ALL ABOUT MOROCCO.

WITH SOMETHING ABOUT THE

His Name is Lewis, and He is in Hot Water-The Remance of His Early Days-Peculiarities of Tanglers, the Part of Marocco.



HERE is a good deal of interest just now in the Morocco trouble. A protege of a United States consul has been put in prison by the minions of the sultan of this somewhat antiquated little section of Africa, and

BULTAN OF MOROCCO. the state department at Washington are engaged in negotiations with a view to getting him out. The territory wherein this act, so offensive to the American people, or at least to the consul, has taken place, is on the northwest coast of Africa. Its situation is best fixed in the minds of those who are not especially versed in geography by noting that its coast line begins about 250 miles east of Gibraltar. on the southern shore of the Mediterranean sea, and extends southwesterly from Gibraltar about 750 miles more on the Atlantic ocean, giving it a coast line of 1,000 miles. The Atlas mountains, lying about 200 miles in the intrior, extend northwest and southwest, nearly parallel with the coast. It is generally supposed that the climate of Morocco is so hot that no one but copper colored natives can live there, and the sultan is usually pictured with slaves fanning him and holding something over him which looks very like a gigantic feather duster, to screen him from the sun. But on the slope extending northwest on the Atlas mountains to the coast, the climate is temperate and delightful. A pleasant sea breeze prevails during the greater part of the year, and the hot winds from the great desert, which forms the interior of northern Africa, are intercepted by the Atlas mountains. Even at the city of Morocco the thermometer never rises above 95 degs. and in winter doesn't fall below 40 degs. Snow never falls there, but up in the mountains there are glaciers over which the winds passing. are pleasantly tempered, though sometimes they make the nights too cold for If the United States were a colony founding country, it might be well to pick a quarrel with the sultan of



CONSUL LEWIS-STREET IN TANGIERS. ley, millet, maize and other cereals grow well, and cotton, rice and sugar cane would succeed if properly cultivated. Besides these flax, hemp and tobacco may be raised.

The present sultan, Sidi Mulai Hassan, is an old fashioned Oriental despot. He is 57 years old, though he has only reigned since he was 40. Of course he is a Mohammedan and a direct descendant of the prophet, but the mothers in his family have always been black slaves; consequently he is very dusky.

It may be interesting to Americans to know, in view of the possible difficulties with this barbarian, that he has since this occasion completely reorganized his army, and has armed his infantry with Martini Henry rifles, his cavalry with Winchesters, and has made purchases of Krupp guns. He has also purchased machinery for the manufacture of guns and cart ridges, but his ambition in this matter outstripped the mechanical skill of his people, for they didn't know how to use the machinery after they got it. The sultan's right hand man is Kaid MacLean, a Scotchman, as his name indicates, and it is he who advised the sultan in the reorganization of his army. In the event of a war, if the United States should not raise her present regular army, she would be about evenly matched by Mulai Hassan, who have mething over 30,000 infantry. As to the navies of the two powers, since neither has any worth speaking of they are also in this respect about evenly matched.

The sultan having imitated Europeans in the matter of army and implements of war, doesn't think it best to go any further. European courts of justice are not so attractive to him. If he wants a piece of property belonging to any of his subjects he takes it, without any trouble, whereas, if he had courts, it would be necessary to cut off the heads of the judge and jury as a preliminary to a valid con-As it is, when the owner ob jects it is only necessary to decapitate him, and a good title is acquired. The consequence of the sultan's ability in this respect is that his richest subjects en deavor to hide their wealth or to secure the protection of some foreign consul or to ally themselves in trade with some foreigner. Each foreign consul is entitled by law to a certain number of proteges or elients among the sultan's native subjects, whose goods are thus protected from

It is under this system of protection that the present dispute between the United States and Morocco arises. Mr. Lewis, the American consul at Tanglers, gets into a dispute with reference to his native proteges, several of whom with barbarous Moorish names were despoiled of their goods and one of them thrown into prison. The consul demands restitu tion, which is denied or delayed, a United States gunboat appears opportunely in the

harbor and the war cloud darkens. The difficulty seems to lie rather in the system of protecting consular proteges than in a question of the rights of an American citizen. This system has grown up to be very widespread from a small be ginning. The treaty of Madrid gave the right to wholesale merchants to protect two native brokers in every town in which they trade. It is expressly stipulated that these brokers should be employed in the wholesale trade, but there is really little those or no wholesale trade between America Morocco, yet the protection system Morocco, yet the protection system the me very widely spread, and it is not flowed very much abused. A lost smould in March or April to

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UNITED STATES CONSUL.



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readjustment of the system and a new

MAP OF MOROCCO.

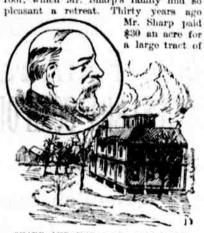
Consul General W. R. Lewis is not vet 35. He is a native of Philadelphia, and his family is of the blue blooded variety. So when he fell in love with the daughter of Benjamin F. Duane, a facial contortionist and recitationist, his parents promptly sat down on the match. He married her all the same, and, being reduced to the necessity of supporting kimself, he became a station agent on the Pennsylvania rallroad. By and by his father began to relent, but the young man wouldn't respond to the parental overtures. Some time later his case was brought to the attention of Secretary Bayard, and the result was his appointment as consul at Tangiers.

THE LATE JACOB SHARP.

Something About His Private Life and His Home at Rome.

"Jake Sharp" has been a very familiar name, in New York especially, for two or three years past-almost too familiar the person referred to thought; but the Hon. Jacob Sharp himself was a very different person in most respects from the popular idea suggested by the nickname. He probably had no more idea of doing any great moral wrong when he bribed the aldermen than when he bought a piece of land; he simply considered that a great public improvement-by which he would be incidentally enriched - was prevented by some obstructionists, that they must be bought before the improvement could be made, that such was the custom of this country and that the custom was so well established that no one would seriously object. But just at that time there happened to be a spasm of public virtue; so "Jake" was nabbed and goes into history as the boss of the boodlers.

Socially he was a very pleasant man and his domestic life was delightful. He was reared on a farm, always liked the coun try, always intended to retire to it when he could get through his work in the city, and had a nice place near Rome, Oneida county, N. Y., which he considered his home. That is the county beloved by Roscoe Conkling, whose faith in the 'honest farmers of Oneida" is so touching; but they are all devoted supporters of Jacob Sharp and regard his recent treatment by the city lawyers as rank persecution. Two and a half miles north west of Rome is the roomy frame dwelling, two stories high and with a mansard roof, which Mr. Sharp's family find so pleasant a retreat. Thirty years ago



BHARP AND THE ROME HOMESTEAD. woodland, ridge and swamp, and he made it a very attractive place indeed. The general improvement of the country around has been very great in the same

Jacob was born in Montgomery county and spent his boyhood around Troy, Albany and Schenectady. In those days, fifty or sixty years ago, the lumber trade was a great thing and young Sharp soon acquired a reputation as a bold and skill ful raftsman. As such he made many trips to New York, and was inspired by the chances be saw there to make money At length he saved enough to buy on his own account, and thereafter his rise was rapid. For awhile he was in the milk business and "Jake Sharp milk" had a high reputation for purity; then he got contracts for furnishing lumber for the New York wharves and soon transferred his energies and abilities to the great city. He married a very intelligent lady; one of his daughters is wife of the mayor of Rome, and his family includes several grandchildren. Such is the domestic Jake Sharp, and so popular was he about his home that his neighbors have nothing but denunciation for his opponents in the

TRANSFORMED. 1

He was a swineherd, so the story runs, Uncouth and sad, but with a throbbing heart Who, when he saw her pass along the way, Mirola, the king's child, devout and fair, Could not but fall upon her path and cry, Fair lady! may I look upon your face?

And so his rudeness vanish't, and the man, Smitten to life, as by the hand of Jove, Bourgeoned in thought, lost all his former self. Thus, in a trice, before her beauty's spell, Became a Poet!—The a legend old, Writ in the chronicle of Mohrakad. -- Gilbert P. Knapp.

Lawyers Looking for Libels.

There is another and not a small class of lawyers who industriously peruse the olumns of the press in quest of opportunities to advise the bringing of suits for libel against a paper that may have mentioned somebody's name in an uncompli mentary way. I know of a recent cas where a paragraph spoke somewhat dis-paragingly of a friend of mine. The next morning when he got to his office he found a dozen notes from as many at torneys lying upon his desk. He opened them, and each contained a slip of paragraph in question and all urging him o bring suit and offering their services. He had not read the article, and knew nothing of it until he opened the bids each and every one of which pronounced the paragraph an outrage. Before he had read half of them he was boiling over with indignation against the publisher. Visions of sweet revenge and heavy damages fairly danced before his aggra vated eyes. He immediately determined upon bringing suit and came to me for ad vice as to which of the bidders he should select to heal his wounded feelings an fill his not overly plethoric purse. I ex-plained to him the glorious uncertainties of the law and dissuaded him from his contemplated course. - Philadelphia News,

The Littleness of Man.

There are 1,400,000,000 people living on he planet which we inhabit. And yet here is now and then a man who won ders what the rest of us will do when he dies. There are people in "society" who honestly think that all the world closes its eyes when they lie down to sleep. There are men who fear to act according to their own convictions, because perhaps ten persons in a crowd of 1,400,000,000 will laugh at them. Why, if a man could only realize every moment what a buy tling, busy, fussy, important little atom he is in all this great aut hill of important, fussy little atoms, every day he would regard himself less, and think still less of the other molecules in the corrat. -Robert J. Burdette in New York Star. AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

A STUBBORN BATTLE PREDICTED AMONG THE TEAMS.

Big Inducements Offered the Baseball Clubs by the Delegates of the Association-The Much Talked of Salary Question-Which is the Strongest Nine?

Which is the strongest team in the American association? is a question often beard in baseball circles, and it is one extremely difficult to answer. During the past few seasons the St. Louis Browns vere considered the best club in the country, and it was very easy for any one to pick them out as sure winners long before the season was well under way, as the men who made up the other seven clubs were unable to compete with Von der Ahe's boss nine. This year, however, the Association has followed in the footsteps of its elder brother, the League, in distributing a few of the players of a championship club to some of the weaker organtzations so as to prolong the interest throughout the season.

The Chicagos sold their crack battery in 1886, and now Von der Ahe did a great thing when he parted with five of his champions. Of course, he weakens his nine, but in spite of that it is on a par with those of other clubs. Of the five men who were sold three will not be seriously missed, as their places are already filled by others, who, by many, are regarded the superiors of the old players. Carnthers and Welch did great work while with the St. Louis club, and It may be many a day before President Von der Ahe will be able to fill their positions. But as he has about a dozen colts to try, half of whom are pitchers, no one know but there may be some star players among the number.

The St. Louis club is much stronger in the infield this year than last. Gleason was very weak at short stop and his place has been filled by McGarr. Manager Comiskey is another Anson, and has the reputation of getting more work out of the men than all the other Association managers put together, and thus the club can be depended upon to make a brilliant showing

The Brooklyn managers have worked very hard to get together a championship team, and the material they secured from the Metropolitan club is indeed excellent. In Mays and Holbert they have a powerful battery. Besides Holbert, though a trifle old, is a great coacher to any pitcher, and his tricks and signs go to win many a game. Orr has proved himself a tower of strength at first base, besides being a strong batter, and Radford and O'Brien need no introduction to lovers of baseball. The former is a veteran, and the latter, though but little more than a colt, showed work in the" fielding, batting and base running line last year which was positively brilliant. Of the three players secured from the



MAYS. SMITH. BUBHONG TERRY.

Browns, Caruthers is undoubtedly the Foutz last year showed signs of losing his effectiveness, but while California during the winter he showed up in great form under the three strike rule. Bushong is a great catcher, but since he received an injury to his hand in the early part of last year, he has fallen off very much in his work, especially in the matter of throwing to bases. The Brooklyn club has a long list of pitchers, comprising Caruthers, Foutz, Terry, Mays, Hughe and Cunningham. All, with the exception of Cunningham, are experienced men. The weak spot in the Brooklyn team is at second base. McClellan can not be replaced at present, unless one of the other players is substituted in his place and shows up well. In one other respect, however, the Brooklyns are bet ter off than ever, and that is in a reliable manager, who can keep the men working together. In McGonigle they have se cured a man whose superior it would be difficult to find.

The Cincinnatia will present a very strong team. Their infielders and outfielders are first class, and, as the men have played together a number of years, the chances of the Cincinnatis carrying off the pennant look exceptionally rosy. In pitchers, too, they are well off. Elmer Smith and Mullane will be the star twirl ers, and in addition to these there are Serad, Hart and Viau to call on. The latter was sought after by over a dozen of the leading clubs, but he preferred Cincinnati.

The Baltimeres and Louisvilles have improved their playing strength also by signing additional men. The latter nine has been weak at first base ever since it was organized, but Manager Kelly has at last secured a first baseman who is looked upon as a crack. His name is Smith and he is a six footer. Hecker and Kerins can now lay off when they are not officiating in the box and behind the bat respect ively, and thus secure rest, which they

badly needed last year. The Athletic and Cleveland clubs have added a long list of new talent to their teams, but as it always takes some time for young players to develop, very little can be said of them. The deal which the Athletics made in securing Welch and Gleason from the Browns, giving in exchange Milligan and Mctiarr, is considered a poor business transaction. Welch is a great player, but Gleason is undeniably weak at the bat and in the field.

McGarr, on the other hand, can play all around the ex-St. Louisan at short field Milligan's services will also be missed. but not so much as those of McGarr. The new directors of the club are in favor of oung blood, and think that the feam, under the watchful eye of Manager sharsig, will occupy a good place in the race when the season closes.

Very little can be said about the Kausas City team, as all the management had was the pick of the players the other clubs did not want. With but little more than east offs to work with, the management will have bard work to make a good showing. Still baseball form is subject to the strangest kind of variations.

The American association delegates have done everything in their power to make this season surpass its predecessors. and it is their intention to keep up with the League in every respect. Besides equalizing the playing strength of the clubs as much as possible, they have also increased the admission tariff to fifty cents, and to spur the players to make their best efforts they have offered money prizes to be awarded to the clubs that will finish first, second and third at the end of the season. As this money will be dis-

tributed among the players, every man will thereby be encouraged to play ball for all that it is worth. Finally the Association has four of the best umpires in the business, and this will prove a strong financial attraction. It is true Association players are not so well off as those in the League, because the latter get more pay and are not obliged to work on Sundays, but in a very short time Association play-



RADFORD. WELCH. GLEASON. rs will stand as well as their brethren Thus far the Association is a firm believer in the \$2,000 salary rule, and it can be said that most of the clubs are living up o it. At present the Brooklyn club is about the highest salaried one in the orcanization. Caruthers alone will receive \$5,500 for the season's work, the highest figure ever paid to any professional ball player. The Louisville club is the lowest salaried team, and yet it has a capital lot of ball tossers. Ramsey, for instance, is considered one of the best pitchers in the country, and yet he does not receive half the salary Caruthers commands. The brotherhood players are opposed to the limit salary rule, and the League magnates are also opposed to it, and if the players in the Association combine and form an organization similar to the League brotherhood, it would undoubtedly be done away with. At all events the committee of the League brotherhood, consisting of Ward, Hanlon, Brouthers and Irwin, mean to push the matter through and the subject will be agitated at length before the next meeting of the Association.

The League clubs, with the exception of the Washingtons, have made big preparations during the past winter, and have addded a deal of new material to their teams. The Chicagos and New Yorks have gobbled up all the leading players in the minor leagues, and if the new men keep up the pace they set in the smaller clubs they will prove valuable acquist tions. The race for the pennant will be hotly contested between the Detroits, Philadelphias, Chicagos, Boston and New Yorks. The two former will present the same teams as last season, and as the men are experienced in one another's playing. no time will be wasted except in the weaker clubs, such as Washington and Indianapolis.

BISMARCK VS. VICTORIA.

Who Has Won No One Knows, but Bis marck Is Ill.

The peace of Europe has just escaped rupture. Two lovers wished to be joined in the holy bonds of wedlock. The queen of England, the czar of Russia, the emperor and empress and the chancellor of Germany, were all interested. Prince Alexander, a handsome and accomplished man of middle age, who was driven from the throne of Bulgaria by Russian influence, loves and is loved by Victoria, a pretty girl of say 22, and daughter of the em peror of Germany.

The most natural thing in the world for

lovers is to want to marry; but there were objections to the match between Alexander and Victoria other than settlements, family religion and want of general suitability. It was not a question as to how they would live, or whether the prince or princess would marry out of his or her circle. It was a question of state policy of offense to the Russian bear. Alexan-



VICTORIA: ALEXANDER. der was obnexious to the eyer for having occupied the Bulgarian throne to which he was elected. If the young prince and ex king were permitted to marry into the imperial family of Germany, the czar would take it as an unfriendly act on he part of the German empire. There was a long struggle.

The emperor at last yielded to Bismarck to the czar, to the interests of state, and sacrificed the heart of his daughter. That's one story. The other is that the

marriage is only postponed, and that Bismarck has been practically defeated. The fron chancellor is quite ill, whichever

Th Sikhe a Stalwart Race.

The people from Benares to north Delhi are much more stalwart and manly than are the Bengalese, but they in their turn are greatly inferior to the men of the Punjab. This wood means and ex presses the country lying between the five great branches of the Indus. In this country is a magnificent race of men. The Sikh soldiers in the army are the handsomest body of men I have ever seen, and indeed I have never seen any Euro pean or American who came anything like being a perfect model of manly beauty as several officers I have seen it the native Sikh cavalry. Today we wit-nessed the practice of a native regiment

at company target shooting.

The officers on borseback are simply superb; afoot all show one universal de fect among the entire people of India—ar almost total absence of calf to the leg Even in Punjab men and women have none. I can say this of the women be cause up here there are two things quite antipodal to our customs. Men wear what seem to be skirts and the women all wear trousers-and very tight ones, too, below the knee. The other singular thing is one sees hundreds of men with beards dyed a brilliant red. A gray bearded man is rarely seen from Lahore to Peshawer. for they take on a bright vermillion, evi-dently not for the purpose of concealing age, but as a sort of beautifier. The men of Punjab proved themselves brave by giving England more trouble to subdu them than perhaps all the balance of India. But when once they acknowle edged the supremacy of their new rulers, like brave men they have shown then selves true. They have none of the ser vile demeanor of the Bengalee. The look a foreigner straight in the face-respectfully, but with an apparent con ciousness of their own dignity.-Carter

Harrison's Letter in Chicago Mail. Didn't Quite Understand. Tobacconist Customer—The figure of the Indian is all right and true to nature, but I don't understand why you put that bottle of rum in his hand. Sign Sculptor-Reckon you've never

seen a live Injun, boss.—Tid Bits. A Serious Difficulty.

Since a Russian law forbids the use of exclamation points in a newspaper article, one is at a loss to see how can be properly interpreted therein a Muscovite's surst when he steps on a tack. - Boston Budget.

Zalediscoffokenonischi is the name of a man who is working in the Schuylkill coal mines. He has a thoroughly anthracite name.

BRIGANDS OF CUBA.

BOLD BANDITS THAT INFEST THE QUEEN OF THE ANTILLES.

A Strange State of Things Within a Day's Journey of the United States-Half Wild Peasants and Town Roughs Taking to Brigandage.

Tales of brigandage in Cuba during the past few years have reached New York from time to time, but the true situation is not known save to those who live on the island itself, and it has become so familiar to these as to have little novelty. It is largely the result of the present almost bankrupt condition of the once proud and wealthy Queen of the Antilles. Poverty is now almost universal save among the planters and merchants in the cities, and, unable to obtain a livelihood save by the precarious and scarcely remunerative oc-cupations of cock fighting and lottery ticket selling, which appear to the tourist to be the main occupations of the Cubans, many of the half wild peasants of the in-terior and roughs of the towns have taken to brigandage. They are most superscript to brigandage. They are most numerous in the central part of the island, between Matanzas on the north and Cienfuegos on the south, making their lairs in the woods and hills of the center of the Island and operating on the roads every place where there is any chance of wealthy persons

passing.

The eastern end of the island has been singularly free from bandits, and travel through its still virgin forests and lofty volcanic mountains is comparatively safe. The Guardia Civile, as the Spanish soldiery is called, make periodical incur-sions from Matanzas and other cities against the bandits, but as a rule these raids have little result. It is more than hinted that there is an understanding be tween the soldiers and the bandits. Spanish government is always behind hand in its payment of its Cuban soldiers' wages, and there is a general impression that the soldiers make up for deferred or unpaid wages by a share in the ransom paid by some wealthy planter for his reease from captivity. Not that the Guardia Civile are always unfaithful! A DREADED BANDIT CHIEF. "Matagas," said our informant,

now the bandit chief most feared. He is a mulatto and rules his followers absolutely. He changes his location constantly and has been rather quiet of late. but we may hear of him at any time. He has placed a price of \$50,000 on the persons of the Messrs. Stewart, who own the well known sugar plantation, 'La Carolina, near this city, and these gentlemen have been obliged to use much caution in going to and from their plantation on their visits to the city." "Tell us about Senor Casanova," we

"Well, Senor Casanova was driving brough the back country one afternoon in a volante, over a rough and lonely road, when the bandits suddenly appeared from the chapparal. They surrounded the volante so quickly that he could do nothing but surrender at once ordered him to mount a mule, and at his protestations that he was suffering from bladder complaint and that it would kill him to ride they only laughed. They carried him off to a little hut in the mountain and kept him there a week. The old gentleman, from the complaint above described, could only subsist on milk, and as the bandits could not furnish this he nearly died before he was ransomed."

4'How did they ransom him?"
"The bandits had a note conveyed secretly to his friends demanding \$8,000 for his ransom within a week. This his friends raised and sent by a trusted messenger to a place agreed upon. Senor Casanova was produced, the money paid over and the bandit who received it disappeared as suddenly as if the earth had swallowed him. Casanova says that he was not treated badly during his short captivity, but imagine his state of mind and suspense during the days he was a

"Has no concerted action been taken to apprehend these bandits throughout th island?" "No. It is a sort of local option with

different places whether they can drive them away or not. We're all growing so poor, however, that unless your good and great Uncle Sam will pity and annex us the bandits will soon suppress themselves for want of prey. READ THEM A LECTURE

"One place, however, has rid itself of the pest, and in this way. You know it is very rarely that a Cuban becomes an officer in the Spanish army. The position is not considered worthy of ambition by a Cuban, and will not be as long as the two peoples dislike each other as they do now. But in this place a son of a well known Cuban family was an officer in the Guardia Civile. He pursued and caught a body of bandits, Cubans like himself. Then he read them a lecture in this wise:

"'You know me and you know I understand your position. I sympathize with your poverty and know the wretched government has made your calling possible but I do not sympathize with your lawlessness. I'll release you now only on your solemn oath that you'll leave this district at once. If I hear of any of you here again I'll show you no mercy.' He meant what he said, and that district was troubled no more "

'How are these bandits armed!" "Very poorly as a rule. They have old fashioned muskets and now and then a ritle. It is not their weapons, but their familiarity with the country and its hiding places and the fact that they have relatives and friends and sympathizers in most of the villages, and even in the cities, that make them at all formidable with the wretched soldiery we have. A squad of United States cavalry could probably rid the island of them in two months' time."

"Does not their presence make it unsafe for Americans to visit Cubar"
"Not in the least. These bandits do not interfere with the railroad trains, on which a squad of soldiers always travel, more as a matter of form than anything else, and the bandits are not to be feared on the beaten lines of travel. Besides they do not lie in walt for a tourist. They generally learn or know all about their man, his wealth and whether his friends will or will not be likely to ransom him, before they prepare to capture him. They would not be likely to attack a traveler simply on the chance of securing a roll of bills and a watch. They have also, strange to say, a high regard for Americans. Like all Cubans, they look to the United States as a possible protector and ruler some day, and, perhaps, too, they've heard of six shooters and Yankee pluck. An American consular agent was caught by bandits some time ago, and as soon as he announced his position they released him immediately and apologized for what they said was a mistake."—Cuba Cor-New York World.

Exercise for Heart Disease. The mistake is frequently made of advising subjects of heart disease to keep absolutely quiet. This is all wrong. Exercise in moderation is beneficial, and protracts the course of the disease. The muscular substance of the heart, like all other muscles, needs exercise, and must have it, otherwise it cannot keep up its nutrition to the highest point possible Indeed, Professor Oertel goes so far as te recommend mountain climbing as the best form of exercise for these cases. It may be that this is going a little too far, but there can be no question as to the benefits to be had from moderate exercise in this class of cases. - Globe Democrat.

Making Proper Allowance. Mr. Holworthy-Believe me, Clara, you have no reason to be jealous; I have been devotedly true to you—true as—as—the

needle to the pole.

Miss Vassar-I take it then that I am to make proper allowance for magnetic variations, -Town Topics.

Best for the Engineers. Engineers on the Great Northern rallway, England, are given at least nine hours' rest between one day's labor and another, as a precaution against accidents. -Chicago Herald.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Keep the Blood Pure

we believe Hood's Sarasparilla is the very best medicine to take to keep the blord pure and braxpel the germs of scrotula, sait rheum, and other poleons which cause so much suffering, and sooner or later undermine the general theath. By its peculiar curative power, Hood's Sarsaparilla strengthens the system while it cradiates disease.

"Early last spring I was very much run down, had nervous headache, feit miserable and all that. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and was much benefitted by it. I recommend it to my fri. nds." Mas J. M. Taylon, 1119 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohlo.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"For a first-class spring medicine my wife "For a first-class spring medicine my wise and I both think very highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla. We both took it last spring. It did us a grat deal of good and we felt better through the hot weather than ever before. It cured my wite of sick headache, from which she has suffered a great deal, and relieved me of a dizzy, thed reeling. I think every one ought to take something to purify the blood before the hot weather comes on, and we shall certainly take Hood's Sarsaparilla this spring." J. H. Prance, Supt. Granite Railway Co., Concord, N. H.

For a good spring medicine we confidently recommend itood's Sarsapatilia. By its use the blood is purified, enriched and vitalized, that tired feeling is entirely overcome, and the whole body given strength and vigor. The appetuic is restored and charpened, the digestive organs are toned, and the hidners and liver invigorated.

Those who have never tried Hood's Sarsaparilla should do so this spring. It is a thoroughly honest and reliable preparation, purely vegetable, and contains no injurious ingredient whatever. Thousands testify to its pourliar curative power.

Purifies the Blood

liar curative power.

"I had ergstpelas in the worst form, being nearly covered with blisters. My husband heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla and instated on my taking it, though I had little faith. I had taken but a few does, when I began to test beter, and in a week I was sure it was doing me good. I continued to take it according to me good. I continued to take it according to directions and when the first bottle was gone t was entirely well I have not been troubled by crystpelas afnoe." Mas. L. Bacox, Brim-field, Mass. Reid, Mass.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarespa-rilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

100 Doses One Dollar.

BBDICAL.

I had taken one-half of it I felt the welcome relief. In a few weeks I was like my old self. I enjoyed and digested my food. My kidneys soon recovered tone and strength, and the urinary trouble vanished. I was well.

Millions of people need some medicine simply to act on the bowels. To them I commend Shaker Extract in the strongest possible

shaker Extract in the strongest possible terms. It is the gentlest, pleasantest, safest and surest purgative in this world. The most delicate women and children may take it. One

this medicine because it is prepared by the Shakers. I may claim to be a religious man myself and ad ziro the "hakers for their zeal,

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