REGULATORS OF MORALS IN THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES.

raphy of the Country-Wills and Caps—The First Object Accomplished— No Colored People in Crawford County.

The "White Caps" of Southeastern Inagainst whom another outrage was led a few days ago, are the natural of savaral causes: the formation of result of several causes: the formation of the country, the drift of "poor whites" from the mountainous regions of cer-



tain other states, the animosities created by the war and the rapid development of the country, which has driven the poor and ignorant classes back into the hills and ravines. The state may be divided, topographically, into three sections. The northern third is for the most part monotonously level; the middle section is a high and gently rolling table land, of wonderful fertility, settled originally by the best people of the middle and border states, and now occupied by a class unsurpassed in the world for general intelligence and moral vigor. Farther south the table land breaks down rapidly to the deep depression in which the Ohio flows, and as the southern border of the glacial drift is nearly along the parallel of Vincennes, the southern counties present a sudden change of formation. Unpolished rocks project sharply from rugged hits and wild hellows wind tortuously between "knobs" or cut the high level into narrow strips of table land. For these reasons that section presents the two extremes of American society. A large section of good country occupied by a first class popula-

tion presents the two extremes of American society. A large section of good country, occupied by a first elass population, is often in the same township with a "flat creek" or "dry run" neighborhood of log cabins and illicit stills, rocks, fist fights and ignorance.

The wonderful progress of the state after 1850 sharpened this contrast and created a natural antagonism between these classes. The divisions of the war period heightened it, and for a few years after the war there was a great deal of crime. The wild hollows were from the first settlement naturally infested by reckless and blood stained men. At length, in 1869, the better class of citizens, despairing of the law, organized in a spirit in 1869, the better class of citizens, despairing of the law, organized in a spirit of wild justice, and hanged, whipped and banished till the moral atmosphere was greatly purified. In one town and near vicinity eleven men were hanged in a few weeks. It has since been a model town. Then happened that which always does happen when the law is set aside. One class wanted to go farther and the other wanted to stop. So the secret organization degenerated into a mere mob, and was made the instrument of private vengeance. The whole history of popular movements toward violence abounds in such lessons. The men who organize the revolution are nearly always hurled from revolution are nearly always hurled from

power before it runs its course.

In 1879, '80 and '81 the "vigilantes"
were reorganized for a special emergency. were reorganized for a special emergency, as the new railroads were bringing in a new class of criminals. Two or three men were hanged, several whipped and many more "warned out." There was a lull for a few years, and then the "White Cape" took up the work of purifying society. With outright criminals they have little With oatright criminals they have little concern, as the law is now sufficient for that; their mission is to attend to morals and industry. Men who neglect or abuse their families, young fellows who insult women, "loafers" who "live on their families" as the phrase is, notoriously loose women and their male friends—these are the objects of the "Whits Caps" attention. The town of English, in Crawford tion. The town of English, in Crawford county, was the "storm center" of one of the latest moral hurricanes. About mid-night a large force appeared in the streets, the men with blackened faces and tall the men with blackened faces and tall white caps, like the old "dunes cap," but no other uniform. Each carried a revolver and a little tough switch of hickory or water beech, or other good timber for the purpose. And this force, acting under the orders of a captain, in two visits whipped five men and one woman.

Mrs. Sarah Wilson, a widow with four hildren and the caping to the captain of a rever little cabin.

children, occupant of a poor little cabin, got twenty-five lashes for the unpardonable (in a woman) sin. James Sellers, a widower with four children, received 120 widower with four children, received 120 lashes for "noterious association" with the widow and neglecting his children. Robert Bloomfield got 130 lashes, laid on hard, for "noterious association," and then the guardians of virtue rested for the night. On another evening they visited the cabin of a widow Jones and took her three boys, John, Steve and Buck, to the woods, where two gave them fifty lashes each and warned them to go to work "and stop sponging on their poor issues each and warned them to go to work "and step sponging on their poor old mother." The medicine operated like a charm. The three boys are reported to be working like good fellows and treat-ing their mother with a politeness that gladdens her old heart.



The latest reported outrage was the whipping of W. H. Toney at English. Jackson Goodman got a warning and the editor of The English News was notified that 250 lashes will be presented to any person who buys or sells votes next November.

These are but sample cases. Only trice have they acted as if they meant

twice have they acted as if they meant to hang; but in both cases the accused escaped. Another man who expected a visit from the regulators slept out in the woods for four months. When they simply want to warn a man they leave a bunch of switches at his door, with one of their white caps; and if he is wise, he takes the hint and reforms or

emigrates. Only one "White Cap" has been shot, and he was very badly wounded, but the public do not know who wounded, but the public do not know who he was or whether he was killed, as no one in the immediate neighborhood is missing. Altogether they have whipped and banished some fifty persons in the one county, including one woman, who was whipped for abusing her mother-in-

Crawford county, from east to west, covers the entire change of rock forma-tion from Devonian to the "coal measures," while from north to south it ex-tends from the highest table land to the Ohio river level; thus it has more abrupt cliffs, deep hollows and steep, unpolish bills than any other county in the state, and abounds in "cliff shelves" and caves, of which the wonderful "Wy-andotte" is known to scientists all over the world. It is also celebrated as the only county in the central west-probably the only county in the United States— that does not contain a single colored perthat does not contain a single colored person. It is thus the antipodes of Beaufort county, S. C., which contains fourteen negroes to one white. Long before the war, says an old citizen, "Crawford sort o' made up her mind she didn't want no niggers, and you bet she didn't get cany, nuther." For many years there was one in the county, but he died. Leavenworth, the county seat, is a nice

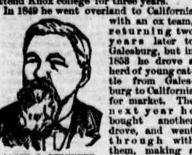
cally piace of perhaps 1,000 people, on the Onio and fourteen miles from the rail-road, with an average of seven hills to the mile. The people generally approve of the "White Caps."

ALSON JENNES STREETER.

Reminsties by the Laber Party.

The convention of delegates from the Union Labor party for the nomination of president and vice president of the United States will be held at Cincinnati on the 18th of May. One of the candidates whose name will come before the convention is that of Alson Jennes Streeter. Mr. Streeter was born in Rensselser county, N. Y., in 1823, though the family came from Massachusetts. Young Streeter began life on his father's farm in Allegany county, to which the elder Streeter removed when the boy was 4 years old. The father died in 1830, and the son was obliged to make his own way. Hearing of Knox college, then just opened at Galesburg. Ills., where there was a labor department enabling young men to "work out" an education, he concluded to go there. Upon his arrival he found the working department was not in running order. He knew how to make shingles, so he bought trees and cut them down and into blocks on Saturdays, and had them hauled to town. In this way he carned means to attend Knox college for three years.

In 1849 he went overland to California with an ox team,



returning two Galesburg, but herd of young cattle from Gales-burg to California for market. The next year he bought another drove, and went through with

ALSON J. STREETER. profit on both trips. Mr. Streeter bought land near New Windsor, Mercer county, Ills. He stocked a farm, and has been raising stock ever since. He is now a large land owner, a model farmer and a successful stock raiser. Mr. Streeter was, while in col-lege, a ready speaker, but the duties of a stock grower are not such as to decele lege, a ready speaker, but the duties of a stock grower are not such as to develop this talent. During the war for the Union he was a war Democrat. In 1873 he was elected to the state legislature, serving on the committee on education and agriculture, and taking an active part in railroad legislation, "to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination." It was the time of the Granger movement, and Mr. Streeter joined the Grangers.

In 1873 Mr. Streeter severed all his old political affiliations, and became interested in the forming of the Labor party. The Greenback movement followed the Grangers' movement, and in 1878 he was candidate for congress on that ticket.

DR. R. S. STORRS.

A Minister Appointed Member of a Park

Rev. R. S. Storrs, who was appointed to fill a vacancy in the Brooklyn Board of to fill a vacancy in the Brooklyn Board of Park commissioners, is one of the leading ministers in the Congregational church, though now he is one of the oldest. He is a large, florid, handsome man, with a very musical voice, which adds greatly to the charm of his delivery in the pulpit or on the rostrum. His church is the Church of the Pilgrims. Here he preaches every Sunday to an intelligent and refined congregation, whom he holds by his scholarship, his experience and his earnestness. He has a great advantage over

most of the cloth in being able to in being able to speak extempora-neously, and thus from the heart. At the time of the celebrated Beecher trial, Dr. Storrs, who had been an intimate been an intimate friend of Mr.

Beecher, was un-derstood to lean DR. R. s. STORES.

those friends of Mr. Beecher who contin ued steadfast in his support. Both were Congregationalists. both eminent men; indeed, while Mr. Beecher lived they were Congregationalists. both eminent men; indeed, while Mr. Beecher lived they were the two most prominent Congregational clergymen. Both were members of the Congregational society. As soon as the charges against Mr. Beecher were formulated Dr. Storrs left that association and started another, which was disbanded only a few months ago. Dr. Storrs never appeared upon any public platform, either for church or other purposes, with Mr. Beecher after the Tilton charges were made public. After Mr. Beecher's death, however, he spoke very kindly from his pulpit of the dead preacher.

Dr. Storrs has at times appeared upon the lecture field, and has been one of the most prominent of the old school lecturers who held possession of the lecture field before it was given over to sensationalists. He has published both some of his sermons and his lectures. At the opening of the Brooklyn bridge Dr. Storrs was the orator of the day.

MYSTERY. Mystery! mystery! All is a mystery, and valley, woodland and stre Mountain and valley, woodland and st Man's troubled history, Man's mortal destiny Are but a phase of the soul's troubles

Mystery! mystery! All is a mystery! Heart throbs of anguish and joy's gentle dew, Fall from a fountain Beyond the great mountain, umits forever are lost in the blue.

Mystery! mystery! The sigh of the night winds, the song of the waves;
The visous that borrow
Their brightness from sorrow,
The tales which flowers tell us, the voices of

Mystery! mystery!
All is a mystery!
Ab, there is nothing we wholly see through!
We are all weary,
The night's long and dreary—
Without hope of morning O what would we do?
—Alexander McLachian.

Power of the Human Eve. They were at the Central park menag-

"Do you know, Miss Maude," he said, that the human eye, when fixed upon the eye of a brute, has a marvelous effect?" "Does it?" she asked. "Yes; now watch me paralyze that

tiger." Long and fixedly he gazed at the monarch of the jungle, when suddenly the frightened animal threw back its head and yawned, then licked its paws enjoyably, and languidly closing its eyes, dreamed of farther India and chasing

British noblemen over elephants' backs.
"Marvelous!" exclaimed Miss Maude.— New York Sun.

A Parloan Echo. Pittsburg Wooer (ardently) - Bright angel of my life! You will be mine? Sweet girl; star of my ex-

Allegheny Maiden (dreamfly)-Eggsyes, two eggs, one cup of flour, half a peck of salt, a pound of cayenne pepper, three pints of baking powder—(suddenly) Ohl pardon me, Edward, I quite forgot ou. What were you saying?
An hour later Edward's body is fished out of Davis Island Dam .- Pittsburg

Nearing His Destination.

Passenger-Conductor, how far are we from Kansas City?
Conductor—We're there now, sir; just
passed Eight Hundred and Fiftieth street.
Passenger—How soon will we get to
the station?
Conductor—It's about an hour's ride

Conductor—It's about an hour's ride.— New York Sun.

"CREASING" A MUSTANG.

SKILL DISPLAYED BY TEXAS MARKS-

MEN IN CAPTURING WILD HORSES. to Cattle Balsers—Catching an Untamed Mustang with a Riffe Ball—freclaim-

J. T. Hill, who for many years has been engaged in cattle raising in Texas and the Indian territory, remarked to a reporter the other day: "In the early days of the cattle business in Texas, from 1857 to 1860, the ranges were overrun by bands of wild horses. These animals were a great nuisance, as they would get mixed with our loose horses and run them off when any one approached. As a rule they were a rough, ill shaped set of beasts, and almost untamable, so that few attempts were ever made to catch them, it being considered best to shoot them on sight and thus get rid of a disturbing influence in our horse herds. Sometimes, however, a really fine animal would be seen and the ranchmen would try hard to secure it. really line animal would be seen and the ranchmen would try hard to secure it. But the ordinary mode of capture, lasso-ing, could seldom be used against wild horses, and these beasts were very shy, and even a poor horse, carrying no weight could outstrip a very fine animal with a man on his back. I have chased wild horses 100 times and have become thorsughly convinced of the truth of the English racing saying that the weight of a stable key will win or lose a race.

NOVEL METHOD OF CAPTURE. "In this extramity the Texans used to resort to a means of capturing the horses which is, I believe, exclusively American It was discovered, I do not know how, It was discovered, I do not know how, that a blow upon a particular sinew in a horse's neck, located just above where the spine joins the skull, would paralyze the animal temporarily without doing it any permanent injury. In those days the Texans were nearly without exception fine shots, and at short range could send a rifle ball with phenomenal accuracy. The horses could not be approached except on foot, and it was impossible to catch them on horseback. But, not to be overcome by any such difficulties, the cowboys discovered a way to capture them. Taking his rifle, a hunter would crawl through the thick chaparral until within fifty or sixty yards of the horse be desired to secure. Then, taking careful aim, he would endeavor to send a bullet through the top of the neck so as to strike aim, he would endeavor to send a bullet through the top of the neck so as to strike the sinew. When this was properly done the horse would fall as if struck by light-ning and remain insensible for ten or fif-teen minutes, recovering completely in a hour or two, with no worse injury than a alight wound in the back of the neck that soon healed. Of course many bullets went but a good shot would secure about one horse in three that he attempted to 'crease,' as this mode of capture was called.

"The large calibre rifles commonly in use were not adapted to this peculiar mode of hunting, as if they touched the sinew they were sure to break it, and the wounds the 44 or 52 calibre balls inflicted were too severe. The weapon universally employed in creasing mustangs was the old Hawkins rifle, which carried a bullet not much larger than a pea, had a set trigger and required but a small charge of trigger and required but a small charge of powder. These weapons were wonderfully accurate up to 100 yards, but inflicted a trifling wound, and the bullet was likely to take a course through soft flesh around any hard object, instead of tearing through it, as a larger ball propelled by a heavier charge of powder would do. Hundreds of mustangs, always the best animals in the herd, used to be greased every year, and this practo be creased every year, and this prac-tice was kept up until the herds had entirely disappeared.

NOT OF MUCH USEL very tough and fleet animals, but fow were of any practical use. Nearly all were stallions, as a wild mare that was good for anything was seldom seen, and the captured horses were nearly, without exception, irreclaimably victous, even when judged from the Texas standpoint. Even when broken to the saddle they could only be ridden by the very best horsemen, and were always on the lookout to do their riders an injury. Strange to say, they seldom tried to kick, but a man had to be continually on the lookout for their fore feet and teeth. They only used their hind feet when a man was about to mount, but nearly every one of them had a trick of kicking forward as soon as the rider put his foot in the stirrup, and unless he was wary he would re-

ceive a terrible blow on the leg.
"I used to own a horse that, I believe, could scratch himself between the ears with his hind foot, his hind leg being ap-parently made of India rubber. The in-stant he felt a foot in the stirrup his hind hoof would come forward with the speed of lighting, in the attempt to inflict a most vicious kick. I gave up mounting him in the usual way, and always used to vault into the saddle without touching the stirrups, a feat easily enough per-formed in my younger days, although I would have some difficulty in doing it now. I used to like to ride wild horses, but after one or two narrow escapes from their deadly fore feet, which they would use if a man carelessly stood in front of them, I gave it up and stuck to the tame stock."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Miss Alcott's Fascinating Manuscript. Three years later Mr. Alcott received from his daughter the manuscript of a book which Louisa had written according to the inspiration which was always her best, I. e., that which came from actual observation, and what may be called the idealization of facts. Miss Alcott said once that she wrote the book "to prove she could not write it;" in other words, having been asked by Roberts Bros. to prepare "a good girls story," she declared she could not do it, caring so much more for "boys" than she did for girls; but, if she attempted it, it must be about her own sisters and herself.

Accordingly, a book was written on this charming principle. On its receipt one of the firm took the manuscript home, and, without mentioning the author, handed it to his daughter, a girl of about 12 years, to read. Intrenching himself behind a newspaper, I was told he watched the effect of the story upon this unconscious critic. Page after page was turned, and every variety of expression showed itself on the young face bending above the book. What would she have said, I wonder, had she known her proud distinction—the first child in America who read "lattle Women!" But such was the case. Finding it impossible to induce her to leave this fascinating manuscript, the publisher wisely decided that a book which could, in manuscript, so captivate one girl, would, in print, reach the hearts of many, and accordingly this first little bark freighted with success and fame was launched.—Lucy C. Lillie in The Cosmo-

politan. Novels for Commercial Travelers, "The traveling man is a good friend of the novel writer," said a newsdealer, "and the novelist is a good friend of the traveling man. A commercial tourist has a good deal of idle time on his hands while on the cars, waiting for trains or sitting around hotel offices. Nine traveling men out of ten read novels. Some of them tell me they read as many sadiffy or seventy-

five novels a year. The novel is their so-hee, their companion, their best friend. You know it is not now the thing for a traveling man to be a rake as he used to be. The sports have been driven to the wall. The fast young men have given way to the sober and steady ones. But the traveler must have some employment for his idle time, and instead of drinking and gambling and playing billiards he takes to the novel. The novel has been a good friend of his, and has helped to lift him up and make a better man of him; good friend of his, and has helped to lift him up and make a better man of him; and at the same time he has helped the novel. The commercial travelers of this country do not buy less than a million novels a year. If I was going to print a novel I should want to win their favor. They talk about books they like to other traveling men, to customers and to pas-sengers whom they meet on the cars. They rapidly spread the reputation of a novel and materially assist in giving it a large sale."—Chicago Tribune.

AMUSEMENTS IN PARIS.

The "Ham" and "Gingerbread" Fairs. General Noise, Bustle and Din. French people have very strange manias, and one of the most peculiar is to offer themselves at stated periods amusements in which there is nothing really amusing. We are now treated to the "Ham fair," and in a day or two this must give place to the "Gingerbread fair," not less dear to good Parisians. The booths on the Boulevard Richard Lenoir, to the number Boulevard Richard Lenotr, to the number of 360, are filled with sausages, hams and lard. But since the opening of the fair the rain has poured in torrents and the venders cross their arms and disconso-lately wait for customers. Every year, just before Easter, all Paris feels the necessity of eating pork in some form, oth crwise there would be no "Ham fair."

The "Gingerbread fair" that begins tu-mediately after Lent and continues six weeks, is the most important of Parisian fairs; it is held in the Avenue de Vinfairs; it is held in the Avenue de Vincennes, at the Barriere du Trone, half a mile beyond the site of the Bastile. The road is not an agreeable one, and to many it is known only because of Pere la Chaise. There are days reserved for the fashionable world, and then in the Boulevard Voltaire may be seen private carriages threading their way among carts and cabs until the fair is reached. Gingerbread is very cheap; we can buy M. Carnot for two sous, and Gen. Boulanger in full uniform, with fine beard made of anise seed, is sold for the same price. The dust always for the same price. The dust always gives quite a relish to these delicacies, and as we whisk it off it flies away only to return with re-enforcements. But the people regale themselves, notwithstand-ing, and the urchins, besmearing their faces and smacking their lips, constantly

repeat: "Comme c'est bon!"

In the center of the fair are numero stalls of charlatans, swings, merry go rounds, circuses, riding schools with wooden horses, balls, to which dancers are admitted for five sous—in short, a thousand tents that cover noise, bustle and general din. The theatres have a most attractive form—an Oriental palace and a portico with Doric columns. The subjects of the plays are usually taken from fairy tales. We admire the device of the wrestlers, "Academie d'Armes; on peut lutter avec eux, mais les toucher impossible!"— a striking union of words! In front of the wrestlers' tent there is always a great crowd. The master of ceremonies has an crowd. The master of ceremonies has an immense speaking trumped, and continually shouts: "Will you wrestle? There is a glove." The professionals becken the amateurs into the ring, and together they roll in the sand. The triumphant professional exclaims: "There you are! Rise if you wish." But the crowd often insists that all has not been fair, and the strugglo recommences. If the amateur be victori-ous the professional is angry, and so it

As night approaches the dancing halls are brilliant with electric lights, the group of visitors become more talkative, gayer, in fact, forgetful that if they have not come in carriages there is scarcely a possibility of return to Paris unless on foot. There are no cab stands, omnibuses; the horse cars accommodate comparatively few, and the Seine boats are always full. But the crowd crushes, jostles and hurries one down the Boule vard Voltaire, Place de la Republique, the Grand Boulevards and Champs Elysees until home is reached.—Baroness Althea Salvador in New York World.

Tricks in the Wine Trade.

Two Parisians named Berard and Four cade have just been sentenced to six and twelve months' imprisonment, respect ively, for having practiced a series of very ingenious frauds on keepers of public houses in the metropolis. They were in the habit of visiting the landlords and offering them barrels of excellent wine at greatly reduced prices. The liquor which they gave the publicans to taste was superb, and the bargain was generally concluded on the spot. A few days after-ward the unlucky dealer found that the wine which he had bought was detestable. Since their conviction the men have made a full confession. Berard used to keep a small bottle of good wine up his sleeve, and when he made a pretense of filling the glass from the barrel he was in reality giving his customer the contents of this bottle to taste. The trick was carried out with considerable address, and was never detected by his dupes.

Another "dodge," to quote his own ex-pression, was to pour into a barrel of 200 litres forty litres of first-class wine. The remainder of the barrel was then filled up with water, slowly inserted by means of a pipe. The wine remained at the top; the barrel was pierced high up, and the buyer was again persuaded to taste the liquor to show there was no deception. Delighted with his bargain he put down the money then and there, only to discover after a brief lapse of time that he had been cheated outrageously.—Cor. London Telegraph.

Moral Influence of Climate. Modern French scientists are nothing if not methodical, and have repeatedly called attention to the curious regularity in the geographical distribution of certain vices and virtues: intemperance, for instance, north of the forty-eighth parallel; sexual aberrations south of the forty-fifth; financial extravagance in large seaport towns; thrift in pastoral highland regions. It is, indeed, a remarkable circumstance that in the home of the best wine grapes, in Greece and southern Spain, drunkenness is far less prevalent than in Scotland, or in Russian Poland, where Bacchus can tempt his votaries only with nauseous

The idea that a low temperature begets an instinctive craving for alcoholic tonics seems disproved by the testotalism of the Patagonian savages, who horsewhip every Spanish stimulant monger without beneff. of clergy. The Lesghian mountaineers, too, observe the interdict of the Koran in the key summit regions of the Cau-casus; but there is no doubt that the bracing influence of a cold climate affords a certain degree of immunity from the delibitating effect of the alcohol vice, and that a Scandinavian peasant can for years survive the effects of a daily dose of alcohol that would kill an Egyptian fellan in a single month.—Felix L. Oswald, M.D., in Popular Science Monthly.

The practice of softening food for children is decried by dentists. "It is at the bottom of many a set of bad grinders, one scientist declares.

James Parton is living in a quiet part of the picturesque old town of Newburyport. A writer in The Boston Post tells the story of how Parton, who was born in England sixty-six years ago, came to be the popular biographer of many eminent Americans: "One day, while he was employed on The New York Home Journal, he dined at a restaurant with Mason Brothers, publishers, and the talk turned upon books. Parton happened to say, 'What an interesting story could be made out of the life of Horace Greeley if a person could only get at the facts!' One of the publishers said, 'Why don't you do it?' The young man replied that it would require and expensive journey and a year of labor, and that he could not afford it. A few days later the firm agreed to advance the meney requisite, and the book was thus assured. Parton went from house to house in New Hampshire and Vermont, making inquiries. Thirty thousand copies of the work were sold, which yielded the author \$2,000 above the cost of production. \$2,000 above the cost of production.
'Upon that most insufficient capital,' the author saids'I had the temerity to set up in business as a book maker.' "—The Ar-

Outside a tailor's store on Canal street, Outside a tailor's store on Canal street, east of Broadway, stood a row of dummies used for displaying samples of the tailor's wares, all very lifelike, but rather wooden. Four p. m. A small crowd of little girls, going home from school, probably, pass the store. They have seen the dummies scores of times before very likely, but now, for the first time, s'spirit of fun and missible seless one, and she of fun and mischief seizes one, and she begins to pat one of the painted wooden begins to pat one of the painted wooden faces in an affectedly loving manner, asking him; "Won't you take me to the theatre to-night, ducky?" and other such questions. The other girls are not slow to catch the humor, and soon each dummy has a "mash," and the whole are surrounded by a crowd of laughing, joking whilese and many taxarra by aton to a second control of the control of rounded by a crowd of laughing, joking children, and many passers by stop to see how far the fun will go. The appearance of the tailor at the door, with a "Now, den, you kirls, of you don'd go avay putty gvick I'll put de copper on to you," disperses the crowd and puts an end to the joke.—New York Press. A Picture of Von Moltke.

flumor of Little School Girls.

Von Moltke's face looks as though the natural skin had been replaced by a stretch of ancient and yellowish parch-ment. The lines are innumerable and they radiate regularly from the corners of his mouth when he smiles as ripples from a stone that is dropped through the sur-face of a placid pool. The smiles of the grizzled and wrinkled old field marshal are frequent enough, too, when he is abroad. The small army of little children who are taken to the war office every dren who are taken to the war office every day by the nurses to see the old com-mander stump about as though a man had just about reached his prime when well along in his 60th year, wave their hands delightedly at Count Von Moltke. None of them has a more genial, winning and childlike smile than the head of the greatest army in the world. Military critics assert that not one of the critics assert that not one of the count less and masterly documents on army af-fairs that Von Moltke has given to the world during his long life compares in force, clearness, cogency and power with his report of the present year,—Blakely Hall's Letter.

She Couldn't Evade Him. A sheriff was searching a house, where it was supposed that a thief had concealed a valuable harness. As he peered into a dark closet the wife of the thief remarked: "That closet, sir, contains absolutely nothing except my own wearing ap-

"Then, what's this?" exclaimed the sheriff, clutching at the stolen property. "My wife don't wear any such tremendous lookin' riggin' as this."—Detroit Free

A Bed in Germany. No foreigner has as yet solved the mys-tery of the German bed. The question which most often turns up is whether to sleep on the top of the mattress and suf-fer an equal area of cold, or to get par-tially under the mattress and to remain cold for the night in sections. A tail man and a German bed form about as incongruous and wretched a combination as the world of art, fiction, or mechanics can show.—Berlin Letter.

ADVICE? of Bunson's Plasma has tempted unscrupulous manufacturers to offer many worthless substitutions and imitations of that valuable remedy, hence we would advise those who wish to secure prompt relief from Coughs, colds, Hoarseness, Fleuriey, Chest Pains, Sciatica, Rhounatism, Lambogs and Backache, to carefully avoid worthless plasters by always asking for illusors and et no persuasion by the dealer induce you to accept any other plaster. (3) Delicate Touch. "Do you know," asked the snake editor. that color can be detected by the touch? "No," replied the horse editor. "Have you learned the scheme?"

"Not all of it, but I have learned a little."

"Yes, I can tell when I feel blue."-Pittsburg Telegram.

In a Scaled Envelope. At a Philadelphia luncheon each guest was handed on a plate a rather thick en-velope like a long letter, addressed to herself. Breaking the seal carefully, she found a tiny tray inside holding a thick silce of delicious ice cream in various colors.—Chicago Herald.

A Test of Color. When I go shopping, if I've any doubt as to whether a color is fast, I just ask for a pattern and slip it into my mouth and chaw it once in a while, and if the colors haint run by the time I'm ready to leave the store, I'm certain they're fast,-

Youth's Companion.

A Lost Opportunity. A St. Louis man says that he once had a chance to buy the patent for the Nich-olson pavement for \$1,000. A year after he declined the offer the holder of the patent collected \$100,000 in royalties from the city of St. Louis.-Chicago Herald.

Dignify Your Crase. It's a good thing if you have any particular craze to dignify it by attending to it seriously. A man may be very far wrong in his opinion; if he will assert it with sufficient emphasis he will make many people believe there is something in it.— San Francisco Chronicle.

Education in Japan. The people of Japan are greatly interested in the education and elevation of women. In 1887 there were 128 new schools and societies for girls and wome established in that country. These are in addition to the public schools, which have long existed.—Public Opinion.

Dr. Honocque, of Paris, has invented a new spectroscope for investigating the changes in the blood. It is expected to prove of importance in studying nutrition Imitating Paris Millinery. When, copied in vile stuffs and unartistic colors by clumsy fingers, the crea-

tions of Parisian milliners reappear all over the world, they are often eccentric enough, I admit—another form of French as she is "traduced"—and it is no wonder that reverend doctors are found to frown on them; they shock more than the French themselves.—Max O'Rell in The Cosmopolitan.

A Lucky Find. Customer-Waiter, I find a hair in the

Waiter—Yes, sah? I 'specs it belongs to Vanderbilt's \$19,000 chef. Customer—Is that sol Bring me a bit of paper, it's worth preserving.—The

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