Uncle Sam's New Navy Beginning to Take Form.

TORETOWN AND VESUVIUS.

They Were Recently Launched at Phila delphia, and They Are Here Pictures and Described—The Former Is a Gueboat and the Latter a Dynamite Cruiser

The United States is at last in a condi-The United States is at last in a condi-tion at which patriots can rejoice, and, with the recent launching of six new vessels, it may be said that Uncle Sam's reproach for deficiency in naval armament is beginning to disappear.

The four new cruisers—Dolphin, At-

lanta Boston and Chicago-built under the contracts with the late John Roach, are now upon the sea, and on April 28, at the ship yard of Cramp & Sons, Philadelphis, were launched the gunboat Yorktown



and that striking novelty in naval work, the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius. As this last, if a success, will greatly revolutionize naval warfare, a full description is of

The Vesuvius is an unarmored ship, with machinery below the water line, 246 feet long, with a knife blade bow and stern and a body like a thick eigar. It is but 26 feet wide and 14 feet deep, with a mean draught of 9 feet. The sides are crowned with a very light railing of galvanized iron, which gives it the appear ance of a pleasure boat, and it is designed not to stand and take shot, but to fire and run away. Indeed, in certain contingencies, it must be guarded by an iron-clad, behind which it can take refuge till ready to bring its guns to bear. Still more novel is the arrangement by which the three dynamite guns are fastened in the bow, and cannot be turned; so the vessel itself must be pointed at the object The dynamite guns look like immense

reflecting telescopes, being 55 feet long, and projecting far out from the forecastle The breeches are firmly fastened to the bottom of the vessel, and around them are thirty-six pipes, each 25 feet long and 16 inches in diameter, into which the compressed air is forced to charge the guns. The compressor brings this air to pressure of 2,000 pounds to the square inch, and by its force the dynamite shells, weighing 600 pounds, can be sent two reiles. As the vessel's engines can give it a speed of twenty miles an hour-its



LAUNCH OF THE YORKTOWN.

being calculated for speed-it is plain that the destroyer can 'shoot and run," like the militia captain of the old triple expansion machines developing 3,300 horse power, to both run the vessel and compress the air. . The guns are the kind invented by

Lieut. Zalinski, of the navy, recently tested with great success; and one of them can throw a 900 pound projectile. The vessel contains apartments for its complement of officers and men, and the designers are confident it will prove indeed the "Destroyer of the Seas."

Along with the dynamite cruiser was launched the Yorktown, or Gunboat No. 1, as she was first called-a steel cruiser of 1,700 tons displacement, length be tween perpendiculars 230 feet, draught 13 feet forward and 15 feet aft, and breadth 36 feet. She has a poop and topgallant forecastle, with open deck be tween. Her engines are triple expansion, of 2,200 horse power with natural draught and 3,300 with forced draught, giving a speed of seventeen knots per The engines are in separate water tight compartments, and the coal is in bunkers around them to give protection. The machinery, magazines and steering gear are covered by a three-eighths inch water tight steel deck, which is in the form a turtle back, curving down at the sides and at the bow and stern, while the grown of it is but little above the water fine. Above and below this deck are water tight bulkheads, dividing the ship into many water tight compartments, all of which can be drained by the powerful pumps and ventilated by the blowers. An armored tower stands on forecastle deck, protected by 2-inch steel plates and provided with speaking tubes and telegraphs by which the cap



tain can communicate with the engineers and men at the guns and control the whole thing in battle. The Yorktown carries 400 tons of coal, enough to sail from 2,500 to 10.000 miles, according to the rate of speed desired, as it is a principle of steam making for speed above eight knots per hour, each added knot requires more coal

than any preceding.

While the United States navy is emptoying its constructive talents on destructive gunboats, Great Britain is devoting her haval energies just at present to the perfecting of torpedoes and torpedo boats. There are fifty such boats in the British navy; but the admiralty a year ago pronounced them unsafe, uncomfortable and of little or no use in a rough sea, and in-

vited proposals for a new class free from the existing defects. The result has been a boat of novel designs constructed by Messra. Yarrow & Co. Their first boat was lately exhibited in the Thames, and is officially declared a success. It is 60 feet long, 8 feet and 6 inches in beam, and can make seventeen knots an hour with its full load. The rapidity and ease with which the boat is turned, its capacity for the roughest sea and the ease with which it is steered, fill the admiralty's

The machinery consists of a locomotive boiler and triple expansion engines—all protected, as is the steering apparatus. A revolving torpedo gun is fixed aft, from which a torpedo can be ejected at an angle

while the boat is going at full speed, a great improvement on the firing from the bow, by which the speed of the boat was suddenly checked, greatly increasing the liability to be hit by the enemy's guns. A small Nordenfeldt gun is also mounted, so that the craft can be made, to that extent, a quick firing gunboat if the necessity arise. The admiralty are so pleased with the new design that they will super sede with it all the old torpedo boats; and, of course, other nations must follow suit. And by the time we get well supplied all arounds with torpedoes, torpedo boats, dynamiters, and other gunboats, we may reasonably expect that some genius will invent something that will render all these useless, and then we shall all begin again at the beginning. But the great point to the United States is that these new gunboats can range the ocean and de stroy merchant ships so easily that any commercial nation will think long before going to war with the great Republic.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

Melville W. Fuller Nominated by Presi President Cleveland has named a suc cessor to the late Chief Justice Waite, of the United States supreme court.

Melville Westen Fuller, of Chicago, the

nominee, is a man of 55, and was born in Augusta, Me. His father was Frederick A. Fuller, his mother Catherine Martin, daughter of

Chief Justice Nathan Weston. Melville W. was graduated at Bowdoin in the class of 1853, E. J. of 1853, E. J. Phelps, minister to England, being

a classmate. Mr. Fuller began the study of law in the office of his uncle, George MELVILLE W. FULLER. Melville Weston, at Bangor. After attending lectures in the law department of Harvard university he began the practice of his profession in Augusta in 1856. While waiting for clients he acted as editor of The Age. Some time later be went to Chicago, and there he soon had a lucrativ) practice. In 1861 he was elected a member of the state constitutional convention. In 1862 he was chosen to the Illinois legislature, and, although a Democrat, running each time in a strong Re publican district, he was victorious by large majorities. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1864, 1872, 1876, and 1880. In 1860 he was selected by the citizens to deliver the address of welcome to Stephen A. Douglas, of whom he was an ardent admirer.

Theosophists at Chicago. The Theosophists of America have re cently held a convention in Chicago, and we here present group portraits of some of the more prominent delegates thereto.



PROF. ELLIOTT COUES. WILLIAM Q. JUDGE.

The society was founded in New York, in 1875, by Mme: Blavatsky, with the cooperation of Col. H. S. Olcott. Mme. vatsky is now at the head of the brane of the Theosophical society, which she established in London. She has been succeeded in America by Professor Elliott Coues, who is president of the society. Among the early members of the group of which the society was originally composed was Linda Dietz, the actress. She was at that time a favorite with the public, and was playing at the Union Square theatre. She has since retired from the stage, and has disappeared from public view. Then there was Mr. W. Q. Judge, a native of the Emerald Isle, who is now the secretary of the society. He has had charge of Mme. Blavatskyls business affairs for many years. All the branches of the society were represented, twentytwo in number, at the Chicago convention. It appeared from the records that there are now in the United States about 600 enrolled members, and several thousands

secretly affiliated. The most progressive official in China is undoubtedly the governor of Formosa On Chinese New Year's day his "Yamen' in Taipak-fu was illuminated by the electric light, and it is his intention to have the whole city lighted by electricity as soon as it may be possible.- New York World.

A Paper Collar That Cost \$125.

"One's wants are one's needs," has been said, but paper collars at \$125 each are not now regarded as necessities. Still that amount has been paid for one of these almost obsolete articles of male attire, and Maj. D. W. Sanders enjoys the reputation having broken the record by his purchase. It was during the war, and Maj. Sanders, then an officer in the Confederate army, was in Tennessee. He received a month's pay, \$150, in Confeder ate bills, and then discovered that he needed a clean collar. He found a man who had a spare collar and began negotiations, but the happy possessor of the article did not want to part with it. After some trouble, however, he persuaded the owner to sell, but only when \$125 had been offered. It is difficult, however, to estimate what the cost of a clean shirt would have been about that time, even when the quotations of paper collars are given.-Courier-Journal.

Our Duty to Bores.

Just how far it is the duty of a manor a woman either-to let an outsider take his valuable time from business affairs is, in my mind, a question. I think none of us ought to sacrifice a whole morning or an entire afternoon to the po lite duty of being bored to death by people whose woes we cannot help, whose affairs do not interest us, and between us and whom there is not a strong bond of friendship or common interest. And I believe the editor, publisher or other business man whom I had been persistently "talking blind" for any considerable period would be justified in politely, and with his most fascinating manner, calling my attention to the door .- Helen M. Winslow in Boston Globe.

Warm Walls Repel Dust. Heated bodies repel minute particles of dust, the repulsion operating alike in the open air and confined spaces. Assuming the correctness of this view, it follows that if the floor, walls and ceiling of a room be warmer than the contained air, the dust will be repelled from the walls to the air, and the reverse of these conditions of temperature will bring about the opposite result. According to this view, those methods of warming rooms should be adopted which heat the air instead of thu solid objects, thus excluding open fires .-Globe-Democrat.

BISHOP TAYLOR.

HE TALKS ABOUT HIS MISSIONARY WORK IN AFRICA.

He Is Now in New York Attending the Big Methodist Conference-Picture of the Bishop and His Famous Missionary Steamer, the Henry Reed.

The African mission of Bishop William Taylor, who is now in New York attending the big Methodist conference, has been singularly successful. He was appointed a missionary bishop at the last general conference, and is the only man in the Methodist church holding that office. Since the beginning of his work 8,000 natives have embraced Christianity under his ministrations. He has under his supervision some fifty preachers, sixteen of whom are women. Bishop Taylor states that Liberia, with its settled communities of Christian Africans, with its organized government recognized by the nations, and its social regulations, will be used by him as the base and support of his future operations. He has arranged for opening a dozen industrial schools, the chiefs of the different tribes visited having agreed to plant and attend to the first crops of food required by the mission, to furnish building sites and to erect buildings. Bishop Taylor agrees to provide teachers, preachers and all other things necessary to put the mission in a self supporting

"To adequately understand the difficulties which a missionary in Africa has to surmount," he says, "it is merely necessary to state that the languages and dialects of the natives are innumerable. The Bible has been translated into sixty-six different tongues, yet this is but a small proportion of the actual number of languages spoken. It is estimated that there are nearly 600. I can say from experience that it is no play to pick up a language in the study of which all the rules of your own grammar simply help to puzzle you. I was appointed to my work in Africa four years ago, and sailed from New York on Jan. 22, 1885. I took with me fifty-two missionaries. After a short stay in Liverpool I set sail for Africa, and landed at St. Paul de Loamla, on the west coast. where a large mission house had been prepared for me. While staying there many of my workers became ill. One of them died because he would not take quinine, which is the most effectual remedy for African fever. Finally I got the permission of the governor of Angola to establish five mission stations—the first at Loanda, the second at Dondo, the third



BISHOP TAYLOR AND HIS STEAMER. latine and the fifth at Lulaaberg. Dondo is a considerable town, situated about 240 miles from Loanda. It is laid out in long streets, and has sidewalks, lamps and many other improvements."

It is necessary in prosecuting missionary work in the interior of Africa to use the waterways of the continent. Bishop Taylor has a small steamer on the Congo river, in which he makes periodical journeys into the country. It is built in sertions, and can be taken apart and transorted from one stream to another to suit his convenience. His work is confined mostly to that part of Africa known as Congo Free State. According to Stanley's estimate, it embraces over 1,000,006 square miles, and has a population of 27, 000,000. The natives are barbarians, and it is said that some of them hav been guilty of cannibalism. When a king or chief dies they kill ten or twelve persons in a most savage manner, and adorn their houses with the skulls. They believe in fetiches and witchcraft.

When a man dies they believe that some one has bewitched him, and they try to find out who it was, that they may put him to death.

The country along the upper Congo is ravaged by Arabs in pursuit of slaves. In traveling along the upper Congo one may see villages that once contained 5,000 and 6,000 inhabitants desolate and in ruins. The Arabs surrounded the villages and burned them, having either killed the people or carried them into slavery. From the mouth of the Congo for nearly 130 miles the river is navigable by the largest vessels. Then come the falls, or rapids, which extend about 180 miles. The descent is 900 feet. When Bishop Taylor's steamer, the Henry Reed, ascended the river it was taken to pieces at the foot of the falls, and one piece was given to each native to carry. With it was also given a scrap of paper describing his load. At the end of their journey they came to the bishop, saying:

"Master, here is my load; look at the paper; see it is all right. Now give me my pay and I will go home."

To do justice to their honesty it may be stated that not a rivet was lacking. Above the falls a steamer can go 1,200 miles on the main stream, or 8,000 miles on the stream and its branches.

"A man who goes out to the Congo as a missionary must be not less than 25 years old, of sound health, and careful about adapting himself to the exigencies of the weather," said Bishop Taylor to your correspondent. "Total abstinence is an absolute condition of health. A man must learn what not to do. A young man came there and insisted upon walking eighteen miles a day. In a short time he was dead. Above all a man must not become frightened. There were three men who came out from England, and on the voyage the people on board the vessel frightened them, telling them that they would surely die. The men made their last wills and testaments and expected to die. Shortly after land ing they were taken with fever. They gave up all hope. The missionaries tried to arouse them, but it proved useless. They sank down into a mood of despair

and died." The future of the Congo Free State is very promising. Stanley, the explorer, estimates the ivory production alone to amount to \$150,000 annually, but of course ivory cannot be classed as a staple production. The vegetation is luxurious, and as soon as experienced botanists investigate the country many valuable herbs

will undoubtedly be discovered. The temperature of the Congo district is in the dry season, which answers to our winter, about 72 degs. In the hot season the average is 90 degra, and the limit about 96 degs. There is always a fine breeze blowing, so that the weather is never suffocatingly hot. The country is fenced in by mountain chains and threaded with navigable rivers. There are in all over 7,000 miles of waterways in the Congo district.

A citizen who insisted that he could easily live on one meal a day afterward privately explained that he meant outTHE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Most Popular Personage in Great Britain—Her Early Life. The Princess of Wales is the most popular personage in Great Britain. So far as the institution of royalty is concerned it can be truly said of her that her life is

the most valuable in the kingdom. So long as she lives her popularity will be sufficient to keep the cause of royaly well protected from popular innovation. I have tried to obtain from those who know the Princess of Wales well the secret of her great popularity. She is not a brilliant woman, she has never written anything, and in conversation she never impresses any one with the idea of her having any particular originality or striking force of character. Is ordinary society, without the advantage of her position, she would the advantage of her position. She is exmake but little impression. She is ex-cessively ladylike and refined. She has a most marvelous beauty, which chiefly consists in regular features, a fair complexion and a perfectly serene and placid The most remarkable feature of her

good looks is the preservation of her youthful appearance. In the broad glare of daylight she looks today as young if not younger than her eldest daughter. Her figure is also slim and slight as that of a young girl. She dresses with exquisite taste and appears to enjoy general society very much. The secret of her popular charm is said to be this: She has the rare and gracious faculty of impress ing people who come in contact with her in the casual meeting of a general reception or a levee with her genuine cordiality People who have been presented to her and who have simply seen her bow and smile, and perhaps have heard a half dozen words of commonplace greeting, are the ones who are the most wildly enthusiastic over her. Her bearing before the public constitutes her chief charm. Every one is led to believe that she is the most gracious and winning personage in the kingdom. It is this outward suggestion upon the part of the Princess of Wales of brilliant graciousness that has captivated and thoroughly charmed the British public. Those who know her best say that a more intimate acquaintance with her does not bear out the public estimate. She is thoroughly refined, accomplished and self possessed, but is not nteresting in a general conversation.

While I was on the continent last month I heard a number of interesting stories concerning the early life of the Princess of Wales. These stories are not particularly new, and I do not propose to llude to them except to give the exact ncome of her father before he was called to the throne of Denmark. This prince lived in the most obscure poverty for a number of years. He had an income of exactly \$1,200 a year. There were five children to be supported and educated from this beggarly sum. The young ladies of this household learned to cook, to sew and to do all kinds of housework. They were obliged to make their own dresses for many years. No members of any family so obscurely placed have risen to more brilliant positions than this Danish family. The head of the family became the king of Denmark. His oldest son is, of course, the crown prince of that country. Another son is the king of Greece. His three daughters are the Princess of Wales, the Czarina of Russia and the Duchess of Cumberland .- T. C. Crawford in New York World.

Where Panama Hats Are Made. "Why is it they make such wonderful hats at Panama and nowhere else?" asked the reporter.

"On the contrary," replied the hatter, these wonderful hats are not made at Panama and are made somewhere else. No Panama hat was ever made at Panama. They came to be called by that name because Panama merchants first made them known outside of local markets. The best Panama hats are made in Guayaquil. They are woven by native women out of the fiber of the pita palm. This fiber is generally spun or stripped by these skillful artists into slender threads ten and fifteen 'eet long, although it can be stripped into almost any length with care. The braiding or weaving is all done with the fiber seld below the surface of water, which keeps it pliable and preserves the peculiarities of its texture. An ordinary Pan ama hat, made of several pleces of fiber, costs \$5 at first bands in Guayaquil. That seems a trifle high, but it takes a woman three weeks to braid a ! Jof that kind, and it will wear forever. Finer grades require more delicate threads and longer time in making .- New York Evening Sun.

Sympathetic, Yet Cruel. It is strange, by the way, how easily the sympathies of the majority of mankind can be excited in certain directions. while in others they are absolutely irresponsive. People are so hard, so unsym pathetic, with those who are brought into daily contact with them-so full of pity for those of whom they know nothing; so mean, so cruel often, to their own families, their servants and their work people so ready to lavish mischievous charitupon strangers of whom they have heard some tale of woel In one of the last numbers of The Charity Organization Review the story was told of a London business man who turned away two of his clerks because times were so hard and immediately sent £50 to the fund for the unemployed, to whose ranks he had contributed those two. - Atlanta Constitution.

Paying Street Car Fare.

I would not pay a woman's fare in a street car. Why? Because I wouldn't, that's all. And if you insist on an explanation I have nothing to offer except this: that it is an unwritten but inexora ble law of the maids and matrons of this land that every female who rides must open her own sachel, take out her own pocketbook, close her sachel, open her pocketbook, put her nickel in her mouth, open her sachel, close her pocketbook, put pocketbook in sachel, close sachel, and then, taking her nickel from between her gleaming celluloid teeth, give it to the conductor, and thus pay her fare. I don't know where the law came from or how the sex got hold of it, but it's the law all the same, and we live up to it .- "Maud" in Globe Pemocrat.

A Noble Sentiment. Dumley-Brown told me last night, in strictest confidence, Robinson, that everything is all right with the pretty little

widow, and that they are to be married in Robinson-You don't say so! Dumley-Yes; but you mustn't say any-thing about it. When a man confides in me I like to respect confidence .- The

Epoch. Not Altogether Invaluable. A self important official in the patent office was talking grandiloquently to his chief the other day about his importance to the department.

"Why, sir," he said, "what would happen were I to die some night?" "There'd be fifty applications for your place inside of twenty-four hours," replied the chief, and the subordinate with-

drew .- Texas Siftings. Sliced Tongue. A tongue should be sliced as thin as a afer; upon this depends much of its delicate thavor. The middle slices of the tongue are ensidered the best, and should be cut across, and the slices taken from each side, with a portion of fat which is at the root.

BONNIE GIRZIE O' GLENBRAE.

Bursting wear tny modest posey On thy bosom, blest for aye, It would yield its inmost spirit, Bounie Girzie o' Gicabrae!

Wad ye sing my thochts, my dawtie, Yours wad lift food symphony; Wad ye wear my hairt bloom ever, Yours wad fellow blossoms be;

Sweet wi' joy and love enduring.
Sweet wi' joy and love enduring.
Song and bloom wad blend alway,
Livin' melody and fragrance—
Bounie Girzie o' Glenbrae!
—Malcoim Taylor, Jr.

Selling Souvenirs of Sedan.

A camp following "tourist" found himself caught in the railway-station at

Sedan during the engagement. Of course

he could not go out except at the risk of his life. So he amused himself within

the innermost doors of the office. "Look

here," he said to a friend afterward, open-

ing a small bag full of railway tickets,

"I've got some souvenirs of Sedan." They were all marked "Sedan, September

1," and indicated an immense number of

quite impossible journeys, such as that to Metz, as having been made on that day.

While the storm was raging around, he

had stamped all the tickets he could lay

hands on with the date of the battle till

the ink gave out. "These will be curiosi-

ties," said he, adding, "and I've got

money out of the pocket of a dead soldier;

they say it's lucky." He showed some silver of which he had robbed a corpse.—

In California's "Flush" Days.

It was the "flushest" kind of a "flush"

ime. The years 1852 and 1853, especially

the latter, were years of rapid growth as

well as unexampled prosperity. Every-

thing flourished. Fortunes were made in

a day. Some idea of the ease with which

money was gained and the prodigality

with which it was spent may be derived

from the following entries in an old ledger

of a general store of that period: "One

candle, \$3; 1 dozen French sardines, \$35;

2 white shirts, \$40; \$00 pounds of white

flour, \$150; 1 fine tooth comb, \$6; 1 tin

pan, \$9; 1 barrel of mess pork, \$210."

Whisky was 50 cents a drink, and butch-

ers' knives, with which miners picked

gold from the crevices of the rocks, sold

for \$30 each. Adventurers, villains and

scoundrels from every quarter of the

globe flocked here in greater numbers

than ever before. The extravages, the

dissipations, the complete abandonment to self indulgence and sensual gratifica-

tion, the sudden ups and downs of fort-

unes, and all the other evils of such a

state of society were rampant.—San Fran-

Learning Foreign Languages. It is claimed that, generally speaking,

an aptitude for learning foreign languages is indicative of a low degree of intel-lectual power, and results from the con-

tentration of the lower intellectual fac-

ulties upon such mechanical effort with-

out the distracting influence of the higher

Physician's Wife-Are your affairs in

bad shape, John? Physician—Yes, but I hope to pull through. My creditors have

extended my paper to the middle of the

Nubia's Whistling Tree.

In Nubia there are groves of acacia ex-

tending over 100 miles square. "The most

conspicuous species," says Dr. Schwein-

furth, "is the acacia fistula. Its Arabic

name is 'soffar,' meaning flute or pipe. From the larve of insects, which have

worked their way into the inside, their

ivory white shoots are often distorted in

form and swollen out at their base into a

globular, bladder like gall about one inch

in diameter. After the insect has emerged

from a circular hole, this thorn like shoot

becomes a sort of musical instrument,

upon which the wind, as it plays, produces

the regular sound of a flute. On this

account the natives of the Soudan name

the acacia the whistling tree."-The

Talking at the Opera.

having music between the acts at theatres

is responsible for the talking at the opera.

For between the acts everybody, of course.

wants to talk; and since at the theatre

the orchestra merely furnishes a sort of

background or support for the conversa-

tion, people naturally come to look upon

the overtures and interludes and introduc-

tions to the second and third acts of an

opera in a similar light. Even if entr'acte

music in theatres were much better than

it is commonly, this consideration alone

ought to suffice to banish it from the

theatres. It degrades the art and spoils

the public.-Henry T. Finck in the Cos-

Feeding Wild Birds.

the custom is that numerous applicants

are seen each morning waiting the sound

of the bell, like so many patients at a

Cooks for Jewish Children

The London school board has advertised

for a "Jewish cookery instructor." The

reason of this is said to be the large num-

ber of Jewish children in the schools, and

the reputed ability of Jewish cooks to cook

some things, coarse fish, for instance,

with extraordinary success .- New York

The "Pale Faces."

This is the generic designation of the white

race bestowed by our copper-colored brother.

the " noble savage." The Caucasian, though

many shades lighter, is not necessarily pallid.

But when his cuticle has the parchment

colored tint, and his cheeks the hollowness indicative of a want of bodily stamina, he well

indicative of a want of bodily stamina, he well deserves the appellation of "pale face." These facial indications should suggest a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an acknowledged rehabilitator of a failing strength and renewer of bodily substance. It is derived exclusively from botanic sources—is pure and efficient. Its invigorating action is prompt, thorough and speedily felt. Can the like be said of most tonics? Scarcely. Appetite, as well as the ability to satisfy it without subsequent discomfort, is renewed by it, and it effectually tones the liver and bowels. It fortifies the system against malaria and rheumatism, and remedies nervousness and kidney complaints.

The Handsomest Lady in Lancaster

Remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Halsam for the Throat and Lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when others had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit, any druggist will give you a Sam-ple Bottle Free. Large size 50c. and \$1.00.

Rupture core guaranteed by Dr. J. B Mayer, 831 Arch street, Philadelphia. Ease at once,

no operation or delay from business, attested

CAUSTIC SODA.

THREE AND FIVE POUND PANCY HET.

J. C. HOUGHTON & CO., Cheapest Drng Store in the City, Nos. 20 and 22 West King street.

by thousands of cures after others tall,

free, send for circular.

FOR MAKING SOAP.

hospital.—New York Graphic.

An English family has a custom of feed-

To a large extent the stupid custom of

reasoning powers. - Globe Democrat.

cisco Cor. Chicago Times.

watermelon season.

Coronado.

mopolitan.

The Argonaut.

Leeze me, lassie, but I lo'e thee,
And my thochts run like a sang,
As the burn adoon the coorie,
Louping wi sheer for alang.
Gin ye knew their sang by hairt, love,
And would-lift the simple lay,
Oh, how happy wad it mak' me,
Bonnie Gizzie o' Glenbrant

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

'Mang the lave thee only lo'e I,
And my hairt is like a bloom,
As a gowan on the haugh side,
Bursting wi love's pure perfune;
Wad ye wear my modest rosey

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"For a first-class spring medicine my wite and I both think very highly of Hood's Sar-saparilia. 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 wife of stok headachs, from which cured my wife of sick headachs, from which she has suffered a great deal, and relieved me of a dizzy, thed feeling. 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 Sarsapartillathis spring."

J. H. Prance, Supt. Granite Kallway Co., Concord N. H.

Keep the Blood Pure

We believe Hood's Sarsaparilla is the very best medicine to take to keep the blood pure and to expel the germsof scrofula saltrheum, and other poisons which cause so much suffering, and sooser or later undermine the general bealth. By its peculiar curative power, Hood's Sarsaparilla strengthens the system while it eradiates disease.

"Early last spring I was very much run down, had nervous headache, felt interable and all that. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla sind was much benefitted by it. I recommend it to my friends." Mrs. J. M. Taylos, illy fuelld Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Por a good spring medicine we confidently recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. 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 appetite is rostored and sharpened, the digestive organs are toned, and the kidneys and was much benefitted by it. I recommend it out is portioned and sharpened, the digestive organs are toned, and the kidneys and was much benefitted by it. I recommend it out is portioned and sharpened, the digestive organs are toned, and the kidneys and was much benefitted by it. I recommend it out is portioned and sharpened, the digestive organs are toned, and the kidneys and was much benefitted by it. I recommend it out is portioned and sharpened, the digestive organs are toned, and the kidneys and while it is rostored and sharpened, the digestive organs are toned, and the kidneys and while it is rostored and sharpened, the digestive organs are toned, and the kidneys and while it is rostored and sharpened, the digestive organs are toned, and the kidneys and while it is rostored and sharpened, the digestive organs are toned, and the kidneys and while it is rostored and sharpened, the digestive organs are toned, and the kidneys and it was very much run the whole body given strength and vigor. The appendid to so this spring. It is a thoroughly form of the whole benefit of the whole benefit of the whole benefit of the whole benefit of the whole

Those who have never tried Hood's earse-parilla should do so this spring. It is a thor-oughly houset and reliable preparation, purely vegetable, and contains no injurious ingredi-ent whatever. Thousands testify to its peru-liar curative power.

Purifies the Blood

"I had erystpelas in the worst form, being nearly covered with blisters. My husband heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla and insisted on my taking it, though I had little fatth. I had taken but a few does, when I began to test better, and in a week I was sure it was doing me good. I continued to take it according to directions and when the first bettle was gone I was entirely well. I have not been troubled

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA FOR SALE AT HE B. COCHRAN'S DRUG STORE, Nos. 187 and 189 North Queen St., Lancaster, Pa

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POWDER. It imparts a brilliant transparency to the skin. Removes all pimples, freckles and dis-colorations, and makes the skin delicately soit and beautiful, it contains no lime, white, lead or arsenic. In three shades, pink or flesh, white and brunette.

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ing wild birds regularly after breakfast. Opening the dining room window, they ring a bell, and immediately all kinds of ROCHESTER LAMP. birds, and sometimes even squirrels, come Sixty Candle-Light; Beats them all to the feeding place. A curious result of

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METAL MOULDING & RUBBER CURRIOR WEATHER STRIP

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NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS AND OFFICE TO TRENPASSERS AND
OFFICE—AN IS SOUTH Queenstreet, and So,
Iden to trespass on any of the lands of the
Cornwall and Speedwell estates in Lebanou or
Innesser counties, whether inclosed or uninclosed, either for the purpose of shooting or
Santag, as the law will be rigidity enforced
against all trespassing on said lands of the undesigned after this notice.

WM. COLEMAN FERSMAN.
R. PERCY ALDEN.
BDW. C. FREEMAN.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

READING & COLUMBIA BAILROAD AND BRANCHES, AND LEBANDS AND LANGASTER JOINT LINE R. E. ON AND APTER SUNDAY, NOV. 26,

For Columbia and Lancaster at 7:20 a m, i m and 6:10 p m. For Quarryville at 7:20, 11:50 a m, and 8:10 p m. For Chickles at 7:20, 11:50 a m, and 6:10 p m. TRAINS LEAVE COLUMBIA. For Reading at 7:30 a m, 12:30 and 3:40 p m. For Lebanon at 12:30 and 3:40 p m. TRAINS LEAVE QUARBYVILLE. For Lancaster at 6:40 a m, and 2:50 and 6:36

For Reading at 6:40 a m and 2:50 p m. For Lebanon at 2:50 and 6:25 p m. LEAVE KING STURET (ancaster) For Reading at 7:30 a m, 12:35 and 3:40 p m. For Lebanon at 7:00 a m, 12:35 and 7:15 p m. For Quarryville at 9:31 a m, 3:05 and 8:20 p m. LEAVE PRINCE STREET (Lance For Reading at 7:40 a m, 12:43 and 3:50 p m. For Lebanon at 7:07 a m, 12:43 and 7:25 p m. For Quarryville at 9:27 a m, 13:43 and 8:09 p m. That is a manual field of the for Lancaster at 7:12 a m, 13:30 and 7:30 p m. For Lancaster at 7:12 a m and 12:30 p m.

SUNDAY TRAINS. TRAINS LEAVE READING For Lancaster at 7:20 a m and For Quarryvi'le at 4:00 p m. TRAINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLS TRAINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLS

m TRAINS LEAVE KING ST. (Lancas'er.) For Reading and Lebanon at 8:00 am and 3:50 For Quarryville at 5:50 p m.
TRAINS LEAVE PRINCE ST. (Lancaster.)
For Reading and Lebanon at 8:13 a m and

For Reading and
4:04 p m.
For Quarryville at 5:43 p m.
For Quarryville at 5:45 p m.
For Quarryville at 3:45 p m.
For Quarryville at 3:45 p m.
For connection at Columbia, Marietta Jucc tion, Lancaster Junction, Manheim, Heading and Lebanon, see time tables at all stations.
A. M. Wilson Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SCHEDULE.-In effect from June 15. Arains LEAVE LARCASTER and leave and sr-

WASTWAKE. Philadelphia
11:25 p. m.
4:30 a. p.
4:30 a. p.
1:30 a. p.
via Columbia
11:50 a. m.
via Columbia
11:50 p. m.
6:40 p. m.
1:50 p. m. Fast Line;
Frederick Accom.
Lancaster Accom.
Harrisburg Accom.
Harrisburg Accom.
Harrisburg Express
Western Express; 2.00 p. m. 210 p. m. 250 p. m. 250 p. m. 740 p. m. 740 p. m. 750 p. m. 1140 a. m. Arrive Philis. 445 a. m. 255 a. u.

Fast Mand.
Paris Express....
Fast Line
Harrisburg Express measter Accord to Columbia Accom...
Seashore Express...
Philadelphia Accom
Sunday Maii...
Day Express;
Harrisburg Accom

The Lancaster Accommodation leaves Hardsturg at \$10 p. m. and arrives at Lancas er

TRUNKS.

at 9-20 D. H.

The Marietta Accommodation scaves Columbia at 650 a. m. and reaches Marietta at 650, Also scaves Columbia at 11:65 a m and 7:45 p. m. reaching Marietta at 12:05 are 150. 1850 p. m. and arrives at the relational at 12:05 p. m. and arrives at the relational at 12:05 p. m. and arrives at the relational at 12:05 p. m. and arrives at the relational at 12:05 p. m. and arrives at the relation at 12:05 p. m. and arrives at 12:05 p. m. The Frederick Accommodation, west, connecting at Lancaster with Fast Line west. Fig. Frederick Accommodation, west, con-necting at Lancaster with Fast Line, west, at 215 n.m., will run through to Frederick. The Frederick Accommodation, case, seaves colorable at 12ds and reaches Lancaster at 12ds

A. m. Hanover Accommodation, East, leaves Col-umbia at 4:10 p. m. Arrives at Lancaster at 4.30 p. m., connecting with Day Express. Hanover Accommodation, west, connecting umbia at 4:10 p. m. Arrives at Lancaster at 4.50 p. m., connecting with Day Express.

Banover Accommodation, west, connecting at Lancaster with Niagara Express at 2:00 a.

m., will run through to Hanover, daily, exceptureday.

Surday.

Fast Line, west, on Sunday, when dagged, will stop at Downingtown, Coatesville' Parkesburg, Mt. Joy, Eitzabethiown and Middletow: if the only trains which run daily, On Sunday the Mail train west runs by way of Columbia.

J. B. WOOD, General Passenger Agent' OHAS, K. PUGH General Manager.

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