# THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1888.

# F PHYSICIANS WISDOM.

WHAT CHICAGO DOCTORS BAY ABOUT "SOBERING OFF."

A Newspaper Asks for the Best Course to Be Pursued by the Victime of Confrmed Alcoholism - Various Methods .hebnen

Is there one course better than another for a man to adopt in endeavoring to break himself of the drinking babit?

break himself of the drinking babit? The Mail has sought to obtain from those who should be best informed a practical answer to the above question. A number of leading physicians have been visited and a given set of questions put to each. The result of these interviews here presented. "Ah," said Dr. Charles Gilman Smith,

"they never do taper off. They can't. The way to break off drinking is to stop, and stop short. In stopping short don't use bromides unless the reforming drink-r can't sleep. Use the fluid extract of cocos leaves. That's a sort of stimulant, not so dangerous as alcohol, perhaps, although its continued use impairs the heart. It is hard to lay down a general course of medi-cation, since severy case is different. A physician must prescribe for a patient what he particularly needs. As to dist, it should be generous and rich-not fatty or greasy, but strengthening If the patient can't sleep let him take a brisk walk be-fore bedtime, and get himself tired out. Regular exercise in a gymnasium you can rarely get a drunkard to take. The man who leaves off drinking had better stop smoking, too. Tobacco has a relaxing effect on the system. Stop both together.

in Cincinnati. During the following year he turned to account his earlier expe-"Will a man recover his old physical rience as an amateur newspaper writer and and mental tone? Well, if he leaves off altogether he will practically be as good a man as he was before he began to drink." J. Adams Allen, president of Rush Med-ical college, said bluffly: "If a man's reporter, and pub-lished a series of articles on the west and in the

going to stop he's got to stop, and there's an end of it. Don't let him try to taper off. All nonsense. But he ought never to try to quit without consulting a physician, because a steady drinker is sure to have some or ganic trouble of the liver or kidneys which whisky spurs up to action, and which becomes torpid when it is left. He don't want tonics and other stimulants to stay him up. A good dose of calomel to set his liver going right is worth more than them all. Yes, leave off tobacco, too. It's

harder to break off than liquor drinking. Dr. N. B. Delamater, the specialist in nervous diseases, took a decidedly differ-ent view of the propositions. He said: "Whether the would be reformed drunkard shall taper of with light wines and short rations of drinks depends entirely on the individual. He who is anxious to quit and is a man of strong will and in the habit of controlling himself in other ways, and is able to withstand the pain and suffering, can do either way. There is less suffering tapering off than stopping suddenly. A man who is not accustomed to controlling himself would either have to be put under restraint or be obliged to taper off.

"Ordinarily the man will begin to feel better in three weeks' time. The normal tone ought to be restored in a couple of months unless some organic disease has been developed. Some men can reguln everything they have lost. Others cannot. It depends on the man and it de-pends on the amount of drinking he has indulged in. Those men of a finer quality of nervous temperament are those o are most bound by liquor and to whom the damage is most permanent Coarse, brutal natures are not much affected. They recover as much as ever

# an hour, one train being much faster than this." "Yes, but that is only on favored lines." "Not at all. All over England and

\* "Not at all. All over England and Scotland express trains, composed of first, second and third class carriages, make from thirty-five to fifty miles an bour, while in America a thirty-five mile train is called a stroke of lightning. The fast-cet regular train in America, so I am told, is on the Baltimore and Ohio, which makes the forty miles between Washing-ton and Baltimore in fifty minutes. There are three or four fast trains between New York and Philadelphis covering forty six miles an hour. Between Liverpool and Manchester there are fifty two trains

THOMAS L KIMBALL

One of the best known railroad men in

this country is Thomas Lord Kimball, re-cently made general manager of the Union Pacific, vice Thomas J. Potter, de-

coased. He was born in Buxton, York county, Me., Oct. 1, 1881, and lived with

bis parents on a farm until he was 17 years of age. He then entered upon a course of academic study, and taught school during his vacations till his 21st

year, when he engaged in commercial and express business, in which he continued for four years. In 1856 Mr. Kimball vis-

ited most of the western states, and a

year later removed with his family to the

western reserve in Ohio, and resided there until early in 1859, when he located

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st.

Pensylvania Rail-

road company. He was employed in the service of that

company for three

rears as its south-

western passenger

as assistant gen-

rears as general

agent, five years

stal passenger

agent and three THOMAS L. KIMBALL.

western passenger arent. In March, 1871, Thomas A. Scott was elected president of

the Union Pacific Railway company, and Mr. Kimball, who had been intimately as-

sociated with him in the service of the

Pennsylvania company for twelve con-

secutive years, was appointed by Mr. Scott to the position of general passenger and ticket agent of the Union Pacific.

During the same year Mr. Kimball went

to Omaha, where he has ever since re-

sided. During this long period-nearly seventeen years-Mr. Kimball has re-mained with the Union Pacific through-

out all changes of administration. For ien years be filled the office to which he

was first appointed-general passenger and ticket agent. He was then promoted

to be assistant general manager, which office he filled for four years. The next

three years he was the general traffle

manager of the Union Pacific system,

which had grown to vast proportions

and required a man of great executive ability, such as Mr. Kimball is ac-knowledged to be, at its head. On Sept.

1, 1987, he was appointed assistant to First Vice President Potter, and on the death

of the latter was made general manager. Mr. Kimball is a very thorough and sys-

tematic railroad man. He is master of

The Well Rnows Railroad Man Who cooled the Late Mr. Potter.

Larsbering Operations in the Pine Forests of the Northwest-Work Done by the "Cant Book" Men-"Skidway" and "Bashing Ground"-Dynamite.

THE HARD AND DANGEROUS WORK

DONE BY THE LOGGERS.

Nowhere on the globe is the relation of home and man in the accomplishment of great labor and the production of enor-mous results so clearly seen as in the lumbering operations of the northwestern pinetes. From the time when the first log is cut from the first fallen pine in Reptember, until the last log is delivered at the banking ground, not later than the logs together. This is how the work is dons: 

Camp established and the main roads Camp established and the main roads lined out through the timber to be cut, gangs of men go to work. One man moves ahead, selects trees, chops a deep notch on that side of the tree toward which he wants it to fall. Two men follow bim with area and a cross-cut saw. The area are for the incidental occasion which may arise for their use. The saw in the real guillotine of the forest. The

is the real guillotine of the forest. The aswyers begin on the standing tree op-posits the aforesaid notch, and saw to-ward that. If the tree leans that way it will sometimes break through six inches of solid wood, and swoop down with a screech of the sundering fibers that can be beard a long distance. The tree once down, the leader of the gang that "feil" it measures off the logs and "tops" it; that is, he taims up the limbs where necessary, and goes on to notch another tree while the rawyers are cutting the first into logs. Then come cutting the first into logs. Then come the "swampers," a gang of men and horses, who cut away the brush, roll one end of the log upon a "drag," and haul it off to the "akidway," where it is piled to await being taken to the banking ground. The skidway is itself a rollway, as the banking ground is. elf the logs are to be loaded upon cars the skidway must be built as high as the platform of the car. If upon sleighs, then only high enough to admit of rolling them upon the bunks, or "bed" of the sleigh. But in either case unking ground is. eif the logs are to be the piles of logs so gathered may be large,

the piles of logs so gathered may be large, and yet largest where they are completed and left to be moved by sleighs. I have seen them piled in huge roof shaped masses thirty and forty feethigh. Lying thus, snow collects in the interstices, melts and freezes until the pile has be-come solidified. In that condition it is often found when the loaders approach it to break down the pile and load it upon the sleighs.

The work is often dangerous, because the logs are not taken from the top of the pile, but from its bottom. Only the most skillful, as well as powerful, "cant hook men" make up the loading gangs. I have seen a gang break out the bottom log of a akidway that showed a perpendicular front of thirty feet. At its base in the roadway stands the sleigh strong enough to withstand the shock of a mountain's fall; the horses are unhitched and moved away and only the men are in danger. A foreman stands watchful over all; men pry and pull and strain together, moving the resisting log only a hair's breadth, as t seems, so cautious are they. As they pull they watch the mass above them, and when at last it starts those men bound away as if shot out of catapults, and down come the ky logs bounding with a roar. The sleigh is covered with them; and once in such a fall I saw a huge log caught and held on end on top of a half oaded sleigh.

Then comes the haul. The roads are

MICHIGAN PINERIES. THE WIND THEIR STEED. Curl and Carlotta Myore Propose a Dar-ing Pina-

Professor Carl E. Myers and his wife, Carlotta, of Mohawk, N. Y., who are well known balloonists, new think they have got the currents of the upper air so well mapped out that they can cross the conti-nent either way at will, and propose to prove it by going serially to San Francisco and back. Of course the scheme has been repentedly tried, the most sensational in-stance being that of the late Professor John Wise, who traveled 1,900 miles in

tion he wanted to go Since that experience the so-cepted opinion has been that the air 20 26 currents could not be calculated in 200 advance, and that 1 ce the aeronaut mus go as the wind listeth; but

CARL & MTERS. "Carlotta" Myors

"Carlotta" Myers insists on the contrary, and she and her husband intend to try their system soon. She has made many voyages, in which she landed almost where she would, and maintains that by noting the direction of the currents as she rises through them she can chose her level and go where she

Professor Myers has made ascensions in twelve states and Canada, and with the twelve states and Canada, and with the data thus obtained he proposes to take a series of day flights, stopping each night at designated cities to resupply with gas. If his calculations prove carrect he will then make one unbroken eastward jour-ney from San Francisco to New York, after which he will try rn over-ocean voy-age. His opinion is, however, that the currents above the ocean run on a very different system from those above the land, and that as yet we know practically nothing about them. He has his great alloon in course of construction and will take his castward flightVearly this year.

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His (wife, t"Car-lotts," has had many exciting experiences, including one trip with natural gas, taken direct from the tube in Franklin, Pa. Her husband had a few days e.c. previously made the first ascension ever made with "CARLOTTA" MYERA, Was in danger, be-

Vonare, "Is learned by degrees. First the backward bend, then the 'dislocation,' then the 'splits,' and so on. What we call 'closeness' distinguishes the best bending. To the audience bending seems fore getting clear of the buildings; but once affoat, she says, "in the broad stream of air the balloon rose rapidly, but flew more swiftly northweatward, while below us the wilderness of tins and oil derricks most difficult. I experience no discomfort faded rapidly away. Soon I was over Oil City, Titusville and Tideout, as I varied my course." Through a defect in the workings of the valve she rose to a height of 20,000 feet before she could turn to descend, and made 90 miles in 90 minutes, most of the time at a height of four miles! Once when she made an ascension, clad in spangles, and with guaze wings on her shoulders, she came down in a backwoods locality, and was very shortly surrounded by a crowd of gaping negroes, who, seeing the guaze wings, imagined she was some sort of an angel, and began at once to offer the most extravagant adoration. Five fluids have now been used for infisting balloons. First was the hot air.

used by the Montgolfier brothers a century ago; then hydrogen, soon after used by M. Charlis; then carbonetted hydrogen or

### A "BENDER'S" CONFESSIONS. PURIFY YOUR BLOOD. A Fair English Contestionist of Minotees Talls of Hor Profession.

The other day I called on a bender, i

The other day I called on a bender, a hedy, not a gentleman, who is well known as a most serpentine contortionist. I wished to ask Mile. Yonare a few ques-tions about her art, with a view of throw-ing some light on the training of little boys and girls for the profession. The lady was sitting before the fire with her sinter, who has abandoned bending her-self, and exhibits a troupe of highly edu-cated poolles. A huge wicker basket con-tained her dress and other stage habits. From its depths abe produced a bundle of photographs of herself, tied and knotted into all manner of curious folds. That is the business of a bender. The

That is the business of a bender. The body is thrown into a score of unnatural postures, which appear to the sudience to be achieved by dislocating every joint in the human frame, and to be effected at great risk to limb and life. Artists are

great risk to limb and life. Artists are generally enthusiastic about their califugs, and I must say that Miss Yonare declared she would rather be a bander than a queen or something to that effect. She be gan at 4, at 5j she was before the public, and remains a bender still. "My father saw a contortionist one night on the stage, and he ashed himself why he should not teach me, aged 6. I was put into train-ing at once, and enjoyed the fun, as a child will enjoy anything new. Was 1 bestenf was I starvedf No. I seemed to take to it like a little duck takes to water. You say were a family of

water. You see, we were a family of athletes, and, besides, I was a daughter and not an apprentice. If the father is the trainer he may not spare the rod, but he is cruel only, to be kind. My experi-ence is that less rod and more kindness is

Impurities in the blood produce diseases, bodily and mental health depend upon a bealthy condition of the blood. The blood, particularly in the spring and during the bos summer months, because clouged with im-purities, which poison it and generate dis-ease. A barnless blood purifier, without a particle of mineral poison in it, such as mer-cury or potash, is necessary to remove these impurities and to restore the healthy tone of mind and body. The best purifier and tonio hown to the worder is purifier as the input to be set or a few testimonials as tonio powers we give a few testimonials as follows :

In regard to its wonderfal purifying and solors:
In regard to its wonderfal purifying and solors:
Ar. Wm. A. Biebold, with Geo. P. Rowell & for the beach of the solar sector of the solar se

and." M. B. Hamlin, Winston, N. C., writes: Mr. M. B. Hamlin, Winston, N. C., writes: "I use it overy spirite. It always builds me up, giving me spirite and digestion, and establing me to stand the long, trying ener-vating hot summer days. On using it I soon become strong of body and easy of mind."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Discases mailed Fas Swirt Specific Co., Drawer 5, Atlanta, Ga.

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Because no pisonous or deleterious ingre-dients enter into the composition of Ayer's Saresparilla. — Ayer's Faresparilla contains only the pur-est and most effective remedial properti s — Ayer's Faresparilla is prepared with ex-treme care, shill and olengliness.

"The art of contortion," continued Miss -Ayer's Barsaparilla is prescribed by lead

-Ayer's Barssparilia is prescribed by lead-ing physicians. -Ayer's Barssparilia is for sale everywhere, and recommended by all dirst-o ass druggists. -Ayer's Barssparilia is a inclicine, and not a beverage in disguise. -Ayer's Barssparilia never fails to sflect a cure, when persistently used, according to directions. directions. Ayor's Sarasparilla is a highly concentrated extract, and therefore the most economical Blood Medicine in the market.
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-Ayers basesparing has not a successful career of nearly half a century, and was bever so prou'ar as at present. -Thousands of testimonisis are on file from those benefited by the use of

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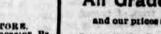
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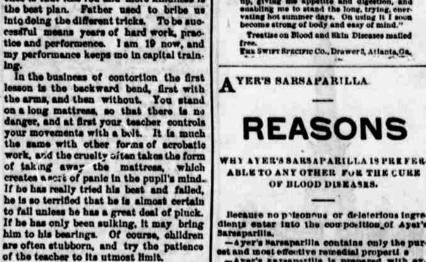


or inconvenience. I was a puny child. You see me now." The lady bender was certainly most healthy and cheerful, stout in body and ruddy in complexion, and she strongly maintains that all women would se greatly benefited if they took to bending. "It is quite a mistake to think that we put our limbs out of joint, or that we suffer from the curious nature of our per-formance. Of course, after one or more difficult positions one may suffer a little pain, but it goes in no time. In some at-

titudes I can only remain for twenty sec-onds, as the breathing becomes difficult. But these are trifling inconveniences. I practice a few minutes every day to keep myself loose here in my room, and that is about all I need do."-Pall Mail Gazette.

Dr. J. O. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price 81 : str bottles, 15. Worth 15 a bottle. A YER'S BARSAPARILLA.

H. B. COCHBAN'S DEUG STORE. Nos. 137 & 130 North Queen St., Lancaster, Pa. Curious Things About Cooks. A very curious thing about the cooks that they admit themselves is that a man who succeeds admirably in one house may fail utterly in the next place he takes. A apri-2mdaw



they lost."

"All habits of life are hard to break off," said Dr. E. H. Pratt. "A man who wants to stop drinking must realize that the thing can only be accomplished by a strong effort of the mind, and as long as he weakons his body by keeping up the irritation with even diminished doses of alcohol, so long will be a slave to the liquor habit. If he wants to quit, why quit. It lies more with the man himself than with the drugs. You can't reform a man unless it is a thorough reform. Therefore, in such cases I do not attempt to drive out one bad habit with a worse. give a weak solution of cayenne pepper to relieve the burning sensation, and I give him lots of milk. Milk is, of all things, the most necessary. "The great thing in breaking off a habit

of this kind is keeping busy. Push the mind and body to the utmost activity to divert attention from the hankerings of the old habit. Concentrate the thought on some bobby and ride it at full speed. For mercy's sake don't think of trying to stop. Don't tell anybody how long it has been since you tasted a drop. Don't con gratulate yourself . that you have gone without liquor for six weeks or six months. Dismiss the subject from your mind as completely as if you had never heard of such a thing as whisky, and had no curiosity to learn about it. If a man asked you how long it has been since you stopped drinking change the subject of conversation without answering. The mind has the greatest part of the task at first. I should certainly sny that a man who wants to quit drinking should stop smoking, too.

"How long it will be before he begins to feel as good as he did before he stopped drinking depends on how badly besotted he is. The most rapid gain will be in the case of the man who has made up his mind in dead sincerity that he has taken his last drink and that he will never look back with longing on the old habit. Six months ought to restors him to complete

health if he has no organic disease." "The notion that quitting suddenly is "The notion that quitting suddenly is more dangerous or more difficult than ta-pering off is one of whisky's fallacles," said Dr. A. J. Baxter. "Tapering off is simply taking smaller doses of poison. A man can't quit taking poison too suddenly. As for bromides and all that sort of thing. if his physician finds he needs bromides let him prescribe them; but if they are needed it will not be because the man has quit drinking entirely, but because liquor has undermined his health and made des necessary to pull nature through it her efforts to restore what has been lost. No man on the top of earth can say how long it will take to make a man well again."-Chicago Mail.

Railroad Figers in England. "You don't know what fast traveling

means in this country." An Englishman, who had recently made a trip throughout the New England states and the west, was discussing our railroad system with a friend at a cafe.

"Now listen and I'll give you some news. In England third class passengers ride from forty to forty five miles an hour and nobody pays extra fare on ac-count of the speed. From New York to Albany it is 142 miles by a splendid track. There are ten express trains daily between these cities, and their average speed is twenty-nine miles an hour. Between London and Sheffield, 162 miles, the Great Narthern runs nine trains daily, with an average speed of forty five miles an hour. Between New York and Bos ton the average speed is thirty miles an hour, and the fastest, a train composed exclusively of sleeping cars, makes thirty-nine miles an hour. Between London and Manchester, 203 miles, there are twenty trains daily, with an average speed of forty one miles an hour, and some trains making fifty. Between London and Glasgow, 440 miles, there are thirteen daily expresses, and their average speed is almost forty miles

ail, and in the s te of rai roading, especially from a commercial standpoint, he has but few equals in this country. His long connection with the Union Pacific attests the high esteem in which his services are held. Mr. Kimball was married in 1854 to Mary P. Rogers, ds aghter of Nathaniel P. Rogers, Esq., of New Hampshire. They have four children.

HELEN ADAMS KELLER.

She is Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Rivals Laura Bridgeman.

There is a young girl living in Tuscum-bia, Ala., a deaf mute, who from her desire for knowledge and her natural mental quickness to learn bids fair to attract



HELEN KELLER-ANNE M. SULLIVAN. s much attention as the famous Laura Bridgeman. Helen Adams, Keller was born in Tuscumbia eight years ago, the daughter of a journalist, now United States marshal of the Northern district of Alabama. When the child was about 19 months old she was attacked by an illness which resulted in the loss of sight and hearing. When she had recovered and the terrible truth of her affliction dawned upon her parents, they tried every medial aid to effect a cure, but without avail. When Helen was 7 she was placed under the care of Miss Anne M. Sullivan, a lady who had suffered partially as her pupil had suffered. Under Miss Sullivan's care Helen has made rapid progress. Her dis-position is cheerful, but, like most people similarly affected, she readily gives way to fits of anger; though these paroxysms are gradually disappearing in proportion as she learns. Her sense of touch is marvelously acuto. She began to learn to spell by the use of raised letters, acquiring the most common names of things.

and then began to learn the verbs. With this stock she was taught to describe situations such as "Helen is in wardrobe," "box on table." Then came a lesson on differences, such as "hard" and "soft," "large" and "small."



In this way a mind which had no conaection with the surrounding world was at last enabled to communicate thoughts and receive communications from others. She has now learned to spell out simple sentences, and has made a beginning in arithmetic. Her natural aptitude to acquire these rudiments is remarkable, and her desire to learn insatiable. Her teacher is much interested in her and her advancement, and looks forward to a future interesting career for her pupil. As the child is yet but 8 years old and has had but a year's training, she has as yet only made a beginning. Besides cuts of Helen Keller and her

patient teacher, we give a facaimile of note written by the blind, deaf mute. Porous carthenware, formed of clays

that previous to baking are mixed with sawdust or straw that are burned out in the process, is the latest fireproof material that has been offered to builders.-Exchange.

Applause at the opera is cheap--to be obtained for a song.

wide, lovel and smooth, and a pair of the kingly horses trained to the work will haul a load of fourteen tons in a day when the sleigh shoes do not stick to the snow Such a load, peaked up into the air six feat above the horses, with the teamster astride of the top log talking familiarly to his "Nig" and "Joe," or some equally domestic names, by which his horses are known, as they walk easily away with the huge mass, is a sight that would make the boys and girls of the world wild

with delighted astonishment. But there is danger here, too. A slight lurch sideways will sometimes break a chain "binder" and the load goes down. At the banking ground, on a clear cold winter day, with the mercury 20 degs. below zero, the scene is unique. This is the only part of the work in which the horses cannot help. The logs are rolled out from the sleighs by the men. It is

often hard work. A green pine log that scales from 500 to 800 feet is a heavy thing to handle. Rollways or banking grounds are allege of Physicians and Surgeons, serving

ways chosen at that point on stream or lake where the height of the bank and the depth of water will best facilitate piling logs in winter and floating them in spring. Bigh bank and deep water are best, but the majority of rollways are on low banks and shallow streams, not from choice, but from necessity. The logs are dropped from sleighs or cars upon the bank and rolled off until the river is filled sometimes almost across the channel, leaving only a sluiceway. This dams the water and gives greater force, that is utilized in breaking the rollways in when the drive begins. The logs, piled often a dozen deep or more, weigh the ice down to the bottom; the water rises among the bottom tiers of logs and they freeze together. There is danger in breaking in a rollway, just as there is in breaking down a skid-way. In both cases the work is done from the front and bottom of the pile. In the moving of frozen logs dynamite is often used. Cartridges are fastened to long poles, the waterproof fuse is ignited and the foreman thrusts the cartridge down through the water as well under the logs as his limited time will permit.-Bay

Chinese pheasants and set them loose on Protection Island. The pheasants have since multiplied until the island is well stocked with them. The birds are about the size of a common prairie chicken, with long tail, and their plumage is remarkably beautiful.—New York Evening World. his being present.

Intellectual Hunger in Cuba.

A singular evidence of the aspiration toward enlightenment under difficulties in any land is in an odd class of folk l have discovered here in Havana. Books in Cuba are few and costly. There are not as much news and miscellany in any single issue of a Havana newspaper as are given in three columns of any American daily. But the intellectual hunger must be satisfied, and there have grown out of these conditions a large number of lectors or readers. These go from one shop to another, and often from house to house among the lowly, and read and comment upon the insignificant world's news which the lifeless papers occasionally print. They are well paid, for, as they must roar like mad bulls in their readings, so that

the 500 or 1,000 hands in a great cigar factory can all catch the precious words, they soon lose their voices altogether .--Edgar L. Wakeman in New York Mail and Express.

An eminent physician recommends that all the wood used in the interiors of houses and all the plain surfaces of plaster be thoroughly oiled and varnished, so

that the power of absorption of foul air and gases be destroyed.-Chicago Times.

coal gas, first used by the noted British aeronaut, Green; then naphtha or water gas, in common use for a long time; and finally natural gas, as introduced by "Carlotta" and Prof. Moyers. thousand influences govern the matter. The cook may not be in sympathy with his master or mistress. They may not

Dr. C. R. Agnew. In the death of Dr. C. R. Agnew, of New York, the medical profession loses one of its best known members. Dr. Agnew was born in New York in 1830

After receiving a private school ed. ucation be entered Columbia college and was gradu. ated in 1849, studied medicine with Dr. J. Kear-.57 ney Rodgers, for many years sur-10 geon of the New York hospital. He attended the regular course of lec-

as surgeon of the Eye and Ear

most efficient service. For a long time he

had charge of the important trust of ob-

Very Nervous Indeed.

Mailing Unmounted Photos.

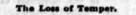
The Graduate's Negligence.

"Have the books changed?"

you do this sum?

untimely barking of dogs at night.

or they may limit him in his expenses, or treat him in a way that makes him miser 600 tures in the Col.\_ DR. C. R. AGNEW.



like what he thinks he is best at making.

also in the New York Hospital. After Temper, too, there is no question, is being graduated from the medical school good to keep; yet we ourselves remember occasions when we would have given all in 1853 Dr. Agnew practiced for a year on the shores of Lake Superior, now the the world to have been able to lose our town of Houghton, and then a small mining town. He then returned to New temper thoroughly, completely, irrevoca-bly. Simulated loss of temper is a great York, and being offered the appointment gift; but a real, genuine loss has a power infirmary, of closing a controversy or putting an end he went to Europe to complete his studies. Dr. Agnew returned to America in 1855, to a situation where simulated loss can effect nothing. No doubt the losing is exand married the following year. He held pensive; it generally means apology or compensation of some sort; but for the the position as surgeon to the New York Ear and Eye infirmary until April, 1964, moment it carries a man through a diffiwhen his duties on the United States sanculty unconsciously, and, as it were, on itary commission compelled him to reaign. In 1858 Governor Edwin D. Morgan apwings. The wounds received in the excitement of battle are said at the time not pointed Dr. Agnew to be sugeon general to hurt, and loss of temper means an exof New York, and at the outbreak of the citement where wounds given and rerebellion Governor Morgan appointed him ceived become almost a pleasure.-London medical director of the State Volunteer Spectator. hospital. In this position he performed

### Atrocities on Signboards.

A Wabash avenue tradesman announces himself as "hosier and glover." We shall have a "shoer and booter" next, and as the fool killer scous to be neglecting his business, this sort of strocity on the language we speak and write will continue until we have "dry goodser." I have al-ready noted the word "fruiterer" over the door of a man who has encumbers, lettuce and radishes on sale.-Chicago Mail.

### An Underbred Guest's Ways.

expected to take part in the operation which lengthened Mr. Conkling's life sov-The disposition to regard a friend's home as a botel, and the repasts served therein as free lunches, betrays the undereral days, but his own illness prevented bred guest beyond the possibility of rehabliftation. One token of this inclination is in the establishment of his contented When Mayor Hewitt was in Washingperson in the most luxurious chair he ton he was continually annoyed by the sples or lolling on the sofa. He carries But forward the nest design by fingering brieit seems that there is a man now in Wash brac, opening and shutting books, scrutinizing wall paper, frescoes and furniture, sometimes turning up the corner of a rug, pinching draperies with haberdashery touch, and, when not prevented by faington even more nervous than the mayor. He refuses to live in a house with trees in front of it because he says their bark dis-turbs him at night .- New York Tribune. tractable casters, tipping his chair on the hind legs. Why what the indignant military critic Unmounted photographs, etc., can be

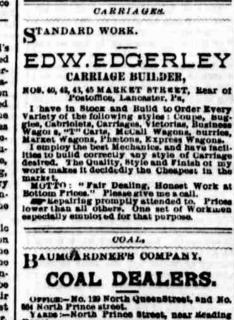
sent by mail without damage by rolling of the Jackson statue at Washington called a "r'arin" chair should express the them around the outside of a light cylindrical piece of wood or bamboo, when a extreme of ease better than one left in the pasteboard tube cannot be obtained.-"T. P. D. G." in Writer. normal quadrupedal position is a recon-dite question. It must, or it would not be brought to the front so often that a chair School Girl-Mamma, my head aches tipped backward might serve as the creat of the independent Yankee the world over. so I can't see the figures any more. Won's A further and quite indubitable evidence Mamma (looking over the problem)-I of quite at homeativeness is the subdued whistle or hum with which the guest redon't know how, dear. "Why, grandma said you graduated gales himself when not talking. He can with the highest honors." "Yes, I did. I could have answered compliment his entertainers no more highly than by becoming a human kettle any question in the books then; but I can't now." on the hob, and singing himself up to the bubbling point of conversation.-Marion Harland in Philadelphia Times. "No, but after leaving school I negli-gently allowed my head to stop aching."

able. Then, again, a cook may make a great reputation in a restaurant and fail in a private house. That often happens, although, of course, it is still more often the case that a chef trained in family service proves unable to meet the rush and bulk of the work in a public bouse. The best cooks in town say that the prime necessity for success with private families is not in the scientific knowledge of a cook half so much as in his manners and address. A dapper, pleasant, smiling, smooth, clever fellow will often please a ELY'S OBRAM BALM. family better than a genius. Curiously enough, so the cooks say, a man who is not liked himself often fails to make his dishes liked.—New York Sun.

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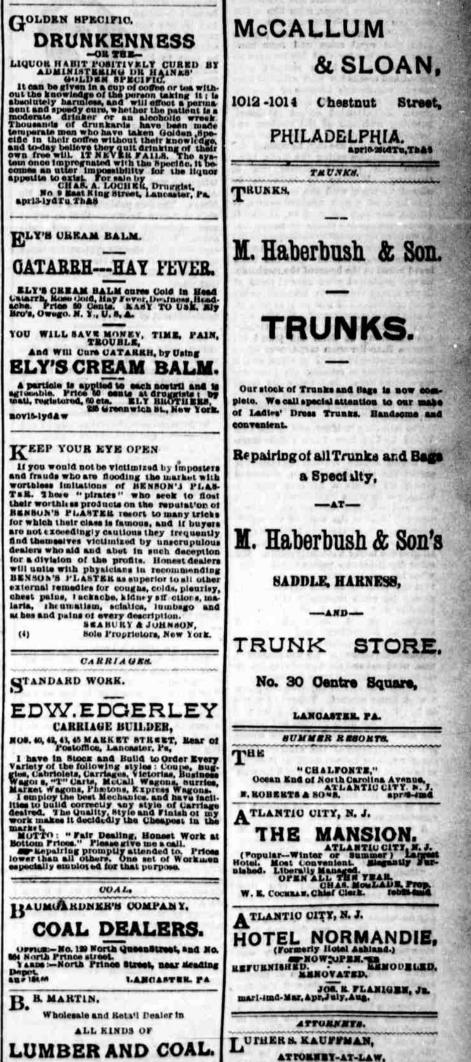
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taining for the regiments passing through New York state to the seat of war their medical supplies. He also did remarkable City (Mich.) Cor. Chicago Herald. work on the sanitary commission. Since those memorable war days he has been Stocked with Chinese Pheasants. engaged in the practice of his profession Several years ago the Rod and Gun club of Portland, Ore., imported a few in New York. When ex-Senator Conkling was taken fill, on April 5, Dr. Agnew was called to treat him. As the case was so serious, he called in Dr. Barker and Dr. Sands, and