THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1887.

AND RETURN

A STARAN'S TRIP T ----

Allasia, Wath rion To an Brandeur and Beauty in in Twenty-two Days.

it that once stood for the The last once stood for the highest somewhere between a fine Rorth Pole. An inscen-red Ramte-the house of the and the other--reached only fa everiand travel on sied and also mouths' dengerous navi-basis losterys and quintmande reaction and travel on sied and also mouths' dengerous navi-basis and unfathomed oban-page only of reckless adven-basis and during explorers o min riling reputation of this for how then half a century ago. Aleska as a northern terri-ted Blates, of easy access, rich ber and firs, inhabited by a of whites and Indians, full interprise, with palatial steam in waters from Tonges to Callfrance so intersecting the adjoinand in every sense one micrable for tourists in the whole

ry is to be found elsewhere the Alps-and when you stand the endows phenomena of nature, the stor, over two miles wide, 450 feet antending back as far as the eye , decked in its various shades of the deepest ultramarine to the ty tist, a sense of grandeur and awe pince of breathies admiration that ght engendered.

STR CONTRASTED WITH SIGHTS ABROAD.

from San Francisco to Alaska i desirable and pleasurable, but it is of every American to have seen the at least once before he and pays tribute of admiration intains of Switzerland. For there is an of the parvenu than the abroad who has not traveled at abroad who has not traveled at abroad who has not traveled at abroad bere be a swater humilia-to have one's rhapsodies of foreign as blanketed by some intelligent who quietly informs you of the superiorities in your own country. Biamo is 15,730 feet and one of the countains in either Europe or Asis, at Grillon in Alasta (visible from Giscier), is 15,900 feet, and is higher summis on either the Alps or the As against minor mountains, Monte Rose with its 15,150 feet, Mat-le 325 feet, Mat-Figure Ross with its 15,150 feet, Mat-le 825 the Finsterarborn 14,160, the the Jangfrau 13,718, or the Wetter-alife, our own Mount Shasta measur-ité feet, Mount Tacoma (Banier) 14,-Mount Hood 13,000 will compare very

the adjacent site very numerous in a and even distant once seen from the the adjacent bills. Some have the pe-thy, which is only found in Norway and the regions, of erecting themselves on

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peak topples over, all of which heeps up an agliated are at its base with missic waves. We left reluctantly in the afternoor, and all stood on dect, watching the curious phe-nomena, and hoping to see it again, until dia-tance and night hid it from sight. This was decidedly the great day of the whole trip, and if the streamship company, consulting the pleasure of their passengers, would give the popularity of these voyages would be greatly enhanced. We would, for instance, have willingly exchanged Wrangel for the folulites glacier on Taku Inlet, and even Jessen would have been readily awapped for Chilost, which is about 100 miles further morth, and just so much Bearer the "mid-night euth."

White House is very enjoyable. Their pri-vate reidences are handsome structures, and leave San Francisco boti little advantage in that respect. Their cemetery is an attractive garden of flowers, on very high ground, and their park contains a pleasant upward and winding drive to the summit of a very high hill, from which point you get a panoramic view of the whole city and surrounding country, with the broad and winding Wills-mette at your feet, and a snow-clad range in the distance. From this point, too, Mounts Hood, St. Helen, Jefferson and Adams are brought into bold reitet. They look like giant brides, arrayed in white, patiently ex-pecting the coming of their bridegroom, THE CASCADES. While waiting here for triends to join homeward, we made a flying visit to the Cascades. The track of the Northern Pa-DOUGLAS ISLAND AND ITS GOLD MINES. homeward, we made a flying visit to the Cascades. The track of the Northern I's-cific railroad runs eastward slongside of the Columbia, and thus combined the pictur-seque river and the bold and rugged scenery of precipitous cilfs and towering peaks, with here and there a beautiful waterfail, nome of which rushed over and onward in frauming fury, and others, almost threadiliks, floated down as gracefully as a bridat vell, which was, in fact, the name of the pretitest that sprang from an elevation of 800 feet. At the Cascade is situated the "Lock" - a huge earth and granite structure that the govern-ment is building, to lift vessels over the now seething waters that for nearly half a mile so effectually blocks the navigation of the Columbia. If the work is ever fin-ished, it will not be for many years to come: its projection having been started and englines. On the afternoon of the 27th we left Port-land on the Oregon & California railroad for Sissons. The scenery en route is tame, monotonous and, at times, dreary, except when gittings of Mount Shasta brightened the dostance; but the car was comfortable and the buffst a great convenience. The stage ride of twenty miles was dusty, but no disagreeable. We reached Juneau at 9 that evening, having spent a couple of hours at Douglas island, where a large mice and hydraulic stamp where a large mine and hydraulic stamp mill was supposed to be attractive—and per-haps it was to Eastern people, who had not been schooled in Washee ventures, and whose hearts had not grown sick with hope deferred. This is a reumrkable vein of ore, however, and is suid to be one of the largest in the world, but very poor in quality, four or five dollars per ton being the average yield. The proximity of wood and water, the connection of mine and mill and its con-venience of supplies reduces the cost of pro-duction to \$1.50 per ton, and consequently the gain of \$2 or \$3 per ton is only limited by the mill capacity. They now run 120 stamps and are about to erect additional works with 120 more.

120 more. Juneau is another but larger Indian village, characteristically dirty and with the identical "relics" (why called "relics" God only knows) we saw at Wrangel and Sithsonly knows) we saw at Wrangel and Sitks-always the same, except that here a white man had a vast collection of them in an up-per floor, to which emporium of curice every one went and every one bought loads of things that were both ugly and useless. This was the farthest point north that we reached and here, on the 18th of June, the sun did not set until 945, and rose again at 250. Of course it was twilight between sunset and sunrise, and we read comfortably on deck until after 11 o'clock. ot disagree

VIEWS OF SHASTA. Seen from some points Shasta ken im-mense obeliak and springs aky st ev ith complete perpendicularity. By st ev ith it looked weird but grand, and to 6 super-stitious might readily seem a Parussus of the Immortais. It reminded me of an Aus-trian greendier in his uniform of whits stand-ing streight and still at down parents. AT VICTORIA. We left Juneau at 3 a. m. of the 19th and We left Juneau at 3 a. m. of the 19th, and reached Victoria at midday the 21st, having given up Chilcat, (the most northern point), and hurried back to witness the queen's jubiles on the queen's soil and by the queen's own subjects, which occurred on this and the next day. We drove to Beacon Hill in the atternoon, where a combined force of sailors, marines and militia (800 in all) perpetrated a sham battle. There we the Immortala. It reminded me of an Aus-trian grensdier in his uniform of white, stand-ing straight and still at dress parade. No attempt was made to ascend its sides, the snow being still too deep ; but those who have gone up in past years report the southern as-cent easy, but the 'op very cold even in mid-summer; and necessarily so, if it is remem-bered that every 350 feet in height is equiva-lent in its effect to the mean temperature of 10 of latitude. Conse (nemity, Shasta being 14,-444 feet high, and its latitude 410, its top trans-ports you to latitude 80° and envelops you in the climate of Splitzbi gen in the Artic coean. On the highest polor known as "Shasta Peak," the government has erected a marble monument for the purposes of geodetic sur-veys, heliotropic signals and other scientific purpose; but the best view of this monu-ment is got on the coposite side of the moun-tain from Simons. We saw it to the best ad-vantage when going to McCloud river, where we went "for a day's finhing" and got it. INTERESTING RIDES FROM SISSONS. force of sailors, marines and militia (800 in all) perpetrated a sham battle. There we naw the eits of Victoria, mais and femaie, on foot, horseback and in carriages of all con-struction. Except that the men were on an average tailer and had better physiques, the gathering might readily have been taken for an American celebration. It is a strange fact, but noticeable, that Englishmen in Victoria, as a rule, imitate the American style of dress and beard, whereas Americans there are the and beard, whereas Americans there ape the

and beard, whereas Americans there are the English jockey in both respecta. While here I was shaved by a German baron who had immigrated in search of "beauty and booty" (a rich wife) but had met with bad lack, and jetched up as only a barber. The English deserve credit for their contempt of all such European vermin. The baron contemplates a visit to San Francisco, I believe. In the evening the men-of-war Triumph. Conquest and Cornorant. Insector The second secon

cool dreamy. Another very interesting ride is from Simons to the Lower Soda Springs, an old and comparatively comfortable board-ing-boutse, kept by Bally ; but the Southern Pacific company, having bought the property, intends next year to build there a first-class hotel, which is woefally needed somewhere in this section, for though climate and scen-ery are absolutely perfect, they are meager substitutes for bed and board. On the top of Castle Peak, 3,500 feet from the base (where lie lower Soda Springs) is a beautiful sheet of water known as Castle lake and abound-ing in trout, which are sold to have the cu-rious peculiarity of being 221 of one size-the smaller cues are never seen there-which raises the presumptions that they breed elseunsylvania stoci -good, quiet and who had hereto sps and short costs saw their chance - trakeline in. They drank "," chopped the a dri snow," with such their better haives, carried "the "au 150.00 rious peculiarity of being 22, of one size-the smaller come are never seen there—which rises the presumptions that they breed else-where and only migrate there at maturity. But where? This is the highest known sheet of water for many miles around, and the theory (accepted there) of a subternaean passage, is beyond probability, unless you al-so assume it to be of very great length. On the afternoon of July 21 we took a last look at Shasta, and bidding farewell to Sis-sons, at 630 began the real homeward shoot. The road from Sissons to Redding is a suc-cession of charming views, grand mountain scenery, wild canons and rocky cliffs, inter-spersed with glades and dells that are truly romanic. At one place the road forms a com-plete S as it desends. Running beside the tract, the American river kept us company for hours—first on one side, then on the other, and occasionally under as we thundered over is cost steamshin CTS ANT .

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THE CASCADES.

VIEWS OF SHASTA.

INTERESTING RIDES FROM SISSONS.

The ride from Sissons to McCloud is eighteen miles of forest scenery fragrant with the

odors of spruce, fir, pine and cedar, shaded,

cool dreamy. Another very interesting ride

COST OF A TWENTY TWO DAYS' TRIP. At 7 o'clock the next morning we reached aggestive Facts and Figures-Opinions of Effects From Smoking. A writer in the New York Commercial

Advertiser furnishes the following facts and figures :

During the last year the revenue received by the government from cigarette manu-facturers was nearly \$600,000, and the number of cigarettes manufactured was about 1,200,-000,000. The internal revenue on each cigar ette is one twentleth of a cent. On this basi New York eigerette manufacturers paid into the treasury last year \$300,086.40 : Virginia, \$93,874.87 : North Carolina, \$86,110 : Califor-Virginia, nia, \$2,809 25; Michigan, \$1,290 50; Illinoia, \$508 26 : Ohio, \$362.86 : Pernsylvania, \$156 88 Massachusetts, \$611,69 ; New Jersey, \$35 29 Texas, \$54 ; Wisconsin 1 cent, and Missouri-55 cents. Two thirds of the cigarettes manufactured in the United States are made it New York state, mostly in New York city and Rochester. Virginia manufactures abo 150,000,000 and North Carolina about 140,000,-000. These three states have practically a monopoly of the business, although Michigan and Massachusetts are making rapid trides in eigarette manufacturing. Mi made its first cigarette last year, and did not

get beyond 2,000. It is calculated that as many cigarettes are made every year by the smokers as by the

It is calculated that as many eigerettes are made every year by the smokers as by the manufacturers, so that the total number of cigarettes consumed would be 2,400,000,000-sixty-eight eigerettes for each man, woman and child in the United States, or about 100 for each male inhabitant. This estimate does not include imported cigarettes from Turkey, Russia, France and other European countries. About 50,000,000 were imported from these countries last year. In the United States four cities have a mo-nopoly of the manufacturing-New York, Mechanoud, Rochester and Durham, N. C. Detroit has just put up some big factories, and San. Francisco promises to rival the Eastern cities. The increase in the cigarette business in the United States during the last ten years has been enormous. Fifty per cent, a year is said to have been the average in-crease. As the cigar trade has also increased, though not in such a large proportion, it ap-pears that this country is becoming a nation of cigarette smokers. What is the effect of cigarette smoking on the health of the people? is therefore a perti-nent question. It is a difficult one to an-swer. Some physicians and chemista agree with the manufacturers in declaring that the cigarette is a much a landered article, and

with the manufacturers in declaring that the cigarette is a much slandered article, and that it is no worse than a cigar. Others pro-nounce the cigarette a slow poison, a poison that is undermining constitutions of the comthat is undermining constitutions of the com-ing generation. The more general opinion among medical men is that the cigarette should be avoided, especially by the young. The following interview with physicians, chemiats and tobacco men give a view of the cigarette from different standpoints: Dr. William A. Hammond said: 'I would not recommend the cigarette to anybody; still I must say that it is a much maligned little article. Smoked moderately it will not to young boys it is polson. The same might be said of all kinds of smoking, though the cigarette is the worst or least beneficial of all.

cigarette is the worst or least beneficial of all. Every one knows that excessive smoking will stunt the growth of the young and sow the seeds of diseases which will develop in later years. Well, cigarettes will only drop the seeds a little inster. In my opinion it is the seeds a little laster. In my opinion it is only a question of the amount of nicytine ab-sorbed and the intrasity of the heat carried into the lungs. On these two points the cigarette surpasses the cigar or pipe, because it is generally inhaled, thus carrying into the system the largest possible quantity of nico-tine, and because, on account of its shortness, the smoke that passes through the mouth and nostrils is botter." "Do you think cigarettes are adulterated with deleterious drugs ?" was saked. "I don't think they are, and many chem-lists have assured me that there are not. In the first place, the rivalry between the man-ufacturers is so great that the production of an adulterated article would ruin any man's

an adulterated article would ruin any man's business. Then, I can see no motive for adulteration, since it would only augment the cost of production. Of course, inferior tobacco is often used, and that is always inurious ; but there is inferior tobe

"How about the cigarette papers ?"

"How about the cigarette papers ?" "I have found them to be of an innocuous character in all the good brands, but the cheap papers are, of course, injurious. Un-derstand, I mean that this paper will pro-duce no bad effects when cigarettes are smoked moderately. Smoked excessively the dry paper will irritate the throat and in-

which in France forbid cigarette smoking among the young men in its military scad-emise and similar institutions. But I doubt if young America is yet educated up to that ides."

If young America is yet educated up to that ides." Dr. Leomia, Jacob Sharp's physician, re-gards moderate smoking, either of cigars or cigareties, as non injurious. He considers the cigareties a dangerous article, however, since its moderate use generally degenerates into excess. The doctor is one of those rare old time physicians who is anxions that his name shail not appear in print. The chemists profess to know ittile or noth-ing in regard to the sduiterations of cigareties, the head chemist of McKesson, Robbins & Co. said: "I don't think that drugs are put into cigareties now. Of course, chloride of lime is used in bleaching the paper, but such a small quantity enters into the composition of a cigarette that no hurtigit effects can follow from its use.

quablity enters into the composition of a cigarette that no huriful effects can follow from its use. "Turkish and Russian cigarettee contain option certainly, and that is what makes them more costly than the American article. If drugs were used here cigarettee could not be sold at ten conts a package" Schödfelin & Co.'s chemist does not think that American cigarettee are adulterated, but concedes the injurious effect of the paper used in their manufacture. Elimer & Amend, who make a specialty of analytical chemistry, had not gone into cigar-ette analysis, but thought that cigarettee might be adulterated, judging from the effects they produce. Other chemists and druggists preclaim the purity of the cigarette. It might ce remarked in this connection, however, that the cigarette men if they do adulterate their products, are the customers of the druggists and chemists. The tobacco manufacturers, of course, pro-claim the purity of their tobacco and the fine quality of paper in their cigarettes. The secretary of the Kinney company said their weil-known brands were thoroughly pure. He ridiculed the idee of a man dying from smoking cigarettes. Harty T. Duffield, editor of the Tobacco

well-known brands were thoroughly purs. He ridiculed the idea of a man dying from amoking cigarettes. Harry T. Duffield, editor of the *Tobacco Leaf* and a tobacco expert, said : "Nearly all the paper used in the manufacture of cigarettes comes from Paris, and is made of rice straw. The peculiar odor of some cigar-ettes is not due to any drug in them, but to the treatment or the flavoring of the tobacco. Some cigarettes are made of Louisiana tobacco scaled in rum. These are very strong, as you may imagine. Others are flavored with vanifis, which is not injurious, though it tastes like a drug. I do not think it makes any difference in effect whether a man smokes the same amount of tobacco in cigars or in cigarettes. The Cubans, who smoke cigarettes nearly all their lives, live as iong as we do. As to the charge of picking up cigar stumps and converting them into cigarette tobacco, that is nonsense on the tace of it. Consider that manufacturers buy excellent tobacco for 20 cents a pound, and then try to calculate whether it would be a paying process to have a pound of cigar tumps collected. The cimenting hear paying process to have a pound of eigar stumps collected. The cigarette has been more sizandered than the average presiden-tial candidate."

A MATUR AND A WUMAN.

anna Medora Salter, Mayor of Argonia summer County, Kausas.

The conspicuousness which women ar chieving by filling political offices is exem-

plified more strongly in the Western than in the Eastern states, although numbers of ted in the East to ser the public in position on the school boards, as the public in position on the school boards, and postal officials, etc., and the appointment of Miss Minna R. Policek as commissioner of deeds in New York city in 1886 has been the first lady appointment of the kind on record in that city. The recent platform which elec-ted Mrs. Susanna Medors Sater to the posi-tion of mayor of Argonia, Summer county, Kansas, creates an impression that it has been at variance with the usual political elements of the town. Mrs. Satter is the wife of a prominent lawyer and land dealer of Ar-gonia (Mr. L. A. Satter) and has a youthful family of four small children growing up around her, who make copious demands on her time. Mrs. Satter was born in Lamirs, Belmont county, Ohto, Emigraing with her parents to Kansas, he spent three years at Kansas State Agricultural college, and soon after married; her husband also being a grad-uate of the same college. Mrs. Satter is de-scribed by Kansas women as a model wife and mother and housekseper. Every Argonia woman who voted cast their votes for her with the exception of a very few, and ahe was elected by more than double the votes cast for her male competitor. Mrs. Satter had taken no not a post for her with the stater had taken postal officials, etc., and the appointment of woman who voted cast their votes for her with the exception of a very few, and she was elected by more than double the votes cast for her male competitor. Mrs. Saiter had taken no pains to win the election, but after simply by saying, "she would try to give an efficient satisfactory service if elected," spent the day in performing her household duties. On being asked if she did not tear the cumber-some duties entailed in holding the office to which she would succed, calmiy replied, " Not in the least." On her election and after a few a few weeks experience she says she does not find the incumbent duties at all burdensome, as she still finds plenty of time to do her own household superintending, as she keeps but one girl to assist her in her work. She takes a deep and elncere interest in promoting good morals, but has so far acted with such moderation that she has not caused a single arrent to be made. The first thing she insisted upon in her ad-ministration was that the city's debt be paid off, and this was done before she would give for current purposes as long as the city was in debt. Mrs. Naiter is an officer of the W. C. T. U. In a recent letter to Mr. Hamilton Wilcor, she fially denies having said that of-ficial duties were too burdensome for a soman, and says determinedly. "A woman on fill the office as efficient is are made and fill the office as fill ensuing said that of so and fill the office as fill ensuing said that of soman, and says determinedly. "A woman on fill the office as fill ensuing said that of soman of the current events of every day like Mrs. Balter has never before held pub-lic office, therefore has no political record to show, and has never been an office seeker. As mayor she presides over the public aster is all public affairs in general. HOUSEHOLD RECIPES. AN IMPROVEMENT. -- Sweet pointees cut in alloss lengthwise are better brolled than bolled. FOR EGO LEMONADE. --Rub several lumps of loss sugar on the rind of a letion, crush them to powder, and add the squeezed juice to the sugar in a glass. Heat up an egg to form over the letters rate to rear out of the foam over the lemos, put some pounded ice on lop, and serve. PREFARED TOMATO SAUCE -Bake some PREFARED TOXATO SAUCE -- Bake some quite ripe tomatoes till tender, them rub them through a coarse sieve. For every pound of tomato pulp allow one pint of vin-egar (more if liked), ½ or. grated union, and a little cayeans. Bolt this till all the in-gradients are tender, add the juice of three femone, rub it all again through the sieve and boll again till of the thickness of cream ; let it stand till cold, then bottle it and cork it down as closely as possible. It takes seven or eight hours' steady bolling over a gentie firs, or it will not keep. Excellent with all cold med, especially ports. This seuce, if properly corked and realasd, will keep for years.

York newspaper composing room-although susters inside the office and favoring no-body, and a decidedly good fellow outside-was very fond of a good joke, which usually partook of a rather practical nature. Howe on the paper, and a committee of six was sp-pointed to wait upon the foreman and try to get him to reduce the force. A gentieman who is still known among New York print-ers was chosen chairman of the committee and spokeman, and he and him ascontatee waited upon the "old man" and stated the two sets of the force were reduced the force were reduced the sets of the "old man" and stated the sets and spokeman, and he and think are on the paper?" "How many too many do you think are on the paper?" "The foreman gisneed, with a twinkle in his eye, from one end of the committee line to other other and said, with a wave of the hand across : "Well you aix can go," and they were discharged. THE NEW QUININE KASKINE Good Appetite, New Strength, Quiet Nerves, Eappy Days, Buyer, Ble

that the most delicate stomach will bear.

As Bome Horrid Man Tolle It.

From the Albany Journal. Conductor Paddy Ackert runs on trains three and four on the Susquehanna railroad.

three and four on the Susquehanns railroad. The other day be had a passenger coming down to Albany en route to New York and Philadeiphia. She was a woman wholly unused to traveling or entirely ignorant of the functions of the handy railroad guides and time tables. So every time Paddy passed through the car she caught hold of his cost sleeve and asked him some question. At last she buttonholed him and prepared to have her questions answered before he could escape her. The dialogue follows : "Conductor, what time do we get in Al-bany ?" "6:40."

"What time does the boat leave for New York ?"

York ?" "Eight o'clock." "Do we get to Albany in time for the boat?" "Yes, ma'am." "What time does the boat get to New

York ?"

"Six o'clock to-morrow morning." "Can 1 get to Jersey City from New

York ? "Yes ma'am." "What time can 1 leave for Jersey City ?"

H 6-20. "What time can I leave Jersey City for

Philadelphia ? 7:30

"What time do I get to Philadelphia ?" "11:20."

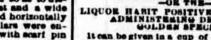
" 11:20." "Can I get a stateroom on the best ?" "Yee ma'am"; and then Paddy showed algae of impatience and said: "Stateroom doiar an's said, get supper and break fast on beat if you want to, porter wake you up time for ferry to Jersey City, cab take you from ferry to depot, ticket cost you \$275-"

from ferry to depot, ticket cost you \$275-" stc. But his troubles were not ended. She had a poolle dog, and that dog wanted water. No she took it in her arms to the water tank and drawing some water in the cup, let the dog drink from it. Suddenly every passen-ger in the car wanted a drink of water, and all refueed to drink from the same cup the dog had. They called the conductor, told him, and made him go clear through the train to the mail car and get another cup. By that time the genial Paddy was mad, and be has'nt got over it yet.

The Boston Salute.

Boston letter to the Denver Republican. The Boston man does not how to his womankind in the street-that is to say, be does not take off his hat, but merely touches the brim with one finger, regarding that simple gesture as a sufficient exhibition of his respect for the female of his species. This remark does not, however, apply to the local swell, who has his own peculiar style of acknowledging a lady's salutation. I saw the method very prettily illustrated

yesterday afternoon while on my way scrose the Common. Three young gentlemen dressed in the height of the latest fashion dressed in the height of the latest fashion, came swinging gracefully along with that peculiar lock step which distinguishes the Harvard undergraduate. Presumably they had just run up to the city for a little shop-ping from Nahant or some other isshionable watering piace not far from town. Each wore baggy trousers of English check with a black cutaway, left unbuttoned so as to dis-close a cress-colored waistocat and a wide expanse of shirt bosom, striped horizontally in pink. Their tall white collars were en-circled with sky-blue cravata, with scarf pin stuck in the upper left-hand corners; their derby hats of a chocolate and milk tint, were moulded in the newsat bulge, and each car-



It can be given in a cup of codes or tas with-out the knowledge of the person taking it ; is absolutely barmless, and will effect a perma-nent and mande and a set of the set

MEDICAL

(THE NEW QUININE.)

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ELY'S CREAM BALM.

OATARRH---HAY FEVER.

HAY FEVER is an inflamed condition of the ining membrane of the noutrils, tear-ducts and threat, affecting the lungs. An acrid muces is secreted, the discharge is account suited with a burning s-mation. There are severe spisare of sneering, frequent attacks of beadache, watery and inflamed eyes. THY THE CURE,

ELY'S CREAM BALM.

ELY'S CREAM BALM curve Cold in Head, Catarrh, Ecse Cold, Hay Fryer, Desfross, Head acts Fries 50 Cents. EASY TO USE. Ely Bros. Owngo. S. Y. U.S. A. A particle is applied to each nontril and te greenble. Fries 50 conts at drawrists : by mail, registered, m cts. ELY BROTHERS. JulyS-lydalyw

GOLDEN SPECIFIC.



-OR THE-LIQUOR HARIT POSITIVELY CURED BY ADMINISTRAINS DR. HAINES' GULDEN SPECIFIC.

WHAT IS AND COLL THIS INTERIOR triture to the grander astale, "It suffrom by "Monthings a set, other communication and states US antipule. and made HIM INTON STATE Setting in and WYA THULLS ati Laff. Westgol, ai

The faces, parrots' heads and other hierc-phics, the history of the family before the door it stands, as a reminder to suc-ting generations of past ancestral distinc-BITKA.

bours we had exhausted the place, d spain and arrived at Sitks on the 17th. In the capital of Alaska, and the scene of an political squabbles between the Fedoyes, each of whom is trying to remployes, each of whom is trying to re-the other. Of course, every white in the territory takes sides, and either in the push or booms the incumbent it the push or booms the incumbent it that is old, and except the Greek the there is nothing of special interest in ity. There are plenty of Aleut indians indian asbins, all very ordinary wooden ings and dirty as usual. Into these the however, the relic-hunters (mostly its) dash with great speed, lest others of abeed and buy up the best when a boomstand in the set of the set o threads and the strength of the best of the second states of the strength of the second str brecelete (probably made in Connecti orn spoons, basket-work and pieces o

THE MUIS GLACIER.

at 5 o'clock we came in sight of the der, which presented a solid wall bay, which presented a solid wall bay, white massive and majestic. in its cold grandeur like the repose monster bass not yet wakened from Ve slumber. At 9 o'clock we while allumber. At 9 o'clock we red and the passengers were landed on joosnt shore, when a stampede at once for the glacier, and every soul climbed and sides. This feet in volved melliher for danger, the surface was rough, insergravely, occasionally muldy and then always parfectly male except and sides. This feet in volved melliher for danger, the surface was rough, insergravely, occasionally muldy and then everybody (man women and m) climbed as high as they could go, pot down and hack to the steamer and the secondent. Manding below they into the face of the flight of the the parting of the waters of the and the late of Pherson. The statistics are sublished for in the steamer of the flight of the the parting of the waters of the and the late one is and to be a statistic or of the flight of the statistics of the state of the statistics of the state of the statistics of the state of the state state of the flight of the state of the late of the state concentes as the state of the state concentes as the state of the state state of the state of the state state of the state state of the

TITLE IS A

The town of Tacoms is of muchroom growth, with a population of about fifteen incusand, but its size and solidity of build-ing bespeak a much older record than eight years, which I am told is its real age, but it is a terminus of the Northern Pacific rail-road, and this company well deserves the praise and loyaity of the people of Tacoma which is so lavishly given it; for the com-pany did not monopolize the land and squeeze settlers, generously built the hotel and threw the surrounding acres open to the public who rapidly bought at reason-able figures and prompily built a city of which the whole territory should be proud. The company also purchased and donated index eschool-houses, all of which were suitably endowed.

THE BIGGEST SAWMILL ON THE COAST.

THE BIGGEST SAWMILL ON THE COAST. We saw at Old Tacoma, which is a few miles distant from the present city, the inrgest sawmill on the Pacific coast. In one day they sawed 427,000 test of lumber, and in memory of this triumph they (like Yom Tromp) carry a frieze of three broms frmiy nailed to their front gable. Their ordinary cut is 220,000 to 300,000 feet per day. We naturally inquired what became of so much lumber, when the superintend-est pointed to their them is the superintend-est pointed to their them is the superintend-est pointed to their them is the superintend-est pointed to their when the superintend-est pointed to their when the superintend-est pointed to their when the superintend-superintend to learn that these countries took if air prices all that could be sent to them, for one naturally supposes that Brasil and Australis, being well-timbered countries, building lumber.

building lumber. SCRNES IN AND AROUND PORTLAND. On the morning of the 20-h We started by rels for Fortland, but owing to the inunde-fion of the track had to take boast for should be will be the Willametto river, and provide the track and the starsact. Fortland blue cell know in the starsact.

ed saying anything ple, for the reason and kaleidoscopic; in to tourists, of prejudice is an But this criticis ite-that the pure is trip necessari class of travelers cated and general + transient acquaint h is perhaps all the to the really cleve

sprinking of idiosyncracies were noticeable here as they are everywhere in the traveling world. The Boston spinster, angular, tall, with elinging skirts and skull cap, a dis-ciple of Darwin and apostic of mind cure : the Washington girl, bright, inquisitive and journalistic; the bionde belle, irivilous and ilirity; the fascinating with a trunk full of diamonds and a heart full of sentiment, with their offset in the mais gender of the amateur photographis; the dysnentic, the with their offset in the male gender of the amateur photographist; the dyspeptic, this grumbler and the ex-senator who seems to own the ship, and treats the passengers as his guests. The assortment is probaly al-ways of average quality, never better and never worse, though the bland captain on each trip invariably whispers in confidence " this is the nicest lot of passengers that i ever carried. "

SCENES AT TACOMA.

FROM SIX TO TWENTY TWO. In a dear New England hamist which I do not dare to name I lately met a household of captivating fame ; Twelve sisters were in its treasures. In a cot Ten minutes' ride in the omnibus carried by the sea sort of complicated banyan us to the Tacoma house, a large and hand They family tree. some building of stone and brick, now the finest hotel outside of San Francisc spent my three weeks' outing in a pretty per quite up to what Del Monte was in fare sion near; t was a joy to fish or sail, to bathe or breath style or attendance, but its unusual size and the atmosphere ; But the cottage of those maidens kept gleaming really comfortable adjuncts are sources of really comfortable adjuncts are sources of recurring surprise to all new arrivals. The house is beautifully situated on a high bluft overlooking the sound, with Vancouver Is-land in the distance, stjscent forests of confierous evergreens, and grand old Mount Tacoma rising in front-s thing of majesty and grandeur; snow clad from peak to base, and in striking contrast to its surroundings of dark tollage. This mountain is an ever varying feast to the eye; sometimes its sum-mit seems enveloped in the beavens, and sometimes its whole form stands sharp cut and in bold relief sgainst the blue ether. The ights and shadows of passing clouds create ever varying indecapes on its tower-ing. The town of Tacoma is at on my view, thing to do. had met the happy parents of this loyely grou before, And a letter was not needed to bring me to the door-The dozen girls were strangers, but strong hint were blown about That their beauty was bewitching-and their charms beyond a doubt. My friendship with the mother grew up in such

a way That the visit seemed (I thought it did) imporative to pay : Of coarse so much attraction was difficult to The town of Tacoma is of mushroon sbus, And I hate procreatination when a duty must b

Though the sisters' jostling ages ranged from Though the staters' jostling ages ranged from sig to twenty-two,
'Twas easy with the younger ones to know just what to do;
They would run with joy to meet me, and, to match their childish bilss,
I must throw my arms around them and bestow & friendly kins.

But here came up a problem so intricate and vexcd, What sort of a salutation should be proffered to

the next. The upper tiers in stature ? (I'm susceptible I'm told,

Yet I wouldn't greet them wrongly for their precious weight in gold. Very soon the door flew open on the mother

Very soon the door flew open on the mousers dased surprise : 1 was ushered in with unction ; there was wel-come in her eyes ; Then the girls, for some odd reason, to make mat ters just the worst, Filed along in youthful order, each one younger coming first.

Now, it one a hiss impresses to sainte with at

the start, To a roay girl procession haif a head in height apart, Can any Mrs. Grandy with explicitness define When the first must cool to handahaka, or where fails the dauger line ?

should be a sorry veteran to faiter on my way uneven homage in the middle of the tra r do un

When the reasons fir proceeding we as to stop.

am sure there are some pussies I shall a Agure out, But, with girls still fearious coming, I gave my-mit the doubt : 3 couled the upwark index (What des me the

at ladder (What also was th

and occasionally under as we thundered over

the dry paper will irritate the threat and in-jure the langs, as well as affect the heart." "What are the direct effects of cigarette smoking on the young ?" "It first produces a constant irritation of the palate and threat. Then the lungs will become more or less affected. Later on the atomach will be reached and germs formed which will afterward develop into dyspepsia and kindred diseases. Such is almost invar-iably the case with young cigarette smokers. Nowadays boys begin to smoke when they are 10 or 11 years old. Let them keep it up until they reach manhood—if they ever do reach it—and they are not likely to know what per-fect health is during the remainder of their lives." bridge and treals that spanned its width-and Shasta, too, as if unwilling to part with its admirers, journeyed in its white robe its admirers, journeyed in its white robe many a mile with us; but like a maiden caught in deshabile, it seemed, as the shades of evening gathered sportively bold and coquetishly modest, though aiways beautiful -uow recklessly brave, then coyly sby-sud-denly hiding or springing into view-slowiy creeping from cover when seemingly gone, or dolging among the trees in sheer playful-news. Stooping behind the hills, or peeping above their summins, its presence was fasci-nating and magnetic in its attractiveness. COST OF A TWENTY-TWO DAYS' TRUE lives

"What do you think would be the condi "What do you think would be the condi-tion of the organs in the body of a man who died from the effects of cigarstic smoking ?" "I cannot say for certain, as such a case has not come within my experience; but I judge that the throat would be ulcerated, the iungs would be in a bad condition, and the heart would be badly discased. The affec-tion of the heart would probably be the di-rect cause of death." Oakland, and our holiday was over. The whole jaunt took twenty two days, and cost 8100 each, but instead of spending seven days, and cost \$100 each, but instead of spending seven days at Tacoma, Portland and sissons, if we had returned from Victoris direct home, as some of our friends did, we would have reached here on the 20th of June; and then the trip to Alaska and back would have taken sixteen days, and cost about \$140.

tion of the heart would probably be the di-rect cause of death." "What, in your opinion, is the effect of ex-cessive cigarette smoking on the intellect?" "If a boy begins to smoke a great deal early in life you may be sure he will never become an intellectual Saul. The effects on his body will, by affinity, reach his mind. He will ices energy and steadiness of purpers, and will become a vaciliating, weak man, unfitted for the struggle of life. His nervous system will be out of order, and, as a conse-quence, his brain will be unhealthy. He will be in a perpetual state of issaitade, from which the duties of life can bardly arouse him. 1 am speaking now of the effects gen-erally. Of course there may be individual exseptions." "How many cigarettes could a man smoke daily without in jury to his health?"

"How many cigarettes could a man smoke daily without injury to his beaith 7" "That depends on his constitution and the condition of his beart. A really beaithy man could smoke a dozen a day with impu-nity for many years at least. The trouble is that by the time a man finds out that he can-not continue his usual allowance he has be-come its percustomed to it that it is almost imcome so accustomed to it that it is almost im-possible for him to break off or diminish the quantity. Cigarette smoking is like whisky drinking-the specits for it increases in pro-portion as the body becomes unable to bear

"To sum up, I say that the moderate u

portion as the body becomes unable to bear it. "To sum up, I say that the moderate use of either cigareties or cigars will poth that healthy man; the excessive use will hur, healthy man; the excessive use will poth the ease of a boy, smoking in any degree will prove deletarious, but the ex-cessive smoking of cigareties will injure him more than excessive indulgence in any other into to heave." To Shrady, who attended General Grant during his last illness, is an out-and-out into to heave." To Shrady, who attended General Grant during his last filmes, is an out-and-out into the materials which go to make up a cigar-ette. In an article on the subject, which he has prepared he mays: "There was little ex-convertence and comes and convenience for how in any quantity as injurious, and has not Dr. Haamond's confidence in the purity of the materials which go to make up a cigar-ette. In an article on the subject, which he has prepared he mays: "There was little ex-convertence and comes within reach of the 'rowler' has hed on the drinking habit by its inexpensiveness and convenience for heave and the semoking habit that the indicate as well as the millionairs. "Of the different articles for subject, which heave the cigarette last. The aggreste of isone the cigarette last. The aggreste of the or heave in botom is obtace to be unadulied to the different articles for subject, which he endor in all come. Quantities of the different articles for many terms the different articles for many terms the different articles for subject, the the different articles for subject on the trans of the threa. "The modified, and the smoke from any block may cause desth scores to have. The maniform is estare the eave?" The subject on the subject may not be solid for many years in a mane the threat and dignitive or many block may cause desth scores to later. The maniform is estare the different articles for an originate the subject of and duality. I hold that the presection of the beart and d

COMPOSING ROUM MUMUM.

Tares Stories of a Newspaper Foroman Wh

Was a Character. While a well-known foreman of a New York composing room wielded authority there some twenty years ago, says an ex-change, be was credited with running the office with a shorter allowance of 17pe than any other man would have thought possible. He was constantly beseged for "sorts," and his policy was the constitut of much vitupera-tion. One day a "sub" in the office was seen his pointy was the occasion of much visupera-tion.- One day a "sub" in the office was seen toward the end of composing hours, craw;-ing about the floor and picking up ty; He was asked by the joker of the room : "What are you doing, Jack ?"

years. Petroleum as a Medicine. Dr. Bianche states, in the Builletin de Therapeutique, that a refiner of potroleum having been prohibited by a prefect the dis-tribution of petroleum in medicinal dones, the fect led to an inquiry being made as to its aligned utility in affections of the sheet—the netive petroleum from Peanaylvanis and Virginia being that first experimented with Dr. Bianche states as a the result, that in chronic bronchits, with abundant dependen-tion in repidity diminishes the amount of the secretion and the percay energies of srughting, and in elempto bronchits maid amolitantion has been colling of the first the first the been colling of the percay energy of srughting, and in elempto bronchits, which also have the first the been colling of the percay energy of srughting, and in elempto bronchits maid amolitantion has been colling of the percay energy of states as pet, to allow of any opinion being delivered is to its efficacy, baycad the first that its diminishes energies of a down of a tempoor failed profilerity takes in down of a the first day, any beauses which it may exotis in some per-tense disappears. He was saked by the joker of the room : "What are you doing, Jack ?" "I'm trying to get type enough to finish this take, that's what I'm doing," said be, in rather a disgusted tone. "Well, what sorts do you want? What are you short of ?" "I'want some h's." "Go over there under No. 10's frame. He's as Englishman. He drops these," was the comforting reply. The same foreman was somewhat particu-har as to the care displayed in setting type, and was very much perplexed at any line if a bad division was finde, an offense is any office as a matter of fact. A "comp" new to the office had on his first day's work divided the office had on his first day's work divided the office had on his first day's work divided the office had on his first day's work divided the office had on his first day's work divided the office had on his first day's work divided the word tongue-ton gue. The proof on which is courred came under the old man's ore, and as the "sing" gave the perpetrator area, he weat for blas thus: "What have you got in your month f" hishing to gain a point on he "comp?" by he assumering and processating as effective "What have you is your month of the "sing"?" "Har for "

en overy men who lives is here to die, I nemo oue heart staares fatieter. I const thind when hereares his to her

any passes which

moulded in the newest buige, and each car-ried a small log knobben heavily with silver. While as yet these glided youths had not approached within thirty feet of me, a young woman with a mamive metal chain about her waist and skirts so tight as to render the outlines of her graceful limbs attractively perceptible as she walked, passed me, going at a faster pace than I, in the same direction. ed in the at a faster pace than I, in the same direction. A glimmer of recognition illuminated the hitherto expressionless faces of the gilded youths aforesaid, each of whom halted almost imperceptibly cn his left foot, raised his dexter paw and taking off his "tile" with a quick movement, held it for an instant slightly extended toward the object of the malute; then giving it a spasmodie jerk in the air replaced it upon his head. The operation required precisely three seconds, as near as I could estimate it, and was per-formed in one time and three motions. To do it properly must require long practice, but who would not be whiling to devote some labor to the acquisition of a style upon which Boston has set the seal of its approval ?

Hop Ointment.

S. S. S.

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SAPE SURE AND SPREDY OURS m H.Y

Absolutely harmless, and will effort a perma-nent and speedy curs, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreak. Thou-sands of drunkards have been made semperate men who have taken Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowl-dge, and to-day be-lieve they quit drinking of their own free will. IT NEVEE FAILS. The system once improg-nated with the Specific, it becomes an atter im-possibility for the liquor appeties to exist. For sale by CH as. A. LOCH EN, Druggist, No. 9 Kast King Street, Lancaster, Fa. spriS-lydTu Thas

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Curses and Removes TAN, SUNBURN, NEB STINGS, MOSQUITS and all IMPROT SITES, FIMPLES, SUUTCHES, SUMPES, BISTE-MAKER, and every form of skin blemishes, positively cursed on the most desicate shin with-out leaving a soar by

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SWIFTS SPECIFIC.

The Thestrical Pro

New York, May & Man of Their These Treaties on Blood and Skin Diseases maile angi-imday Drawer & Allanta, us.