The test of the high license law, but for test of the high license law, but forward have given it so much discussed if it deceased timely to agets print in full for the readers of this jour-Judge Patience in his charge to made jury on Menday defined the it constants with reference to the liquer legislation, and it will be seen that are of a minute sed multifarious little. What is desired to be stated with the control of the minute may no longer paralleled to buy intextenting drinks laths, better, brokkets, and other vessels of tenk outside of the inverse or resume by sanits. This is prohibited by the law. Our court has also instructed the state that edules may not in future make a parallele. While this construction and upon the not may be faulty, it is the or the head court, which has the power parallele or withholding a license. Salcon inverse-incopers will, therefore, hereafter these to sell to anybody who proposes to the refreshment out of the building for samption.

In taking this stand our court follows the ctaics of Judge Futhey, of Chester county, the case of Boldridge, et al., the materia of which is here presented.

portion of which is here presented.

"In a late charge to the grand jury we took conston to refer to these prohibitory enactments, and also to a practice which is projust that of the furnish ficial to the community—that of the furnishing by licensed bouses of intoxicating drinks in flasks, bottles, buckets and other vessels to be drank elsewhere. It is the deof the law in granting license control the male of intoxication ce the care required in the selection those to whom the right to sell In selling liquor over the bar there drank, the landlord has of its use, but when it is carried that control, and drunkenness and bery are too frequently the result. In ddition to this, liquors are in this way pro cured by intemperate persons and minors by the aid of too accommodating friends, who would not otherwise be able to obtain and they are also frequently cured for use on the first day of the week, when the public houses are closed. This mode of disposing intoxicating drinks does not meet with our approval, and is not in accordance with the spirit of the license laws, and those whom we have licensed will do well to heed this admoni-

th these prefatory remarks on the sui An act to restrain and regulate the sale of a vinous and spirituous, melt or brewe liquous, or any admixture thereof.

y by the court is parter a clar per county, and could be lar cours date fine by refer and source shall be a resulting order, a time a

previouslaws shall not be granted taker share the proper examty his, her, it been three weeks indus-DWINE BUILDING

papers, designated by the said court, a list containing the names of all such applicants, their respective residences and the place for which application is made; the first publication shall be not less than fifteen nor more than twenty-five days before the time fixed by the court: Provided, That no licenses shall be granted, under the provisions of this set, to any person to sell in any room where proceries are sold at wholesale or retail: Provided also, Tha', in cities of the first class in the month of January, in each and every year, it shall be the duty of the mercantile appraisers to return under oath, to gether with a list of mercantile taxes, all licensed and unlicensed hotels, taverna, inna, restaurants or salcons, engaged in selling intoxicating liquors, and shall also return a dupitoate list of said licensed and unlicensed hotels, taverna, inna, restaurants or salcons, to the clerks of the court of quarter sessions, and the said list of licensed and unlicensed hotels, taverna, inna, restaurants or salcons, and the said list of licensed and unlicensed hotels, taverna, inna, restaurants or salcons, and it is published in the manner now prescribed for the publication of mercantile appraisers lists, and said list shall contain the name and an undernace, and a list of every unlicensed hotel, tavern, inn, restaurant or salcon; to the district attorney in said cities of the first class the name and residence of every proprietor or keeper of any unicensed hotel, tavern, inn, restaurant or salcon, together with the location thereof; and it shall be the duty of the district attorney to forthwith proceed to prosecute each and every offender according to law. And for each and every license granted by the court for any hotel, tavern, inn, restaurant or salcon, the mercantile appraisers shall receive the sum of two dollars and fifty cents, the said sum to be paid by the applicant or applicants for and license.

Section 5. Said petition shall contain, First. The name and present residence of applicant, and how long

applicant, and not sided; sided; Record. The particular place for which s Record. The particular place for which a license is desired;
Third. The place of birth or said applicant, and if a naturalized citizen where and when naturalized;
Fourth. The name of owner of prem-

Fifth. That the place to be licensed is ne-seemy for the accommodation of the publie; buth. That none of the applicants are in much. That none of the applicants are in the much as pacuniarity interested in the

math. That none of the applicants are in any manner pseuniarity interested in the profits of the business conducted at any other place in said county, where any of said ilquors are sold or kept for sale;

Beveuth. That the applicant is the only person in any manner pseuniarity interested in the profits of the business so asked to be licensed, and that no other person shall be in any manner pseuniarity interested therein, during the continuance of the license;

Eighth. Waether applicant, or any of them, has had a license for the sale of liquors in this common wealth, during any patton of the year preceding this application, revoked;

Ninth. The names of no less than two reputable fresholders of the ward or township where the liquor is to be sold, who will be his, her, or their sureties on the bond, which is required, and a statement that each of said sureties in a bona fide owner of real estate in the said county worth over and above all insumbrances the sum of two thou and dollars, and that it would sail for that much at public said, and that he is not engaged in the manufacture of apirituous, vinous, mait or trewed liquors;

Teach. This petition must be verified by

sublic sais, and that he is not engaged in the annulacture of spirituous, vincus, must or rewest liquore;
Tensis. This petition must be verified by filderit of applicant, made before the clerk of the court, a magistrate, notary public, or matter is used in any part of said petition, he applicant or applicants shall be deemed patity of the orime of perjury, and upon adistances and conviction shall be sutject to a magistrate.

the contest of the word, the country of the word, seems for the seems for the test in the particular, that they have good reason to believe that each and all the statements contained in the partition are true, and they therefore pray that the prayer of said potitioner be granted, and that the license prayed for issue.

SECTION 7. The said sourt of quarter sections shall been positions from residents of the ward, borough or township, in addition to that of the applicant, in favor of and remonstrance against the application for such license, and in all cases shall refuse the same whenever, in the opinion of the said court, having due regard to the number and character of the petitions as not necessary for the accommodation of the public and entertainment of strangers or travelers, or that the applicant or applicant is or are not in persons to whom such license should be granted; and, upon sufficient cause being shown, or proof being made to the said court, that the party holding a license haviolated any law of this commonwealth relating to the saie of liquors, the court of quarter sessions shall, upon notice being strent in the person so licensed, revoke the said license.

SECTION 8 That all persons licensed to

fity dollars; those resident in townships shall pay the sum of seventy-five dollars; which sum shall be divided in portions as follows: In cities of the first class four-fitths

shall be paid for the use of the city and county, and one fifth for the use of the com-mon wealth; in cities of the second and third class, two fifths shall be paid for the use of the city, two-fifths for the use of the proper

county, and one fifth for the use of the proper county, and one fifth for the use of the com-monwealth; in all other cities or boroughs three-fifths shall be paid for the use of such city or borough, one fifth for the use of the proper county and one-fifth for the use of the commonwealth; in townships one-half shall

Section 9. If any person or persons shall

SECTION 9. It any person or persons snatt neglect or refuse to pay to the city or county treasurer the sum of money directed in section eight within fifteen days after his, her or their application for license has been granted by said court, then and in that case the said

by said court, then and in that case the said grant shall be deemed and held revoked and no ilcense issued. It shall be the duty of the person or persons whose application has been granted by the said court to pay the said sum of money to the said treasurer within the said fifteen days, and forthwith produce to and file with the clerk of court the receipt of the said treasurer therefor, and upon any default the said clerk shall forthwith mark said application and grant "revoked."

SECTION 10 That the license shall not be

issued to any person or persons until he, she
have executed a bond to the
warrant of attorney to
ment in the penal sum of two
ment in the penal sum of two
dilars, with two sufficient sureties
ed by the court granting such
littoned for the faithful observ-

ie laws of this common wealth e selling or furnishing vinous, nait or brewed liquors, or any

ereof, and to pay all damages e instituted against him, her or he provisions of any act of the d all costs, tines and penalties be imposed upon him, her or any indictment for violating

y other act of assembly relating urnishing liquors as aforesaid bond shall be filed in the offic of the said court for the use an persons interested therein.

The constable of the respe-

inous, spiritous, mait or brewed y admixture thereof, are kept d, except stores kept by drug-hecaries, stating which of said ensed under this act and which d; and it shall be the especial under of said court to see that

udge of said court to see tha

faithfully made. And on fai with this provision, or if it be examination or inquiry by said by constable has either wilfully

omitted to return all

e names of the proprietors there-sitiwick, he shall be guilty of negligently making a false re-

negligeatly making a false re-e court shall suspend him from lirect the district attorney to in-

dict and try said officer, and, if found guity, he shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and undergo an im-prisonment, either simple or solitary, not exceeding two years, both or either, in the

SECTION 12. It shall be the duty of each constable in the county to visit, at least once in each month, all places within their re-

spective jurisdictions where any of said iquors are sold or kept, to ascertain if any o the provisions of this or any act of assembly relating to the sale or furnishing of such

liquors have been or are being violated, and whenever any of the officers above mentioned shall learn of any such violation, is shall be his duty to forthwith make written returns of the same to the court of quarter assessions with the same to the court of quarter assessions with the same to the court of quarter assessions.

sessions with the names of the witheases, and to do whatever shall be in his power to bring the offender to justice; and upon any neglector refusal of any of said officers to perform the aforesaid duty, the said court shall impose the same penalties provided in section eleven of this act.

Section 13. Every person receiving such license to sell spirituous, vinous, mait or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, shall frame his license under a glass, and place the same, so that it shall at all times and conspicuous and easily read, in his chief place of making sale, and no such license shall authorize sales by any person who shall authorize sales by any person who

conspicuous and easily read, in his chief place of making sale, and no such license shall authorize sales by any person who shall neglect this requirement.

SECTION 14. No licensee, who shall sell liquors by less measure than one quart, shall trust or give credit ther-for under penalty of losing and forfeiting such debt, and no action shall be maintained or recovery had in any case for the value of liquors soid in violating of the provisions of this section, and detense may be taken in said cases against such recovery without special plea of notice.

SECTION 15. Any person who shall hereafter be convicted of selling or offering for sale, any vinous, spirituous, mait or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, without a license, shall be sentenced to pay a line of

itemse, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, and undergo imprisonment in the county jail of not less than

Any person having license, who shall here-after be convicted of violating any of the provisions of the license laws, shall be sub-jected to a fine of not less than one hundred, nor more than five hundred dollars; and for any second offense whereof he shall be con-victed, of not less than three hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars; and for

three months, nor more than twelve me

secretion of the court.

quarter sessions, make re-h of all piaces in his balli-

days.
SECTION 18. Any house, room or place SECTION 18. Any house, room or place, hotel, inn or tavern where vinous, spirituous, mait or brewed liquors are sold, offered for sale, drank or given away in violation of any law of this commonwealth, shall be held and declared a nuisance, and shall be abated by proceedings at law or equity. All expenses connected with such proceedings, to cluding a counsel fee of twenty dollars for the counsel of complainant, shall be paid by the defendant or defendants.

SECTION 19. All local laws fixing a license rate or fee less than is provided for in this act be and the same are hereby repealed: Provided, however, That none of the provisions of this act shall be held to authorize the sale of any spirituous, vinous, mait or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, in any county, borough or township having special prohibitory laws.

APPROVED: The 13th day of May, A. D. 1887.

James A. Beaver. SECTION 8 That all persons licensed t Section 8 That all persons licensed to retail any vinous, spiritous, mait or browed inquors, or any admixture thereof, in any house, room or place, hotel, inn or tavern, shall be classified and required to pay annually for such privileges, as follows: Persons licensed to sell by retail, resident in cities of the first, second and third class, shall pay the sum of five hundred dollars; those resident in all other cities shall pay three hundred dollars; those resident in boroughs shall pay the sum of one hundred and fity dollars; those resident in townships

An act providing for the licensing of whole sale dealers in intoxicating liquors.

terrisating liquors as a beverage to parame of known intemporate habits, shall be guilty of a misdementary, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to the same penalties and fines that are prescribed in section seven

fines that are prescribed in section seventeen.

Rection 17. That it shall not be lawful
for any person, with or without license, to
furnish, by sale, gift or otherwise, to any
person, any spirituous, vinous, mait or
trewed liquors on any day upon which elections are now, or hereafter may be required
to be held, nor on Sunday, nor at any time
to a minor, or a person of known intemperate habits, or a person visibly affected by intoxicating drink, either for his or her use, or
for the use of any other person, or to sell or
furnish liquors to any person on a pass-book
or order on a store, or to receive from any
person any goods, wares, merchandise or pro-

or order on a store, or to receive from any goods, wares, merchandise or provisions in exchange for liquors, shall be held and deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof the offender shall be fined not less than fifty, nor more than five hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment of not less than twenty nor more than ninety days.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senat and House of Representatives of the com-monwealth of Pennsylvania in general as sembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That all wholesal dealers, brewers, distillers, rectifiers, com-pounders, storekeepers and agents having stores or offices within this commonwealth commonwealth; in townships one-half shall be paid for the use of the lownship, one-fourth for the use of the lownship, one-fourth for the use of the commonwealth. The sums so paid for the use of the townships to be applied to keeping the roads of such township in good repair; Provided, That counties, cities, boroughs and townships, receiving parts of said licenses shall near their proportionate share of the expenses attending the collection of the same; And provided, further, That the treasurers of the several counties shall appropriate for their own use the same commissions on the amounts retained for the use of their respective counties, as they are now authorized to retain by law out of the moneys they returned to the state.

Section 9, If any person or persons shall stores or offices within this commonwealth dealing in intoxicating liquors, either spirituous, vinous or mait, pay for each separate store, brewery distillery, rectifying or compounding establishment or agency an annual license, in cities of the first, second and third classes, the sum of five hundred dollars; in all other cities, the sum of three hundred dollars; in boroughs, the sum of two hundred dollars, and in townships, the sum of one hundred dollars, which sum shall be paid into the state treasury for the shall be paid into the state treasury for th

use of the commonwealth.

Section 2 Licenses shall be granted only by the court of quarter sessions of the proper county in such inanner as is provided by existing laws, and shall be for one year from a date fixed by rule or standing order of said court; the said court shall fix by rule or standing order a time at which application for said licenses shall be heard, at which time all persons applying or making ob-jections to applications for licenses may be neard by evidence, petition, remonstrance of counsel: Provided, That for the present year licenses may be granted under previous laws at any session fixed by said court, no later than June thirty: Provided further That it shall not be lawful for any rectifier compounder, wholesale dealer, storekeeper agent or bottler to sell in less quantities than one quart, and distillers, brewers and manu facturers shall not sell in less quantities that

one gallon.
SECTION 3. That all bottlers within this commonwealth shall be required to procur commonwealth shall be required to procur license from the court of quarter sessions of the respective counties in which they are lo cated, in the manner provided for in the second section of this act, for which the shall pay the sum of two hundred dollars in cities of the first, second and third classes, one hundred dollars in all other cities, bor-oughs and townships: Provided, That no bottler shall be permitted to sell spirituous, vinous, mait or brewed liquors to be drank upon the premises where sold, nor at any piace provided by such seller for that pur-pose.

Approver: The 24th day of May, A. D.

WUMAR'S PAYORITH TIPPLS. How the Delicious Ice Cream Soda H as Sup seded Pink Lemonade. From the New York World.

"Strawberry and vanilla mixed, pleas

There is the succulent sound of a syrupy pour, a gentle fizz and a gurgling gush, delicate splash, as a lump of ice cream finds to way from a big metal scoop to the depths of the crystal glass, another agitato, appas sionato, furioso, top-off fizz, and the fair "guzzler" of Gothan is served with her ice

Other people drink ice cream soda else-where, but not as they drink it here in New York-which is by the hour, by the minute by the gallon, by the liquid ton. From early morn to dewy eve the stream of femininity and the stream of soda pass, ceaselessly, be hind the window shades of the confectioner's where the delicacy is supposed to be serve in its fizziest and most fascinating form. At in its fizziest and most fascinating form. As a big desk, near the door, and beneath a danging placard, which bears the following instructive legend: "Buy your sods water checks here," sit a placard and cold young a monotonous refrain. woman, warbling a monotonous refrain "One or two? Plain or cream?" and dealing forth small solierino, waterproof tickets which are eagerly pounced upon by the ble bar presided over by the rapid, clustve

oda water cierk. These clerks are usually girls, and they manipulate the ice cream soda with a pleasing dexterity born of long and assiduous cuttivation. They fit noiselessly among the array of bottles, defily distinguishing Vichy from Apollinaris by the sense of "feet," extract the quice from the slippery and december to be the property a leave price of the slippery and december to be the property as leaves. juice from the slippery and deceptive lemon in the twinking of an eye, never contus chocolate with cranberry, nor insuit the pal ate which craveth pineapple by the offer o

They mix and scoop and stir and serve the pushing, scrambling, insistent mass before them stiently, swiftly, neatly, and with an air of toleration which gives a qualified pleasure to the recipient. The writer followed one of these nymphs of the sods water fount to quiet corner, whither she had repaired to quench her thirst with a glass of clear, cold water, and when asked why she did not take water, and when saked way she did not take an ice cream sods she responded briefly with an amiable "Ugh!" expressive of nauses, which supplied all conversational deficiencies. Later, moved to further confidence, she placed one round jersey-ciad elbow on the counter, mussed up her bang with one plump hand and proceeded to discourse, glad of a brief respite from the eternal mixing process. "I don't see how they can drink it! But then they don't live in it, as I do."

"Bean living in it long?" she was saked.

"Bout four years now," with a giggle which ended in a groan.

"Oh, yea, but you don't serve ice cream sods all the year around, you know."

"Don't we? Well! I should remark that we did. Wny, the rush begins here before May I, and it keeps up harder'n harder all through June, July and August. In August the people tear in here and drink two or three sodss right down one after'n other. They

sods right down one after'n other. They thin off through the fall till winter, and then though we do an irregular business on the ice cream, we sell the sods hot with bouillor,

Rojai Brothers-In-Law.

coffee and chocolate. Seems 's if people have got to drink something in New York all the

nor more than five hundred dollars; and for any second offense whereof he shall be convicted, of not less than three hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars; and for any third offense whereof he shall be convicted, a tine of not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, and undergo imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months, nor more than twelve months, or both, or either, at the discretion of the court. Any person convicted of more than one offense shall not again be licensed in any city or county of the commonweaith, and the license of any person permitting the castomary visitation of discretion proof, be at any time revoked, by the court, and, when thus revoked, the same party shall not again be licensed in any city or county of the commonweaith.

Section 16. That druggiats and apother caries shall not be required to obtain ticenses under the provisions of this act, but they shall not sell intoxicating liquors except while not sell intoxicating liquors except while not sell intoxicating liquors except while not sell intoxicating liquors except caries shall not be required to obtain ticenses under the provisions of this act, but they shall not sell intoxicating liquors except while not sell intoxicating liquors except caries shall not be required to obtain ticenses upon the written prescription of a regularly registered physician; alcohol, however, or any preparations containing the same, may be sold for scientific, mechanical or medicinal purposes. Anyone violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemiennor of the same penalties as are provised in the fifteenth section of the act: Provided, That no spirituous, vinous, mait or brewel liquors abail be sold or furnished to any person more than one on any one prescription of a provisions and upon conviction thereof shall be sold or furnished to any person and upon conviction thereof shall be sold or furnished to any person and upon conviction thereof shall be sold or furnished to any person and the more dec

DRIFT.

The study of the folk-lore of differ countries is one that in comparatively recent years has received a great deal of attention, though it may be said to be still in its in-fancy. As belonging to one of its most inter-esting, if not most important, branches or de-partments, must be regarded the history of the origin and development of a people's war-songs, though strange to say it is a depart-ment which has perhaps received less serious attention than any other.

Of the millions of American men and women who sing, or at least are intimately airs and songs that have come down to us from the Revolution, the War of 1812, Mexi can war, and the late Civil war, which are played by every band, and ground out by every hand-organ, how many know any thing at all of their authorship, the occasio of their composition, and their history? venture to say not one in a hundred thou sand. This fact is as true and as strange a is this other, that none of the most popular war-poems in the world have been produced by any great poet. "But for his own in mortal lyric, neither the author of the "Marselliaise" nor the author of the "Wacht an Rhein" would have his line in the blograph teal dictionaries." While of our America can songs "Yankee Doodle," "John Brown's Body," and several others, not even the authors are known.

It is therefore with much satisfaction that !

have just read in The Century for August a highly interesting article by that diligent young writer Brander Matthews on "The Songs of the War," as being one of the first earnest attempts to trace the authorship and composition and record the history of some of our most popular war-songs. In his article our most popular war-songs. In his article he does not enter upon the strange story of how our fathers during the Revolution god hold of Yankee Doodle, though he points out how it with many other songs was clothed in music that did not originally be-long to it, but which was "confiscated," as we may say, for the purpose. "Hopkinson's 'Hail Columbia,' for example, was written to the tune of the 'President's March,' just as the time of the 'President's March, just as Mrs. Howe's 'Battle Hymn of the Republic was written to 'John Brown's Body.' The 'Wearing of the Green,' of the Irishman, is sung to the same air as the 'Benny Havens O' of the West-Pointers. The 'Star-spangled Banner' has to make shift with the second. Banner' has to make shift with the second-hand music of 'Anacceon in Heaven,' while our national air, 'Yankee Doodle,' uses over the notes of an old English nursery rhyme the notes of an old English nursery royme,
'Lucy Locket,' once a personal lampoon in
the days of the 'Beggars' Opera' and now
surviving in the 'Baby's Opera' of Mr. Walter Crane. 'My County,' tis of Thee,' is set
to the truly British tune of 'God Save the King, the origin of which is doubtful, as it is claimed by the French and the Germans as well as the English. In the hour of battle is war tune is subject to the right of capture and, like the cannon taken from the enemy it is turned against its maker."

A nother instance is that of "My Maryland, the most popular war-song of the South. Its tune is none other than that of the peaceful and pathetic old German lyric "Tannen baum, O Tannenbaum" (translated by Longfellow as "O Hemlock Tree"), used also as fellow as "O Hemlock Tree"), used also as a well-known college song, "Lauriger Horatius," How "My Maryland" got this tune is thus pleasantly told in a letter from Mrs. Prof. H. Newell Martin, who when yet unmarried as Miss Hetty Cary of Baltimore, was herself a chief actor in wedding the words to the music. The words of the song had been written not very long before in New Orleans and were much admired by Miss Cary. Her father's house in Baltimore was the headquarters for Southern sympathizers who often met there. But I will let her tell the story herself as given in the letter to Mr. Matthews. "The glee club," she says, "was to hold

its meeting in our parlor one evening early in June, and my elster, Miss Jennie Cary, eing the only musical member of the fam ily had charge of the programme on the occasion. With a school-girl's eagerness to scor sion. With a school-girl's eagerness to score a success, she resolved to secure some new a success, she resolved to secure some new and ardent expression of feelings that by this time were wrought up to the point of explosion. In vain we searched through the stock of songs and airs—nothing seemed intense enough to suit her. Aroused by her tone of dispair, I came to the rescue with the suggestion that she should adapt the words of 'Maryland, my Maryland, 'Which had been constantly on my lips since the appearance of the lyric a few days before in the South. I produced the paper and began declaiming the tyrica new days before in the South. I produced the paper and began declaiming the verses. 'Lauriger Horatius!' she exclaimed, and in a flash the immortal song was voiced in the stirring a r so well a lapted to it. That night, when her contraits voice rang out the stanza, the retrain rolled forth from every throat present without pause or sted itself with such effect to a crowd assem sembled teneath our open window as to en danger seriously the liberties of the party,"

Still more interesting is the history of hothe song was given to the Southern army, and thence spread like wild-fire over the whole South. It is thus graphically told in Mrs. Martin's letter: "We were living," she says, a few weeks after the above inc dent, "in Virginia in exile, when, shortly after the battle of Manassas, Gen. Beauredent, "in Virginia in exile, when, shortly after the battle of Manassas, Gen. Beauregard, hearing of our labors and sufferings in behalf of the Marylanders who had already done such gallant service in his command, invited us to visit them at his headquarters near Fairfax Court House, sending a pass and an escort for us, and the friends by whom we should be accompanied. Our party encamped the first night in tents prepared for us at Manassas, with my kinsman, Captain Sterrell, who was in charge of the fortifications there. We were serenaded by the famous Washington Artillery of New Orleans, aided by all the fine voices within reach. Capt Sterrell expressed our thanks, and asked if there were any services we might render in return. 'Let us have a woman's voice,' was the cry that rose in response. And, standing in the tent-door under cover of the darkness, my sister sang 'My Maryland'. This, I believe, was the birth of the soug in the army. . . . To us fell the happy chance of first giving them voice. In a lew weeks 'My Maryland' had found its way to the heart of a whole people, and become a great national song." and become a great national song.

The stirring, fiery words of this favorite southern bymn, whose nine stanzas are given complete in Mr. Matthew's article, were written by Mr. James R. Randall, a native o written by Mr. James R. Randall, a native of Baltimore, now living in Augusta, Ga. Then he was professor of literature in Poydeas college in Louisiana. He wrote the poem one night in April, 1861, after reading the news of the attack on the Northern troops as they passed through Baltimore. Next morning he read the poem to his students, and then had it printed in the Delta newspaper of New Orleans, whence it was copied into nearly every Southern journal, and at once won the heart of the whole South.

While the genesis of both words and must of "My Maryland" can be fully traced, that of the most popular Northern war-song, "John Brown's Body," is obscure and un-"John Brown's Body," is obscure and un-known. Like Topsy in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," it seems never to have been born, but simply "grow'd." It may, as Mr. Matthews conjectures have been developed out of a combination of a song composed as early as 1856 for a fire-company of Charleston, S. C., by Mr. Wm. Steffs, of Philadelphia, commencing "Say, bummers, will you meet us?" and a street-song first heard in Boston in 1859, soon after the hauging of John Brown at the end of that year, the burden of which was,

at the end of that year, the burden of which was,

"Tell John Andrew,
Tell John Andrew,
Tell John Andrew,
John Brown's dead."

A year or more later, after the attack on Sumter had been made, according to Mr. Matthews, the song was put together by a quartet of men in the Second Battalion ('Tigers'), a Massachusetts command quartered at Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, in April, 1861,—just at the time when 'My Maryland' was getting itself sung at the South. This quartet, with many others of the 'Tigers', enlisted in the Twelfith Massachusetts commanded by Col. Fletcher Webster regiment which first add p.ed 'John Brown's Body'ss a marching song. The soldiers of this regiment sang it as they marched down Broadway in New York, July 24, 1881, on their way from Boston to the front." Its present form, however, it received not at that time, but granually, from many hands, later.

It is curious to note that the popular "Dixie" was composed in 1850 in New York,

as a "walk-around" for Bryan's minimise by Mr. Dm. D. Emmeet. In 1800 Mrs. John Wood sang it in New Orleans during the per-formance of 'the buriesque of "Posshonta." In that city then it was comewhat changed and rearranged, and at once caught the popular fancy. Another almost equally popular Southern war-song, the "Ronnie Blue Fing," had a very similar origin and stated from the same city New Orleans. "The words were written by an Irish comedian, Harry McCarthy, and the song was first sung by his sister, Miss Marion McCarthy, at the Varieties Theatre, in 1861." The publisher was Mr. A. E. Blackmar, who writes that Gen. Butter "made it very profitable by fining every "made it very profitable by fining every man, woman, or child who sang, whistled, of played it on any instrument, \$25;" while the publisher himself was arrested, fined \$500, and had his sheet music destroyed!

Mr. George F. Root, of Chicago, who has written and published a large number of Sunday school and other sacred songs, was the author and composer of some of the best known songs of the war, some of which still survive, as for example, "Just Before the Battle, Mother," "The Battle Cry of Free-dom," and "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp; the Boys are Marching."

The song that now, more than twenty years after the war, seems to be the most general favorite, is "Marching Through Georgia," which was written and set to music by the late Mr. Henry C. Work, the author of "Wake Nicodemus," "Kingdom Coming," and "Babylon is Fallen," as also of two other war-songs popular at the time, "Drafted into the Army," and "Brave Boys are They." The last of these was sung at the camp-fires of the South almost as much as at the North.

"We are Coming Father Abraham," was long and universally attributed to Bryant. Its appearance first in the New York Even ing Post gave color to this supposition. Its real author, however, was a Hicksite Quaker, Mr. John S. Gibbons, at one time financial editor of the Eccaing Post. He gives the following interesting account of how

proclamation, in 1862, calling for three hun-dred thousand volunteers. "I began to conover a song," he writes. "The words seeme to fall into ranks and files, and to come wit a measures step. Directly would come along a company of soldiers with fife and drum, and that helped the matter amazingly. I began to keep step mysel:—three hun-dred thou-sand more.—It was very natural to an-swer the preendent's call—we are coming— and to prefix the term father. Then the line

· We are coming, Father Abraham, and nothing was more natural than the num 'Three hundred thousand more

We are coming, Father Abraham, three he dred thousand more. Where from? Shore is the rhyme wanted. Just then came along "a Western regimen—from Minnesota it was—and the line cam

From Musis-ippi's winding stream, and from New England's shore. Two lines in full . . . . Then followed-

We leave our plows and workshops, our wive and children dear. With hearts too full for utterance, with but a silent tear. And so it went on, word by word, line by line, until the whole song was made." It was set to music by one of the famous Hutch-inson family, and sung by them with great effect.

The origin and history of many other war songs is given in full in the article from which I have quoted. But still there are a which I have quoted. But said there are a number of whose genesis and growth little definite is known. The field is one full of interest, and as full of important results, to him who will patiently cultivate it.

THE HERO OF GATTERBURG.

niniscences of General Winfield Scott H cock by His Widow. Mrs. Hancock has written a valuable book of reminiscences of her illustrious husband. which is published by subscription. The following extracts are some of the most interesting points:
General Hancock was but little of a politi-

General Hancock was but little of a politi-cian, and he supported General McClellan more on account of military attainments and because he loved him personally than be-cause both were Pemocrata. When Mc-Clellan was replaced by Hooker, Haucock said he was sorry, but must fight for his country. When people talked of making Hancock commander of the army of the Potomac, he said promptly he would not take the place because he would be sacrificed

After the battle of Chancellorsville, Gen. a victory to-morrow. Pray, could we expect a victory after that? He also told Mr. Lin-coin that he would either win a victory or be in hell. The president told him to 'carry plenty of water along.' Success cannot com to us through such profanity."

MRS. SUBBATT AND NEW ORLEANS. He pleaded for hours for a reprieve for Mrs. Surratt and was present at her execution in the hope the president would relent at the last moment and the poor woman's life would be saved. Johnson told him he could not reprieve her, because his cabinet officers opposed it. The Louislans order came from President Johnson and Hancock was

The Southerners were very grateful, but in the North it was different, for Hancock's portrait was transferred from the first floor portrait was transferred from the first floor to the attic of the Union League clubs of Philiadelphia and New York. Gen. Garfield proposed in Congress that the number of major generals in the army be reduced, in order to get rid of Major General Hancock. And Gen. Grant reinstated two white and seven colored councilmen who had been removed for disregarding Gen. Hancock's ordera.

To show their utter contempt for his authority on one or two mornings following the To show their utter contempt for his authority on one or two mornings following the reinstatement of the so called aldermen the negroes en masse paraded round and round the commanding general's residence at a very early hour in the morning in a turbulent and threatening manner, which left no doubt that his work was done in Louislana and Texas, and that he must leave its future in the hands of the "carpet-baggers" and those who had sustained them. The general asked to be relieved of his command, and left New Orleans, after permission had been granted, without delay. Garfield afterwards made the amende honorable for his aborative action in Congress, and Grant in later years did justice to Hancock's services. to Hancock's services.

"I CAN STAND IT." This is the account of his defeat for presi-

This is the account of his defeat for president:

"At 7 o'clock p. m. on the day of the election he yielded to the extreme weariness and prostration that ensued from his five months' labors and went to bed, begging me under no circumstances to disturb him, as the result would be known sooner or later, and tomorrow would be time enough. At 5 o'clock on the following morning he inquired of me the news. I replied: "It has been a complete Waterloo for you.' 'That is all right,' said he, 'I can stand it,' and in another moment he was again saleep.

Anjextraordinarily balanced temperament, it then occurred to me, as often before, one that was never quite comprehended by his superiors, or, indeed, by those who were the nearest to him. The only disappointment that he gave expression to was the difference that his defeat would make in the future of many of his friends who had suffered long and in various ways in consequence of their adherence to his cause. His popularity and strength before the people could not be concealed, for the successful candidate received of 9,000,000.

AT GETTYSBURG.

When Gettysburg was fought Mrs. Hancock was visiting her mother in St. Louis. On the morning of July 3, 1833, General Hancock telegraphed from the battiefield (as was his custom each day while the action insted):

"I sm all right, so far." A few hours afterwards he sent a second dispatch, while lying upon the battlefield desperately—and presumably fataily—wounded:

"I am severely wounded, no mortally. Join me at once in Philadelphia. Parker and Miller, I fear, are gone up."

In front of him Armistead, Gainett and other friends of his youth were slain by his troops, and Pickett, another friend whom he had helped in many ways, was disastrously defeated. AT GETTYSBURG.

A GLIMPSE OF LINCOLN. Mrs. Hancock gives us an interesting glimpse of "The Martyr President":

"Mr. Lincoln's careworn face I recall to-day as vividiy as then. At one of his leves,

in positive him I remarked that it would be chowing a greater consideration if I were to be from his professed hand, so he must be weary enough of hand-shaking. To this he replied, in never to-to-forgotten tones:

"Ah, if this were all that I was called upon to do how willingly would it be done for all time; but to say 'No' to the poor unfortunates who come to me in the belief that I am all-powerful to pronounce the little word of only three letters, and who do not and will not understand that I cannot not always as I wish, but have others to consult—this keeps me always unhappy." Mr. Maston frequently said to me: 'Mr. Lincoln has the biggest heart of any man in the world, and me always unhappy.' Mr. Stanton frequently said to me: 'Mr. Lisooin has the biggest heart of any man in the world, and for that reason we have to watch him, or the Southern women, with their winning ways, would get his permission to carry with them enought contraband goods to supply the Southern army."

GENERAL LES AS DOMESTIC ADVISER. "How weil I remember General Robert E.
Lee, than a major, who was stationed there at
that time. He was the beau ideal of a soldier
and a gentleman. When bidding us goodbye and god-speed upon the eve of our departure he maid to me: 'I undorstand that
you contemplate deserting your post, which
is by your husband's side, and that your are
not going to California with him. If you
will partion me, I should like to give you a
little advice.

"You must not think of doing this. As
one considerably older than Hancock, and
having had greater experience, I consider it
fatal to the future happiness of young married people, upon small provocation, to live
spart, either for a short or long time. The
result is invariably that they cease to be
essential to each other. Now promise me
that you will not permit him to sail without

essential to each other. Now promise me that you will not permit him to sail without you."

The sequel shows how faithfully I sought to follow that noble man's admonition, and how often in my varied experience I had cecasion to transmit to others his disinterested, truthful convictions. With regrets we bade adieu to a host of friends, most of whom I never saw again. Not so with my husband, however. He met them face to face on the battlefield in less than three years.

l'oints for a Young Parson.

Lizzte W. Champney, in American Magazine, "If you will submit to taking a few hints from me I can put you up to a thing or two. There are certain dodges that these great guns are not above using, which are re-markably killing, and I doubt whether they markatily killing, and I doubt whether they are ever taught in the seminary. If you are going in for divinity you might as well be at the top of the heap, a regular doubly-distilled D. D., and the pastor of a wealthy city church. I have come to the conclusion that the ministry is a better field for a smart man than journalism, and I almost regret my choica. You see you have less competition; nearly all the brilliant fellows take to the law the regular dies to medicine the long. nearly all the brilliant fellows take to the law, the regular digs to medicine, the long-headed ones to politics or business, those mistaken beggars who care more for glory than gold hang on to art or literature, while only the chaps without any particular vocation are left for the ministry and the book agencies. Now don't flare up. Can't you see that it is the lucklest thing in the world that it is no. If you have a clear idea from the that it is so. If you have a clear idea from the start what you mean to accomplish, you can just sail in like a whale among the fishes.

From the Philadelphia Call.

"You appear to have finished with your paper ; may I glance at it?" asked a man o mother on a train from Atlantic City the other morning. The man who made the request had refused several times to buy a paper at the solicitation of a newsboy. "I have finished reading," remarked the gentleman addressed, "but I am putting the paper to another use now. As you see, I have it spread over my clothes and it serves to keep the dust off." Then the man who wanted to borrow a perusal of the news leaned forward and made a similar request of the man in front of him. But that gentleman could not spare his journal, as it served to keep the sun out of his eyes. The persistent fellow made a third attempt to get the news through charity, and falled. Then he bought a paper. "If youse people would act that way with all them fellers," remarked the train-boy a little later, "I'd make more money. That's the first time this season that man has bought a paper. He rides three times a week with me, and always manages to borrow somebody else's paper after they are through with it." paper at the solicitation of a newsboy. "I

No Need of Catching Cold.

rom the American Magazine Speaking of colds, I have a theory that no ne need ever have one unless he chooses in other words, that it is quite possible so to train the skin, that wonderful organ which is generally looked upon as to render it non-susceptible to sudden changes of tempera-ture or atmospheric moisture, whence colds

And as this is exactly the season to com and as this is exactly the season to com-mence such a system of pellar education, as it has proved effective in many instances within my own knowledge, and as it is within easy reach of every one to try, I write been exposed freely for half an hour at the been exposed freely for half an hour at the beginning of a day to a temperature lower than it will encounter through the day, will note small changes or be affected

A cold is simply a nervous shock, received by the minute nerve terminals that bristle over the surface of the human body, transmitted to the centres and so back age transmitted to the centres and so back again to mucous membrane, the peculiar seat of this special irritation. Let us then so train these sensitive fibres that they will pass by, unnoticed, changes of atmospheric condition, and the matter is accomplished.

> LOUISE. You say you are not cruel, yet
> You tease
> My very heart out. Yes, you do,

Of course it's yours, to do with as You please : My heart's not mine since I saw you

But barriers more bitter than You put between my beart and me, Ah, me : I envy all things, e'en

The brocze
That plays about your lily brow,
Louise. The skies that bend above you, and

The trees
That shelter all your loveliness,

I envy birds that sing to you, And bees That hover o'er your rosy lips, Louise. I envy blossoms blowing on

The leas,

Since they may lie upon your breast, Louise. Yet I offend you! How can I You? Is it my fault that I love

In Cupid's bands I'm helpless. He That I shall be the lover of

Nay, do not frown, mysweet! Upon

I swear I can't stop loving you, Louise. —From the Savannah News,

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Is a blessing for which thousands of our dyspeptic countrymen and women sign in vain, and to obtain which swallow much medicine unavailingly. For no allment-probablyare there so many alleged remedies as for dyspepsia. The man of humbug is constant-ly glutted with the dollars and dimes of those ly glutted with the dollars and dimes of those who resort to one nostrum after another in the vain hope of obtaining relief, at least, from this vexatious and obstinate maindy. Experience indicates Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a means of eradicating dyspepais, in which a firm reliance can be placed. No remedy has in three decades and over, established such a reputation; none has received such unqualified professional sanction. It is an admirable invigorant, because it enriches the blood, and not only this, but it thoroughly regulates the bowels, kidneys and hladder. The nervous symptoms are usually relieved by the medicine.

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