$80,000,000 people.

The Guileless Landlady.

From the Detroit Free Press.
"How much for this melon" she asked at the market yesterday, as she indicated her choice."

"That melon, madame, is a green one." "But how much ?"
"You wouldn't want it at all, madame, as t would disappoint you."
"But I do wan't it sir, and here's a dime

"Ah," how stupid I am to-day to be sure!"
sighed the man as he looked after her.
She keeps a boarding-house, of course."

Let Her Ware. From the Augusta (Ga.) Gazette. Speaking of "warm waves," we'll waive RAILWAY POSTAL SERVICE.

DIVIDED INTO NINE GREAT DIVISIONS TRROVEROUT THE COURTET.

The Modern Mail Car Realiy a Traveling Pos office-Five Thousand Men Employed. One Thousand Cars-Teets of the Candidates-The Requisitr.

N. Y. Letter to Scranton Republican.

How few of those who daily receive letters and newspapers have any idea of the immensity which our postal system has I was recently informed member of the department that the weight of postal matter sent from this city daily is not less than 250 tons which in the days of our fathers would have loaded a ship. Taking the entire year at the average the annual aggregate would be 91,316 tons, one-fifth o is carried on the Central Hudson road. The railway postal system is a de-velopment due to the rapid increase in business and though it was hardly known twenty-five ago it is now an indispensible esture in the operations of the day.

SOME DETAILS.

The modern mail car is really a traveling duced the mails were put up by the local man was to receive and deliver the pouches. Now, however, the car is fitted up as a post-cifice and a complete system of distribu-tion is maintained. The mails are received in bulk and the clerks distribute while in in bulk and the clerks distribute while in motion, a duty which requires great rapidity and precision. Taking a national view of this system I find it divided into nice great divisions all of which are under the supervision of Thomas E. Nash, general superintendent of the railway postal service. His office is in Washington and his salary is \$4,500 which he well caron, as his duties are very laborious. He travels increasintly and must be in constant readiness to obey the telegraphic summons to any place where difficulties may arise. He has nine assistant Jackson, of this city being one of the num-ber. Another important official is Chief Clerk John M. Baker, whose office is in Syracuse. One of the duties is to see that every car is supplied with its crew and if a clerk is taken ill his place is filled by calling

NUMBER AND EXTENT. It is estimated that the rallway postal sys em requires 5,000 men and as they average five to a car the number of postal cars canno be less than a thousand. As a first class car costs \$5,000 the reader can form some idea of the capital required. There are a hundred railroads in this state on which "postal cars are employed. Each car, as I have said, contains a crew of five one of which is a green hand learning the business and therefore re-quired to do the rougher part of the work. Applications for employment are made Applications for employment are made through some influential man—generally the congressman of the district and the appointment is limited to six months. The candidate is subjected to an examination of reading varied hand writing the test being a reading varied hand writing the test tonic batch of envelopes and he is expected to rea batch of envelopes and he is expected to read the addresses of 100 in from five to seven minutes. He is not obliged to do this, for however dull the may be his job is good for six months, the pay being \$50 a month. Another important requisite is good bodily health and especially eyesight. He is set to work immediately but if he does not give satisfaction he is dropped at the end of the term.

MORE EXAMINATION. If the candidate displays an adaption to the work he is at the close of his probation subect to another examination. The scene is a niniature postoffice with the usual array of boxes for making up the mail. A large boxes for making up the mail. A large number of envelopes (sometimes cards are used) is handed him and he is required to place them in the boxes proper for their destination. This requires not only rapidity of thought, but also knowledge of locality and to become expert one must have a natural gift of geography. One of these candidates distributed 3.300 addressed cards in three and a half hours and 57 per cent of the whole number was correct. The same task has been done by an expert in less than two hours, but it was a severe effort. It is required of the candidate that 35 per cent of this distribution be correct or he is dropped. The necessity of the familiarity with post office localities is evident from the fact that office localities is evident from the fact the omes localities is evident from the fact that every postal car has 177 pigeon holes for New York and 230 for Pennsylvania, together with others in proportion. Pennsylvania contains more postoffices than any other state in the Union, and though many of them are or inition introduced to con-must know the best way of reaching them. These examinations are held either in this city or in Syracuse under Chief Examiner Warring, whose tests are a complete bar

AN INSTANCE. A very successful member of this force mentioned to me that for the purpose of mastering the work he paid his entire salary the first six months to an expert for instrution. He was put on as a green man and found it advantageous to meet this outlay since he made the more rapid advance. He since he made the more rapid advance. He also constantly practiced during off hours the distribution of envelopes and cards for the purpose and found it assisted his progress so that he now holds a high position. The pay, however, at best is small, at least for the required, and ranges from \$50 to \$115 per month. No candidate is eligible under sixteen but the most desirable age is from twenty-seven to thirty-two, since the faculties are rarely developed until some years after reasoning manhood. Old men are not wanted and though there is one still in service at sixty he is a rare exception. Old men wanted and though there is one still in service at sixty he is a rare exception. Old men may be able to go through a routine, but postal clerks are often required to perform double duty which could not be expected of the former. The service between this city and Chicago requires 320 men, all of whom work very hard. The morning train leaves at 4 a. n., but they are required to be on hand two hours earlier and get their work reach Syracuse where they are relieved, and the next day resume work and return on a postal train. Some who are very available in other points find the service too hard for health, especially when liable to kidney disease or vertigo. A clear head, strong and ease or verigo. A clear head, strong and adroit muscle, and rapid calculation are re quisite and hence few become permanently successful. In fact of all the public servants there are none who so thoroughly earn their money as the railway postal clerk.

From Lippincott's Magazine For the troubles of the kitchen no one in particular is responsible; but that we can do absolutely nothing to ameliorate the existing state of things is far from being asserte The remedy, however, must be through a gradual reversion of all that brought about what is now endured with so much complaint and bad grace. And first, we must plaint and bad grace. And nest, we must begin to discriminate between housemaid-and housemaid—between work well done and utter incompetency—and thus remove the low social dead level of domestic service which our early lack of discrimination en-gendered. In the constitution of things there is no more reason why one should con-sider himself "lucky" in having secured a group cook or chambermaid than in having

aider himself "lucky" in having secured a good cook or chambermaid than in having purchased a fine picture.

If, against such discrimination, it is urged that it would aggravate the present distress by adding innumerable inconveniences, the reply is an admission of involved inconvenience. The householder who determines to either have a good servant or none will some times be obliged to accept the latter alternative, and a general determination of this kind among employers would doubtless occasion much distress among a class of inapt douesties, who in their strait might possibly be driven to earn their bread in some coarser out-door field. But that this state of things would be worse than the present is not at all apparent. The sieve, the scale, and the measure have been found necessary in the adjustment of the commoness of our everyday transactions. measure have been found necessary in the adjustment of the commonest of our everyday transactions. Only in the kitchen, which in the process of our hasty and unsymmetrical growth has been left behind, have the lines of discrimination been trampled down. If it can be shown that the health and well being of the family are less important than that coals should be regulated by a grate or that masonry should be paid for by the cubic foot, the present system may well be left to correct liself; but otherwise there should be no healtation in calling things by their proper names and demanding of the houseservant ability to do what she undertakes."

The Walter's Heady Explanations. From the New Age. "How can you give such a dirty napkin as

KENTUCKY BELLE.

Summer of '63, sir, and Conrad was gone away load of hay. We lived in the log house yonder poor as ever you've seen, Roshen there was a baby and I was only nine

Conrad, he took the oxen, but he left "Kentucky How much we thought of "Kaintuck" I couldn't begin to tell. Came from the blue grass country, my father gave her to me, When I rode North with Conrad, away from the

Conrad lived in Ohio—a German be is, you know, The house stood in broad corn fields, stretching on row after row.
The old folks made me welcome, they were kind
as kind could be.
But I kept longing, longing for the hills of Ten-Oh for a sight of water, the shadowed slope of a

clouds that bang on the summt', a wind that never is still; But the level land went stretching away to meet the sky, Never a rise from north to south to meet the

From east to west no river to shine out under Nothing to make a shadow in the yellow after Only the breathless sunshine, as I looked out all Only the "rustle, rustle," as I walked among

When I fell sick with pining we didn't wait any But moved away from the corn lands out to this

river shore.
The Tuscarawas its called sir : off there's a bill, you see, and now I've grown to like it next best to the

I was at work that morning. Some one came riding along sike mad Over the bridge and up the road, Farmer Rouf's little lad. Bareback he rode, he had no hat, he hardly stopped to say, Morgan's men are coming : fran : they're gal

loping on this way. I'm sent to warn the neighbors, he isn't a mil He sweeps up all the horses, every horse that Morgan, Morgan, the raider, and Morgan's ter

With bowie knives and pistols are galioping up the gien. The lad rode down the valley, and I stood still at the door.

The baby laughed and prattled, and played

with spoons on the floor, intuck " was out in the pasture : Conrad. n y man, was gone, Nearer, nearer, Morgan's men were galloping. galloping on. Suddenly, I picked up baby and ran to the pas-

Kentuck' I called Kentucky' She knew me ever I led her down the gulley, that turns off there to the right, And tied her to the bushes, her head was just As I ran back to the log house, at once there

came a sound, The ring of hoofs, galloping hoofs, trembling over the ground, Coming into the turnpike, out from the White Woman glen Morgan, Morgan, the raider, and Morgan's terri-As near they drew and nearer, my heart bear

fast in starm, But still I stood in the door way with baby on They came, they passed with whip and spur in haste they sped along.

Morgan, Morgan, the raider, and his bandsix hundred strong.

Weary they looked and jaded, riding through night and through day. Pushing on east to the river, many long miles away, To the border strip where Virginia runs up into the we And fording the Upper Ohio before they could

On like the wind they hurried, and Morgan rode in advance me a sideways giance And I was just breathing freely, after my chol

ing pain, When the last one of the troopers suddenly drew his rein. Frightened I was to death, sir, I scarce dared look in his face As he asked for a drink of water, and glance

around the place; I gave him a cup and he smiled, 'twas only boy, you see, Faint and worn, with dim bous eyes, and he'd salled on to Tennessee. Only sixteen he was, sir; a fond mother's only

son, Off and away with Morgan before his life had be guu; The damp drops stood on his temples, draw: was the boyish mouth And I thought me of the mother waiting, down

Oh, pluck was he to the backbone, and clear gri through and through; Boasted and bragged like a trooper, but the big words wou do't do.
The boy was dying, sir, dying; as plain as plain could be : Worn out by his ride with Morgan up from the

But when I to'd the laddie that I too, was from the South, Water came in his dim eyes and quivers aroun water came in his dist eyes and the bis mouth.

"Do you know the Blue Grass country? he wistful began to say
Then swayed like a willow sapling and fainted dead away.

had him to the log house, and worked and brought him to, I fed him and coaxed him, as I thought his moth er'd do;

And when the lad got better and the noise is his head was gone, Morgan's men were miles away, galloping, gal

"Oh, I must go," he muttered, "I must be up and away;

"Morgan, Morgan is waiting for me ! Oh, what
will Morgan say ?

But I heard a sound of tramping and kept him
back from the door,
The ringing sound of horses' hoofs that I had

And on and on came the soldiers—the Michigan Cavalry, And fast they rode, and black they looked galloping rapidly;

They had followed bard on Morgan's track, they had followed day and night.

But of Morgan and Morgan's raiders, they had never caught a sight.

And rich Ohio sat startied through all those sum mer days,
For strange, wild men were galloping her broad highways;
Now here, now there, now seen, now gone, now north, now east, now west. Through river valleys and corn land farms sweeping away her best.

bold ride and a long one! But they were They almost reached the river by galloping hard and fast : But the boys in bine were upon them, and ere they gained the ford, Morgan, Morgan the raider, laid down his ter-rible sword.

XXIII.

Well, I kept the boy till evening, kept him against his will, But he was too weak to follow, and sat there But he was too wear to lollow, and sat there pale and still, When it was cool and dusky—you'll wonder to hear me tell— But I stole down to that gully and brought up

kissed the star on her forehead, my protty, gen tie last, But I knew that she'd be happy back in the old Bine Grass. A suit of clothes of Conrad's, with all the money I had, And " Kentuck," pretty Kentuck," I gave to the I guided him to the southward, as well as I know

XXV.

The boy went off with many thanks, and many a backward bow. And then the glow it faded and my heart began

to swell,

As down the gien away she went, my lost
"Kentucky Belle." When Conrad came in the evening the moon

was shining high, Baby and I were crying, but I couldn't tell him why, a battered suit of rebel gray was hanging on the wall,

And a thin old horse with drooping head stood in Kentucky's stall.

Well, he was kind and never once said a hard word to me; He knew I couldn't help it—'twas all for Ten But after the war was over, just think what came to pass
A letter, sir; and the two were safe back in the

old Blue Grass. The lad had acrossed the border riding " Kentucky Belle," And "Kentuck "she was thriving and fat, and hearty and well. He cared for her and kept her, nor touched her

with whip or spur.
we've had many horses since, but never a horse like her.

-By Constance Fennimere Woolsen

Infantile Mortality From the New York Medical Record. Dr. Eklund, of Stockholm, has compiled statistics showing the number of deaths an-nually per hundred of all deaths among inunder one year of age. The lowest death-rates (14.3 to 26 2) are found in Bel gium, Denmark, Sweden, England and Switzerland. The highest (31 to 48 per 100) in Austria, Germany and Russia. The cities with the lowest rate are Paris (30 8) and St. Petersburg (32 5), while the highest death-rate is in Bertin (58 1) !—a city remarkable for its zeal in the pursuit of medical science.

Dr. Eklund states that the mortality o infants under one year of age in Europe generally is twenty live per cent of all deaths. deaths.

He tells us also that in the large cities of the United States the infants dying under one year of age average tilly per cent. of the

number born.

The high death-rate credited to America is ascribed by Dr. Ekiund to the fact that the European defective classes, whose natality and infantile death-rate are enormous, are forcibly exported in great numbers to this country, a large proportion going to our cities.

It is very true that the numbers of our sick

and defective classes are enormously awoiten by the immense tide of immigration. The figures of Dr. Eklund are incorrect for this city, however, where only twenty-five per cent. of the whole number torn annually die within a year. Nearly three-fourths of the infants in this city bave loreign-born mothers, and it is safe to say that four-tiths of the infant mortality is among the children of the

It Must Have Been Some Other Dies From the Detroit Free Press.

"They say she died of a broken heart," said the first woman as they came up the can

steps.

"I don't believe it," sharply replied No. 2.

"But why."

"Why? Because the had as many as six new bonnets a year, and not one of them cost new bonnets :

> Seeds That Germinate Quickly. The human system is a fruitful soil, and among seeds that germinate most rapidly in it are those of rheumatism and neuralgia. A slight cold, brought on by sitting in a draught, wet feet or damp clothes, will develop either of those abominable painful maladies with unpleasant rapidity. The proper preventive unpleasant rapidity. The proper preventive of this agnorating vegetation is Hoastetier's Stomach Butters, a medicine which mullides a tendency to either of the muladies amend, and soothes the aches which they cause. Not sit less effective as a remedy for rheamatism than as its preventive, a fact as amply attested as any other relating to its curative properties. Mariners, miners, frontiersmen, and others, have ever found it a faithful preservative of health in unfavorable regions,

> > APBOIAL NOTIONS.

SHILOH'S CURR will immediately reliev Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. Fo sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 137 North

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me! would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Saive, and my leg is now sound and well."

Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Saive are sold by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, Nos. 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa. (5)

Ely's Gream Balm was recommended to me by my druggist as a preventive to hay fever-Have been using it as directed since the 9th of Augest and have found it a specific for that much needed and loathsome disease. For ten years or more I have been a great sufferer each year, from August 9th till frost, and have tried many alleged remedies for its cure, but Ely's Cream Balm is the only preventive I have ever found. Hay iever sufferers ought to know of its efficacy. F. B. Ainsworth, Publisher, Indian. apolts, Ind.

THE EEV. GEO. H. THAYEE, of Bourbon ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CUEE." For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 137 North Queen Street.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises Fores, Ulcers, Salt Khoum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilbiains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Plies, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, Nos. 37 and 159 North Queen St., Lancaster, Pa. june21 lyd

Four-Fifths. Of our American people are afflicted with sick beadache in either its nervous, bilious or con-gestive forms, caused by Irregular habits, high living, etc., and no remedy has ever conquered it until Dr. Leslie's Special Prescription was dis-covered. Give it a trial. See advertisement in another column. (3)

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

may31-lyd&w le Consumption Incurable. Bead the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark, saya: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounded me an incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

on my mark.

Josse Hiddiewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by dectors. Am now in best of health "Try it. Sample bottles free at if B Cochran's Drug Store, Nos. 137 and 138 North Queen stree, Lancaster, Pa. (5) A Remarkable, Good Man Is he who attends to the comfort of his family and will not let his little ones suffer with affection of the Throat and Lungs, whereby their lives may be endangered, but who should at all times give them that sovereign remedy, Kemp's Balsam. Price 50 cents and 81. Trial size free. For sale by H. R. Cochran, druggist, 137 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa. (4)

H. B. Cochran, Nos. 137 and 139 North Quoen street, Lancastor, Pa., is selling SHILOH'S COUGH CURE as a guarantee to cure all threat and lung troubles. (8) The Mystery Solved.

It has always been understood that consump-tion was incursible, but it has recently been discovered that Kemp's Balsam for the Thrust and Longs is giving more rollefthan any snown remedy. It is quaranteed to relieve and curs asthms, Bronchile and Coughs, Call on H. R. Cochran, druggist, No. 137 North Queen street, and get a trial bottle free of cost. Large size to cents and \$1. WHY WILL YOU cough when Shitch's Cure will give immediate rolled. Price 10 cts., to cts., and hi, For sale by H. B. Quchran, Draggist, No. 137 North Queen street.

neter Bom'l A. Howitt, of Monte oy, Mich., delivers himself in this vice: "For colds, burns, sore throat, and rhounalism, Thomas' Eclectric Oil cannot be benien. I say keep it up to the standard, and it will salidy the people. I shall send for a new supply soon." For sale by H. H. Ochran, druggiet, is and in Morth Queep street, Lancation.

A MOTTO THAT ALWAYS WINST "Honest Work at Honest Prices."

PHILIP DOERSOM'S

Old Reliable Carriage Works.

NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST KING STREET, LANGASTER, PA.

PHILIP DOFRSOMS 45 Phætons, Carriages

Business

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

TEREFAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Philip Doersom's Old Reliable Carriage Works.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Opened June 25, 1857. Accommodates 300. Music
all the season.
June 2md Manager.

ATLANTIC CITY. "WETHERILL."

Ocean End of Kentucky Avenue, Atlantic ity, N. J. Benovated and Refurnished. Excel-ent Sanitary Atrangements. P. O. Box, 1030 ent Sanitary Arrangements. P.O. Box, it MRS. M. J. Kerke (Formerly of the Radnor.) feb24 2m M.T.

ATLANTIC CITY. HOTEL ASHLAND.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Allantic Ave., opp. Manaton.) Thoroughly Sciurnished and Renovated. P. O. Box 2,734. HARRY MYEES, Proprietor. Will Bowers, Manager. june11-2m1 THE "MANSION,"

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The Largest and Most Convenient'y Located Hotel Licar. Comfortable and Homelike. Ele-gantly Furnished and Liberally Managed, Con-plete Sanitary Arrangements. Modern Conve-liences. Couch to and from the beach and

Liences. Couch to and from the beach and trains.

BROPHY'S ORCHESTRA-Profs. Con-stantine Carpenter and Charles Martell, direc-tors of Pancing and Amusements.

Juni7 2nd CHARLES McGLADE, Prop. THE CHALFONTE.

The Chalfonte.

Passenger Rievator and Other Modern Im-Ocean End of North Carolina Ave.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. E. ROBERTS & SONS.

GRETNA PARK

EXCURSIONS AND PICNICS.

EXCURSIONS AND PICNICS. This Park is located in the beart of the South Mountain on the line of the Cornwall & Lebanon Railroad, nine miles south of the City of Lebanon, within easy distance of Harrisburg, Reading, Lancas-ter, Columbia, and all points on the Philadei-phia & Reading and Pennsylvania Ratir-ads. The grounds are large, covering hundreds of acres, and are

FREE TO ALL.

THE CONVENIENCES ARE A LARGE DANCING PAVILION. A SPACIOUS DINING HALL. TWO KITCHENS BAGGAGE AND COAT BOOM,

While the arrangements for amusement CROQUET and BALL GROUNDS, BOWLING ALLEY, SHOOTING GALLERY,

QUOITS, &c., &c., &c. Tables for Lunchers, Rustic Seats and Henches are scattered throughout the grounds. A new attraction is

LAKE CONEWAGO, covering nearly twenty acres, on which are placed a number of elegant New Boats, and along the banks of which are pleasant walks and lovely scenery.

Observation Cars

will be run on the line of the Cornwall & Lebanon Railroad, or will be sent to different points,
when practicable, for the accommodation of excursion parties. These summer excursion cars
have been built especially for this purpose, and
are so constructed that they will enable the excursionist to enjoy fully the beautiful sconery
of the Lebanon Valley on the one side or the
Conewago Valley on the other. They are safe,
pleasant and convenient.

Parties desiring it can procure Meals at the
Park, as the Dining Halli will be under the surervision of K. M. BOLLTZ, of the LERANGY VALLEY
HOURE. Those who wish to spend A DAY IN
THE MOUNTAINS can find no place so beautiful or affording so much nicasure as MOUNT
GESTNA.

No Intexicating Drinks Allowed on the For excursion rates and general information apply to NED 1815H, NED 1815H, Bupt. C. & L. Ballroad, Lebanon, Pa. mv74md

DARRIAGES

STANDARD WORK.

Edw. Edgerley, CARRIAGE BUILDER. NOS. 40, 42, 43, 45 MARKET STREET, Rear of Postoffice. Lancaster, Pa

Rear of Postomes,

I have in Stock and Build to Order Every Variety of the following styles:

COUPES, SUGGIES, CABELOLETS,

CARRIAGES, VICTORIAR,

BUSINESS WAGONS, "T" CARTS,

MOCALL WAGONS, SUKKIES,

MARKET WAGONS, PHETONS,

EXPRESS WAGONS.

I employ the Best Mechanics, and have inclitice to build corecily any style of Carriage desired.

The Quality, Style, and Pinish of my Work, makes it decidedly the CHEAPEST IN THE MAKEST.

MOTTO: "Fair Dealing, Honset Work at Bottom Prices." Pieces give me a call.

Repairing Promptly Attended To AP One Set of Workmen especially employe

· BOLLONY AT ERISMAN'S. **New Spring Neckties**

AT BRISMAN'S. There is no garment concerning the fit of which a man is more particular than a shirt. Shirt Outling is a Fine Art. To fit comfortable a shirt must be out with the proper anotomical curves, the workpeople insust be practical shirt makers. Having had an experience of to years, we claim to have the best fitting, best made, best material and most durable

SHIRT

In the Market for the Least Possible Money.

in the Market for the Least Post ERIBMAN'S,

TRAVELER'S GUIDE. ANCANTER AND MILLERAVILLE

M. H.—TIME TABLE

Cars leave Lancaster for filliersville at 7:00 s:00 and 11:30 a. m., and 2:00, 4:00, 6:00 and 6:30 p. M.

Cars leave Elliersville for Lancaster at 6:00 c:00 and 10:30 a. m., and 1:00, 5:00, 8:00 and 7:00 a. m.

READING & COLUMBIA RAILROAL AND BRANCHES AND LEBANON AND LANGASTER JOINT LINE R. R. ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1887,

ON AND AFTER MUNDAY, MAY 2, 1897,
THAINS LEAVE EXADING
FOR COLUMBIA and Lancaster at 7.1 a. m., 11.
noon and 6.10 p. m.
FOR QUARTYVILLO A. m., and 11.40 m. m., and 6.10 p. sr.
FOR Checkies at 7.20 a. m., and 11.40 m.
THAINS LEAVE COLUMBIA
FOR RESENDING A. M. 120 and 2.40 p. m.
FOR Labanon at 18.20 and 3.40 p. m.
FOR Labanon at 18.20 and 3.40 p. m.
FOR Labanon at 18.30 a. m. and 2.45 and 4.00 p. m.
FOR RESENDING A. M. and 2.45 p. m.
FOR RESENDING A. M. 12 M. and 4.00 p. m.
LEAVE EING STERET (Lancaster,)
FOR RESENDING A. M., 12.20 and 3.40 p. m.
FOR CHARTYVILLO A. M., 12.20 and 3.40 p. m.
FOR CHARTYVILLO A. M., 12.20 and 3.40 p. m.
FOR CHARTYVILLO A. M., 12.20 and 3.40 p. m.
FOR CHARTYVILLO A. M., 12.20 and 3.50 p. m.
LEAVE FRINCE STERET (Lancaster.)
FOR RESENDING AT 1.40 a. m., 1.50 and 8.30 p. m.

For Lebanon at 6.42 a. m., 12.30 and 3.30 p. m.
For Lebanon at 6.42 a. m., 12.30 and 5.30 p. m.
For Lebanon at 6.42 a. m., 12.30 and 5.30 p. m.
For Lebanon at 6.42 a. m., 12.30 and 5.30 p. m.
TKAINS LEAVE LEBANON.
For Lancaster at 7:12 a. m., 1215 and 7:30 p. a.
For Quarryville at 7:12 a. m., and 12:15. SUSDAY TRAIRS. TRAINS LEAVE BRADING

For Lancaster at 7.30 a. m. and 4.00 p. m. For Quarryville at 4.00 p. m. TRAINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLE p. m For Quarryville at 540 p. m. TRAINS LEAVE PRINCE ST. (Lane For Beading and Lobanon and 8.16 a. m. and 4.04

For Reading and action p. m.

For Quarryville at 5.63 p. m.

TEAINS LEAVE LEBANON

For Lancaster at 7.55 a. m. and 3.65 p. m.

For Quarryville at 5.65 p. m.

For Quarryville at 5.65 p. m.

For connection at Columbia, Marietta Junetion, Lancaster Junetion, Manheim, Reading and Lebanon, see time tables at all stations

A. M. WILSON, Superintendent

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SOHE L ULE.—In effect from June 12, 1885.
Trains LEAVE LABOASTER and leave and arrival Philadelphia as follows:

WESTWAKU.
Pacific Express: Ling p. Lancaster Accom. via Columbia 215 p. ... 200 p. Harrisburg Excom. via Columbia 215 p. ... 200 p. Harrisburg Excom. via Columbia 215 p. ... 200 p. Harrisburg Express. 230 a. m. 250 p. m. 250 p. Harrisburg Accom. via Columbia 210 p. 450 p. m. 250 p. Harrisburg Express. 250 p. m. 250 Philadelphia Lancater 11:29 p. m. 1:26 a. m. 4:30 a. m. 6:26 a. m. 7:30 a. m. 6:21 a. m. via Columbia 2:25 a. m. via Columbia 2:25 a. m. via Columbia 2:25 a. m. 6:80 p. m. 9:50 p. m. Leave Lancaster. 2:30 a. m. 6:10 a. m. 8:10 a. m. 12:56 p. m. 2:15 p. m. 2:15 p. m. 2:46 p. m. 8:46 p. m. BASTWARD. EASTWARD. | Lancaster. |
Phila Express; | 120 a. m. | 6: fat Line | ... | 6: 6 a. m. | 8: |
Hartisburg Express; | 8: 10 a. m. | 9: |
Lancaster Accoin ar. | 8: 5 a. m. | vis |
Columbia Accoin | 1: 10 a. m. | 11: |
Sombore Express; | 1: 5 p. m. | 5: |
Philadelphia Accoin | 2: 5 p. m. | 5: |
Philadelphia Accoin | 2: 5 p. m. | 5: |
Phys Express; | 6: 6 p. m. | 6: |
Hartisburg Accoin | 6: 6 p. m. | 6: |
The Lancaster Accommodation leaves |
burg at 2: 10 p. m. and arrives at Lancaster | m.

burg at \$10 p. m. and arrives at Lancaster at \$25 g. m.

The Marietta Accommodation issues Columbia at \$60 a.m. and reaches Marietta at \$60 at Also issues Columbia at \$11.55 a.m. and \$26 p. m., reaching Marietta at \$120 and \$28 p. m., reaching Marietta at \$125 p. m. and arrives at Columbia at \$25 at as \$25 at as \$25 at a \$25

Hanover Accommodation, Fast, leaves Columbia at 430 p. m. Arrives at Lancaster at 430 p. m. connecting with Day Express.

Hanover Accommonation, west, connecting at Lancaster with Miagura Express at \$50 a. m., will run through to Hanover, daily, except annual. Hanover Accommonator, west, connecting at lancaster with Magura Express at 4:50 a. m., will run through to Hanover, daily, except sanday.

Fast Line, west, on Sanday, when Lagged, will stop at Downingtown, Coateswille, Parkessing, M. Joy, Elizabethtywn and Middletown the only trains which run daily. On Sanday tee Mail train sent runs by way of Columbia.

CHAS. E. PUGH General Manager

INDURANCE.

TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST CO. Trust, Safe Deposit and Title

Insurance Company. OF READING, PA. CAPITAL (Full Paid) - - \$250,000. GEORGE BROOKE, PRESIDENT.
ROBERTH. COLEMAN, VICE PRESIDENT.
H. T. KENDALL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, TRUST OFFICER
FOR LANCASTER COUNTY

DIRROTORS; GEORGE BROOKE.

ROBERT H. COLEMAN,
THOS. S. MERRITT,
CYRUS G. DERR,
GEO. D. STITZEL,
A. B. GRUBB.

EXECUTES TRUSTS OF EVERY KIND. Sanctioned by the Courts of Lascaster County

to receive the appointment of Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, and Trustee within said County.
INSURES TITLE to Real Estate and Mortgages,
MORRY TO LOAN ON Erst Mortgage at lowest rates.

INVESTMENTS made and interest collected without expense to the lender. WALTER M. FRANKLIN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Trust Officer for Lancaster County.

No. 120 East King St., Lancaster, Pa.
ian 16

B. B. MARTIN.

WHOLESALP AND REVAIL PRALES IN

All Kinds of Lumber and Coal. YARD: No. 420 North Water and Prince Structs, shows Lemon, Lancaster. BAUMGARDNER'S COMPANY.

COAL DEALERS.

Oppics:-No. 12) North Queen Street, and No. 164 North Prince street.
YARDS:-North Prince Street, near Seeding LANGASTER, PA.

\$1,000 REWARD.

For any case of Kidney Troubles. Mervous Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness that BOTABLE MERVE SITTEMS Intle to cure. Sold by drugsists, 50 conts MERK MED. CO. No. 15 E. 11th St. Phile. Fa. Circulars free.