ROSCOE CONKLING.

LIFE SKETCH OF A MOST RE-MARKABLE MAN.

He Began the Study of the Law in the Office of Francis Kernan, His Colleague in the Senate in After Years. Conkling's Last Political Utterance.

From 1850 to 1881 Roscoe Conkling was almost all the time in public life, and always growing. He probably sustained fewer defeats and made as few mistakes between his election as county attorney and his retirement from the senate as any public man of his time, and was certainly on the victorious side of as many great issues. His first great mistake was his last, and when he failed of re-election to the senate, after his somewhat erratic "appeal to the people," he retired completely from public life.

The Conkling family is a talented one. Roscoe's father, Alfred Conkling. was an eminent lawyer, member of congress in 1821-23, judge of the United States district court for the Northern district of New York from 1825 to 1852, and minister to Mexico for a short term. One son. Frederick A. Conkling, won high bonors in the army, and served one term in congress, and a daughter, Margaret (Mrs. Steele), has some renown as an authoress but both are to some extent obscured by the fame of their brother Roscoe.

He was born Oct. 30, 1829, at Albany, received an academic education and studied law in his father's office; then entered the office of Francis Kernan, afterward his colleague in congress, and in 1850 was elected district attorney for Oneida county. In the spring of 1858 he was elected mayor of Utica, and the next November was elected to congress. Reelected in 1860, he was defeated in 1862 by his late law colleague, Francis Kernan. but in 1864 and 1866 was again successful. Before taking his seat the last time he was chosen United States senator, took his seat in the upper house in 1867 and held the place continuously till 1881. His first prominence in the house of representatives was gained by his vigorous opposition to the legal tender act, and his unsparing criticism of Gen. McClellan's management of the army. He forced an inquiry into the causes for the disaster at Ball's Bluff, and his speech in the resolution calling for information from the war department was read with an intense interest by the people. His speech on the legal tender act, in connection with that of Owen Lovejoy, exhausted the subject on the negative side. On both thos subjects he was consistent to the end of his career: he was an ardent "hard money man," and an uncompromising opponent of Gen. McClellan and all his supporters. Indeed, he was determined in all his post tions, ardent in friendship, relentless in opposition. His devotion to the military support of Gen. Grant and the political measures of President Grant never weakened for a day; he was the untiring advocate, one might say the creator, of the 'third term movement" of 1880, and broke with President Garfield in 1881 on a point of political rights directly growing out of the matter. In the combat he fought with relentless fury, and when defeated he went down with colors flying. His opponents often complained that he was cruelly sarcastic; but that he had many attractive personal qualities is conclusively proved by the life long devotion of his friends and supporters.



ROSCOE CONKLING. [From a photograph taken some years ago.] Anecdotes about Mr. Conkling are almost innumerable; nor did the public interest in him die out after he quit politics and settled in New York city in the prac-

tice of law. In his latest utterance on

politics-a short interview-he said:

"I see no reason why Mr. Blaine's health should deter him. He is about 56 or 57, I should say-but a few years older than I-and ought to be good for fifteen or twenty years more of active life. But why do you ask me about polities? I do not know what the policy of the Republican leaders is. Ask those who are in the swim. I rarely see the men who have the supervision and direction of the party. When I see them I haven't the time to find out the status of affairs, and very likely they would not tell me, anyhow Of course I have my ideas about the way things are going, but they are old fash ioned ideas and perhaps not worth backing. However, there is this that ought to be re membered. I can only hope that in the end all will come out well. One of the greatest proofs of the divinity and authen ticity of the Christian religion is its survival of hypocrise within and the attacks upon its faith from without. So the strongest surety that our government will endure is that no matter whether an administration makes grievous blunders, as we sometimes think, all the losses ar made up and disappear in the grand ava-

lanche of prosperity.

In the law he acquired wealth rapidly His income for several years is said to be at least \$100,000 a year. In congress he saved but little. He lived well, gave money freely for campaign purposes and was above suspicion of unfair dealing. It is a fact well worth noting, and a really sublime tribute, that though he had many enemies in both parties neither Democrat nor Republican ever charged Roscoe Conkling with corruption. such an era as the ten years following the war, when many were "tainted" and tew escaped calumny, such a distinction was a

high honor.

Newspapers by Photography. Books are reproduced in this country directly from photographic plates, and so cheaply as to sell for one half the price of reprints by the usual type methods—the Encyclopedia Britannica, of which seven-teen volumes have been issued, being the most important work thus far photo-graphically reproduced. By chance it was discovered that the gelatine plate, from which the electrotype is made in this pro-cess, could be printed from directly, giving a larger number of good copies than the hardest electrotype. The New York Evening Post now says the most recent development in this direction, and one which has scarcely been foreseen until very recently, is the proposed use of the gelatine process of printing for newspaper

A western inventor has been engaged for some time in an experiment, which aims at nothing less than the entire climination of the compositor for book work and even newspaper work. The process is virtually that already followed by the firms which reproduce English works by photography, but instead of photographing a printed page, it is now proposed to photograph from type written pages, and reducing the plate at the same time to the size of ordinary print to place the result-ing gelatine plate upon a printing uress

and use it instead of the electrotype made from the metal types. The late Col. Richard Howe, the veteran press inventor, in reviewing the development of the printing press during his lifetime, said: "I have some idea that the next jump will be in the direction of photographing the newspaper upon the sheet of paper as it flies through the press. I don't know how such a thing can be done, but with the instantaneous process of lightning photographs some genius will use it for the newspapers." He did not live to see any experiment made in the direction of actural photography of newspapers, but there seems to have been something almost prophetic in his suggestion of photography for the newspaper of the future.—Chicago News.

GEN. GILMORE DEAD.

He Was Made Famous by His Genius He Handled the "Swamp Angel." Maj. Gen. Quincy Adams Gilmore, who died recently in Brooklyn, has been living in comparative obscurity since the war; but he was one of the very few Federal commanders whose fame was, for a while at least, as great in Europe as America, for it was his happy fortune to disprove all the laws of gunnery which had been supposed to be firmly fixed by the Crimean war. In fact, Gen. Gilmore's cannonade and pture of Fort Pulaski revolutionized the naval gunnery of the world. In the Crimean war the British commanders reported that the very closest anchorage they could seeure was from 600 to 700 yards distant from the Russian fortifications; "and at that distance," adds

the report, "shot make but a slight impression on solid masonry. Just before the American war the French and English boards de cided that 1,000 yards was the utmost limit for the practicable breaching of masonry forts; so GEN. GILMORE. when Gen. Gil-

Pulaski at 1,700 yards there was a chorus of derision. But he did it. Capt. Gilmore, as he then was, chief en-gineer to Gen. W. T. Sherman, recon-noitred Fort Pulaski (on a marshy island in the Savannah river, commanding the approaches to Savannah) and said he could reduce it by planting heavy guns on Tybee island, 1,700 yards further out toward the ocean. The other engineers were unanimous in denying the possibility; and against the decision of all the standard authorities on gunnery he could oppose nothing but his firm conviction that great improvements were practical. After months of wearying discussion the government gave him the guns and mortars he called for and per-

bardment began; at 2 p. m., next day, Fort Pulaski surrendered. There was

amazement in Europe, not unmixed with

consternation; for one-half the forts in

e His next notable success was with the

noted "Swang Angel," a big gun used in the siege of Charleston. There was no

new principle of gunnery involved in this

once noted gun. It was simply an eight inch Parrot rifle of the finest finish, and

its effectiveness was due to the excellence

of the gun, the scientific use of the pow

der and the position gained. The gun was

apparently planted in the edge of the sea,

but really in the shallow marsh between

Morris and James islands. There a firm

foundation was laid, a low breastwork put

up in a circle around the gun, and 100

nound shells were "dropped" into Charles-

ton. But it was only fired thirty-six

Other guns soon after did as effective

work, but the "Swamp Angel" is remem-

bered because it first proved the practica-

Gen. Gilmore was born at Black River,

Lorain county, O., in 1825; graduated

from West Point in 1849: became a can

tain of engineers early in 1861; was made

general while before Savannah, and major

ROYAL C. TAFT.

He Has Been Elected Governor by the

Rhode Island Republicans.

Royal C. Taft, the Republican governor-

elect of Rhode Island, is a wealthy man.

He is a retired manufacturer, and presi-

dent of the Merchants' National bank. He

was born at Northbridge, Mass., Feb. 14,

1823, and until he became of age lived in

the firm of Bradford & Taft, which in

1864 was succeeded by Taft, Weeden &

Co., and which did a large woolen manu-

facturing business. Three years ago Mr.

Taft retired, since when he has been en-

gaged in banking, insurance and other financial matters. He is trustee of the

Butler Hospital for the Insane and presi-

dent of the Rhode Island hospital. He

has been a member of the Providence com-

mon council and the lower house of the legislature. In politics Mr. Taft was a

Whig, but upon the organization of the

Republican party he joined it and has

An experienced horticulturist advises

corn as a good crop for a young orchard.

The roots, being near the surface, do not

draw on the tree, and broad leaves make

Origin of a Phrase.

of a great many phrases in current use,'

remarked McSwilligen, "or even to see

"It is difficult to account for the origin

"Now there's that expression, 'on its

last legs,' meaning something about to

end. Its appropriateness is very doubt-

ful For instance, a kangaroo is nearly

always on its last legs, but where can you find a more striking example of vitality?"

—Pittsburg Chronicle.

voted with it ever since.

their relevancy.
'Yes," replied Sulldig.

a good shade.

Land S

ROYAL C. TAFT.

general while before Charleston.

times, exploding at the last disch

bility of the method.

the adjoining

town of Uxbridge,

receiving his edu

cation at the com

mon schools and

at the Worcester

academy. In 1884

Mr. Taft went to

reside at Provi-

dence, R. I. First

a clerk with

Messrs. Royal

Chapin & Co., he

was in 1849 taken

into the firm, and

in 1851 formed

the world were rendered useless.

more announced that he would breach

burning embers. Sometimes a spark shoots from a hidden bunch of them, becoming a shooting star.

Bushmen say the galaxy is formed of mission to try. April 10, 1862, the bomashes cast there long ago by a young woman, so that her parents might be able to find their way home. Another legend assigns a different origin to it. A young woman, angry with her stingy mother be-cause she would give her but a small quantity of a certain red nut to eat, cast quantities of it from her into the sky, where it became the stars and the Milky

Way.

Like the rainbow and other prominent Like the rainbow and other prominent celestial appearances the Milky Way is connected in popular tradition with meteorological phenomena. In Westphalia it is called the "Weather Stripe," "Weather Street" and "Weather Tree," and is also given the name of "Wind Tree." A Welsh name for it was "Road of the Wind," and in Picardy it is called "Foot of the Wind." Tahitians call the bright band "Flying Cloud" and "Solid Cloud." It is "Band of the Aurora" in Maygar lands, and the "Evening Ray" in Westphalia. In the latter country the world and the sun stops there regularly at meridian. It is also believed to turn with the sun, and hence first appears from the quarter in which the sun has set. Similar notions of the cosmograph-ical importance of the Milky Way prob-ably gave it its Arab name "Mother of An old Arab poet alludes to it as the "Mother of the Confused Stars." Appearing only by night, prognostica-tions drawn from the luminous way are not so numerous as in the case of the rainbow. Esthonians judge by the more or less brilliant appearance of the amount of snow that will fall during the coming winter. If by the end of September the northern end of the galaxy is very brilliant, snow will not fall until Christmas is

past; but if the south end is more brill-iant in appearance, snow will fall long be-fore Christmas. If the whole band is very bright, snow will fall before and after Christmas. Icelanders also prognosticate the winter weather from the ap-pearance of the Milky Way in autumn In our own country, many people believe that the edge of the Milky Way which is the brightest indicates the direction from which the approaching storm will come.—F. S. Bassett in Globe-Democrat.

The chicken feathers are first plucked at nine months old, and look only fit to be made into dusting brushes. In the second year they are a little like the ostrich feathers of commerce, but stiff and nar-row, and it is not till the third year that they have attained their full width and softness. During the first two years the male and female birds are alike;

each molting the male becomes darker, until the plumage is all black, except the wings and tail, which are white. In each wing there are twenty-four long feathers. During the breeding season the bill of the male bird, the large scales on the fore part of the leg, and sometimes the skin of the head and neck, assume a deep rose color. After a good rain ostriches begin to make nests. At this time the male be-comes savage and their booming is heard in all directions. The bird inflates its neck like a cobra, and gives three deep roars, the two first short and staccato, the third prolonged .- Saturday Review

The Surman and His Food

The Burman is a rather peculiar feeder, not being very nice in his selection or preparation of food. He is not, however, so varied a caterer, nor does he take in such a large selection, as his near relation the Chinaman. The Burman draws the line at rats and mice, which delicacies form no portion of his daily fare. He is forbidden by his religion to shed the blood of any animal for food purposes alone, although he may and does catch fish, and eats them. His conscience finds a salve in the fact that after the fish are caught they are left to die; he will not bleed them, although he may often give them a sly knock on the head to accelerate their decease. He may keep cattle, hogs, chickens, etc., and, being of a kind and humane disposition, he feeds them well, keeping them in good condition, but he does not do so to replenish his larder. He uses the milk of the cows, often of the tame long horned buffalo or of goats, for his family or for sale; he will also eat the eggs of fowls. - San Francisco Chronicle

The Burglar Is a Gentleman.

"The popular idea of the average burglar is all wrong." said a detective to a re "He isn't a man with a dark porter. lantern any more—a rough and read; brute who delights in killing people. The burglar of today will do everything in his power to escape, and the taking of a man's life is his last resort. I have known many burglars in my time, and they were the most gentlemanly men I ever met. Nervy? You could bet on that. They have to be, but they will not take human life."-Chicago Tribune.

People are constantly asking: "Is life worth living?" and taking medicine at the

Eben de truff dat cums frum er liar is

VANDERBILT'S MAJOR DOMO. Ills Theory of Dining as a Fine Art—The Advantage He Claims.

THE MILKY WAY.

ITS ORIGIN AS ACCOUNTED FOR

IN VARIOUS LEGENDS.

The Story as Told in Greek Fable-The

Sheaf of Straw-Sazon Tradition-The

Bushmen's Belief-Meteocological Phe-

The brilliant appearance and prominent

The brilliant appearance and prominent color of the Milky Way have not failed to give rise to many curious names and to many legends as to its origin.

According to the Greek fable, it was produced by the milk of Hera (Juno). Children born of Jupiter's illicit amours could only inherit divine honors if suckled by this lawful spouse of the great Olympian god. Hercules was thus introduced to the goddess, who became so angered when she discovered the substitute infant that she threw him from her breast, and

when she discovered the substitute infant that she threw him from her breast, and the milk flew across the sky, forming the galaxy. Hyginus says the Latin legend substituted Ops, spouse of Saturn, for Juno, and the occasion was the presentation of a stone to her for the true child. A Sicilian legend says the milk was from the Madonna's breast, lost while she searched for Jesus.

A curious class of legends accounts for the creation of the beight band of stars across the heavens. One of these, from Wallachia, relates that Venus purloined a sheaf of straw one night from St. Peter's mills, and in her hasty flight toward her celestial abode scattered it across the sky,

celestial abode scattered it across the sky, where we see it now on cloudless nights.

A Dalmatian tradition ascribes the loss of the straw to St. Peter himself, and calls

the galaxy "the Straw of St. Peter." Ac-

cording to a Crotian legend, it was caused by a man who, having stolen a sheaf of straw from his foster father, was hasten-

straw from his foster father, was hastening away with his burden, when the bundle broke and the straw scattered about. To recall for ever the theft, God placed the straw in the heavens, where it still glitters. The name given to the galaxy in Servia and Albania is "Godfather's Straw." Similar traditions must have given rise to names bestowed upon it in other countries. It is known as the "Strawy" in Boznia; as the "Strawy" in Boznia; as the "Straw Road" in Sardinian, in Magyar, in Modern Hebrew, Coptic and Ethiopian; as the "Road of the Straw" in Arab, Rabyle and Syriac, and as the "Scattering of the Straw" in the Magyar dialect. An Armenian appellation is "Stealer of Straw." and Persian titles are "Path of the Carriers of the Cut Straw" and "Way of Carrying Chaff."

The peculiar whiteness of the Milky Way is also evidently referred to in it its Transylvanian name of the "Floury Way,"

and its Westphalian titles, the "Road to Mill" and the "Sandy Path." There are other legends to account for its appear-ance. A Saxon tradition relates that the

world took fire some ages ago and burned until it was consumed. God gathered to-gether the cinders and united them in a

furrow. They went out little by little, leaving a whitish brilliancy, in the midst

of which still burn some live coals. About the entire heavens are dispersed other

rying Chaff."

Advantage He Claims.

Joseph Dugniol, the cook to whom it is said Mr. W. K. Vauderbilt is to give \$10,-600 a year, is a well built little man only about five feet tall. He was born in Birmingham, England. He looks like an Englishman, and speaks the language with a strong cockney accent, and he has an Englishman's love for boxing, and uses the slang of the ring. His parents, he says, were French.

"If I were rich enough not to have to work," he said, "I should still do my business for the love of it. I am an artist, and I have invented a new school

artist, and I have invented a new school of dining. Because a man is rich he canof dining. Because a man is rich he cannot eat more than a poor man, and yet the idea of a fine dinner has been to give a great number of courses. It is a mistake. When a man has eaten his oysters, his soup, his entrees, his fish, what chance has he to enjoy his mutton or fowl? When he has eaten all, his stomach is so!" and he raised his hat with both hands alowly above his head to indicate the effect of the fullness.

"I make him want to eat. First he must be hungry, and then I must things."

must be hungry, and then I put things before him so that he wants them. If I want him to eat oranges, for instance, I offer them to his neighbor. He sees them

and asks for them."

He comes from the Malson Paillard, in the Chaussee d'Antin. "It is only a little place," he said, "with only sixteen tables. When I went there the business was all run down. I built it up by treating each person as if he were my guest, and studying his tastes."

The little director is an autocrat at the

table. He does not let his guests have whatever they like, for fear it may clog their appetites. "I make them ask for things and keep them waiting. Suppose I have served a dinner like this today: A soup, some fish, and a woodcock, with coffee and fruit. To morrow my customer asks for woodcock. 'I am sorry, sir, but I cannot prepare it.' But in a day or two he wilf ask for it again, and then I let him have it. If I let him tire of anything, then my art would be gone."

then my art would be gone."

A great advantage which Mr. Dugniol claims for his system is that it leaves him so much greater variety of food to offer on different days. "Suppose," he said, "I cook everything that is to be had for one great dipper what is there for to me. great dinner, what is there for to-mor

It is not to be supposed from this language that Joseph is going to cook any-thing with his own hands. He does not even profess to be able to do this, although his father was a restaurateur and Joseph grew up in the business.
"I can cook many things," he said,

"and I can carve as few men can, but I can tell the cook how to prepare his food and warn him if he has failed to secure the proper flavor."

It may be interesting to know how
Joseph will serve a woodcock to Mr. Vanderbilt. It will be cooked only ten min-

will bring it on while the fish is being eaten, and I have an alcohol brasier on the table. It has a sauce of red wine and the table. It has a sauce of red wine and gravy in it. I carve the bird and put all the bones and back into the sauce. The odor and appearance of the bird excites the appetite. It takes twenty-five minutes to cook a woodcock. The bird has only been cooked ten minutes when I carve it. Now I send the meat back to the oven for fifteen minutes, and the back and the bones, in which the richest flavor is found, are left to stow. When the meat comes back it is on a hot plate, and I strain the rich sauce over it."—New York

Following a Slight Mistake. It is surprising to know that a great failure of a business house will sometimes follow the very slight mistake of a clerk. Only a short time ago I feared we would have to record an unpleasant occurrence of this kind in St. Louis. Two young men are doing a prosperous wholesale business here, in whose house a small error hap-pened recently, which might have caused collapse of the firm. According to cus-tom a list of notes falling due at foreign banks each month is given to the bookkeeper or some proper person around the office, who is expected to go to the home bank with which the firm deals and have all the notes paid. The bookkeeper of this particular house was given a list of the notes for one month, but inadvertently failed to report one of the bills due in New York, and, of course, it was not settled by the home bank. The note went to protest before the firm knew that it had not been paid, but when the error was discovered a settlement promptly followed. Suppose that the creditors of the firm had heard that the note had gone to protest, they would have jumped to the conclusion that the firm was financially embarrassed. All the creditors would have rushed in at once, probably, and under the immen pressure a disastrous failure might have been precipitated. The genius of a suc-cessful mercantile man lies in his accurate knowledge and careful supervision of the details of his business.—J. B. Young in Globe-Democrat.

Forests and Rainfall. Forests are known to diminish evapora tion and preserve moisture, and this has been explained by the lower temperature and greater humidity which exists under their shadows. The most important factor in the production of this state of affairs is, however, the resistance which is offered to the winds by the woods. The force of the winds being greatly reduced under the trees, the air is changed more slowly, and the moisture less readily carried away. The quantity of rain increases in the vicinity of a forest. During the rainy season the moss and herbage of woods store up the moisture for consur tion during the dry season, and it is in this way that luxuriant forest growths are permitted to flourish in regions where it never rains except in the fall and winter, as is the case on the coast of the Caspian sea. - Globe Democrat.

When the Singer Chokes Down-It is related of a certain manager of a variety theatre in Peoria, Ills., that every Monday night when a company of new performers open for the week he takes a seat near a large coal stove at the back of the theatre, and, when the serio-comic makes her appearance, listens attentively to learn how her singing pleases the audience. If she happens to turn out what is known as "queer" the manager gets up, seizes the shaker and proceeds to shake down the stove as briskly as possible until the serio-etc., has finished her turn. The reason for this is obvious.-Detroit Free

A Square Minister. After one or two gentle efforts on the part of the collector to awaken Deacon ones, the minister said from the pulpit:
"Never mind, Brother Layman, as Deacon Jones has not heard the sermon, perhaps it would not be right to expect him to pay anything for it."—The Epoch.

A Great Piece of Luck. "Ah! how d' ye do, Jones! I had the greatest piece of luck last night." 'How so?'

"Why, you see, one of my tenement houses burned down' --"You don't mean it! Did the families get out in safety?"

"No, I believe a few of them were burned to death. But that's neither here nor there. I was going to tell you about my good luck. I had intended to put in a fire escape this very week—the papers are making such a fuss, you know—and it would have cost me \$100. I've saved that now. How's that for luck?"-Boston Transcript.

Pushing Trade Too Far. "You must push matters a little James, "said the druggist to the new boy, "By calling a customer's attention to this

article and that article you can often effect sales. "Yes, sir." responded the new boy, and then he hastened to wait on an elderly female who wanted a stamp.

"Anythin" else, mum?" inquired the ambitious boy, politely; "hair dye, cosmetic, face powder, rheumatic drops, belladonna, mole destroyer"-

The elderly female licked the stamp victously and left the door open as she went out. - Texas Siftings.

The Coin Collecting Crase.

"The coin collecting craze begins in curious ways," said B. H. Collins, of the treasury department. The foremost coil lector of the United States, who died recently, became a collector through an accidental desire to possess a big cent of the year of his birth, 1799. His collection was sold after his death at auction. It brought \$20,000, and it would today realize double that sum. The cost of rare coins increases year by year, and the increase in values during the past five years has been over 200 per cent. Coins must not only be rare, but they must be in good condition, and the best are hard to obtain. A perfect coin of some dates are as rare as a Maud S., a peachblow vase or a Kohincor diamond."

"What are the leading specialties of the United States collectors?"
"Three-fourths of the collectors of this "Three-fourths of the collectors of this country collect United States and colonial coins, and the others collect miscellaneous coins, ancient and modern, foreign and United States. Some collect only certain series, some only gold coins, some silver and some only copper. My specialty is copper cents. Its coins are the rarest to be found in perfect condition, and the values of copper coins are more certain. Its be found in perfect condition, and the val-ues of copper coins are more certain. It is very hard to find fine specimens. The cents and half cents have circulated to such an extent that they have become worn, disfigured, black and smooth, and rare cents in good condition are thus very costly.—Washington Cor. New York World.

"Doctor," said a prominent scientist to an equally prominent physician, "when you are sick, who attends you!" "Why do you ask!" replied the doctor. "Oh," was the response, "I want to find qut whom the doctors select to at-tend them; that man shall be my physi-cian."

But shun the man who habitually speaks ill of his professional brethren; he is not a generous man, probably not a just one. Shun also the man who has a just one. Shun also the man who has a sure cure for every ill, and is always ready to promise that he can help you; who boasts of his wonderful cures, and never owns a failure; who is always talking about his cures, and telling what a heavy business he does. His stock in trade is bluff and brag. And shun the positive man, who has a ready answer to every question, who can tell exactly what the matter is, how it was caused, and what the result will be. He knows too much—to be honest. Medicine is not a positive science, and where there are so many elements of uncertainty, it is not in human nature to know the end from the beginning.—Demorest's Monthly.

The Slav's Love of Music. The Bohemian Dvorak relates in an au-tobiographical sketch that in his country tobiographical sketch that in his country every child must study music. "The law enacting this is old; it was once repealed, but is in force again. Herein I consider lies one great secret of the natural talent for music in my country. Our national tunes and chorais came, as it were, from the very heart of the people, and beautiful things they were. I intend some day writing an oratorio into which I shall introduce some of these chorals. The Slavs all love music. They may work all day in the fields, but they are always singday in the fields, but they are always singday in the fields, but they are always singing, and the true musical spirit burns bright within them. How they love the dance, too! On Sunday, when church is over, they begin their music and dancing, and often keep it up without cessation till early in the following morning. Each village has its band of eight or ten musicians."—Home Journal.

Fascinating but Dangerous Sport. The most intensely fascinating and by The most intensely fascinating and by far the most dangerous way of hunting the Bengal tigers is the way most of the natives do it. They collect in throngs of hundreds and go to the woods, with half bred bull and terrier dogs, rifles of 40-caliber and innumerable spears, and drive the tigers out of their jungles. The vicious dogs go in and hound them and snarl and howl threateningly. The tigers are gradually driven from point to point by the howling dogs and shricking natives, and are finally worked into a gigantic and are finally worked into a gigantic and strong netting nine or ten feet high and with interstices seven or eight inches square. Then the chetties, as these queer natives are called, range themselves along the sides, and when the tigers lunge at them they are met at every point by gleaming spears. Such howling and snarling, combined with the shouts of the natives, sounds like the wailing of the damned. The native women are on hand too, and lend their aid, and when the government officers join in the European ladies are perched conveniently in trees, to lend a bit of life to the scene.—San Francisco Examiner.

A Card or a Photograph?

"Would you rather have my card or my photograph?" Two young men who had been discuss-Two young men who had been discussing a bottle of ,wine in an uptown picture gallery were preparing to part.

"Your card will do; I dont want to put you to so much trouble."

"No trouble at all. If you like I'll put my portrait on the back of the card."

He thereproper draw from blockers.

He thereupon drew from his pocket a small rubber stamp and imprinted on the back of his card a very creditable likeness

An inquisitive reporter, who overheard the dialogue, took pains the next day to learn to what extent the fad had gone. He found that there are several concerns in the city where portrait stamps are made, similar in style to the rubber stamps, containing one's name and ap-pended to it a pocket lead pencil. These stamps cost from \$2 to \$5 each, and are from one to three inches square. All the stamp makers require is a tintype por-trait of the customer and a money order. The stamps wear well and are much affected by young clerks and East side busi ness men.-New York Mail and Express.

A Once Noted Cavalryman.

A small man, with a gray mustache, a slouch hat over his blue eyes, and a walk no longer as chipper as it once was, is recognized by few people here when he makes his occasional visits from Washington. He is Gen. Pleasonton, whom many think one of the greatest cavalry commanders of the war, and who undoubtedly fought and won, perhaps, the greatest cavalry engagement of the contest between the states. It was at Brandy Station, where eighty regiments of horse-men contended on one field with no infantry or artillery nearer than ten miles away. Sometimes the battle flags of the contending generals were not further sep-arated than the two sides of Broadway. Pleasonton, Kilpatrick and Custer were in a single group. Detecting a crucial point in the opposing line, Pleasonton cried: "Custer, go right in there!" Cus-ter's mounted band at once struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," and in ten minutes he had carried the position. Custer and Kilpatrick are dead. Pleasonton, barely 50 years of age, seems to be out of gear with the world.—Cor. New York World.

He Drew the Line. Minister (discussing religious matters) -Of course, Mr. Hendricks, one can be too narrow in his ideas regarding the observance of the Sabbath, but there is fishing, for instance. Do you think it is right to fish on Sunday?
Mr. Hendricks (evasively)—Well—er— I think I would draw the line at fishing on Sunday. - Texas Siftings.

After the Storm. Jinks (who has just slipped and tumbled down the front steps)-Never mind, old fellow. Guess I'm not hurt much Blinks-Never looked more natural in your life.

Jinks-Impossible! Blinks-I tell you it is so. You look just like your rolled self.

Explained by Science.

Science has at last furnished an un answerable reason why very young men knowso much more than old ones. The brain decreases in weight with age. It is heaviest between the ages of 14 and 20. The old gentlemen should now get off the band wagon as gracefully as their ago will permit.—Denver Republican.

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Living characterises these modern days. The result is a fearful increase of Brain and Heart Diseases—General Debility, Insounts, Paralysis and Insanty Chlorat and Morphia augment the evil. The medicine best adapted to do permanent good is Ayer's Sarasparilis. It purifies, ouriches, and vitalizes the blood, and thus strengthens every function and ficulty of the body.

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For some time I have been troubled with heart disease. I never found anything to help me until I began using Ayer's farsaparills. I have only used this medicine six months, but it has relieved me from my trouble, and ena-bled me to resume work."—J. P. Carzanett,

"I have been a practicing physician for over baif a century, and during that time I have never found so powerful and reliable an alter-ative and blood purifier as Ayer's Samapa-rilla."—Dr. M. Marstart, Louisville, Ky.

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TRAINS LEAVE READING.

For Columbia and Lancaster at 7:50 a.m., a mand 6:10 p.m.

For Quarryville at 7:50, 11:50 a.m., and 6:10 p.m.

For Chickies at 7:50, 11:50 a.m., and 6:10 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE COLUMBIA.

For Reading at 7:50 a.m., 18:50 and 8:60 p.m.

For Leabanch at 1:30 and 8:60 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLE.

For Lancaster at 6:60 a.m., and 2:50 and 6:60 p.m.

m.
For Reading at 6:60 a m and 2:50 p m.
For Lebanon at 2:50 and 6:50 p m.
LEAVE RING STREET (1 amouster)
For Reading at 7:50 a m, 19:50 and 8:60 p m
For Lebanon at 7:50 a. m, 18:50 and 8:50
For Quarryville at 9:31 a m, 8:50 and 8:50
LEAVE FRINGE STREET (Laponsee

For Reading at 7:40 a m, 15:48 and 2:50 p m.
For Leading at 7:40 a m, 15:48 and 7:50 m.
For Quarryville at 5:50 a m, 1:48 and 7:50 p.
TRAINS LEAVE LEBARON
For Lancaster at 7:12 a m, 18:50 and 7:50 p m.
For Quarryville at 7:12 a m and 12:50 p m. SUNDAY TRAINS.

THAINS LEAVE READING
For Lancaster at 7:50 a m and 4:50 p m.
For Quarryvile at 4:50 p m.
Thains LEAVE QUARRYVILLS
For Lancaster, Lebanon and Reading at fill

TRAINS LEAVE KING ST. (Lamester.) For Quarryville at 5:50 p m.
TRAINS LEAVE PRINCE ST. (Lancaster.)
For Reading and Lebanon at \$15 a m and

For Quarryville at 8:42 p m.
For Quarryville at 8:42 p m.
For Lancaster at 7:55 a m and 2:45 p m.
For Quarryville at 8:45 p m.
For connection at Columbia, Marietta Justion, Lancaster Junction, Manheim, Resell tion, Lancaster Junction, Manheim, Resell and Lebanon, see time tables at all stations
A. M. Wilson, Superintendent

PENNSTLVANIA RAILMUAL SCHEDULE.-In effect from June 1 Trains LEAVE LANGASTER and leaves

Philade via Columbia via Columbia 11:80 a. m. Trainf... estern Express BASTWARD. Phile. Express; Fact Line; Harrisburg Express Lancaster Accom as Columbia Accom... pia Accom.
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