A PRESBYTERIAN ERA.

THE HUNDREDTH MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN AMERICA.

- Prominent Ministers - Emi-Laymen-The First Church on Long

The Presbyterians of the United States making thorough preparations for a teamlel, to begin on the 17th of May at, at Philadelphia, the first general combly having convened in 1789. The



THE CHURCH AT JAMAICA. regramme includes not only all the gen-ral interests of the church, but an inquiry nto and presentation of the most interest-ng points in the history of the denomina-tion, the systematizing of methods of evan-clization, and, most important of all, erhaps, measures for a complete reunion f the Presbyterians north and south. of the Presbyterians north and south.

Representatives from both general assembles will attend, concurrent meetings will

be held in the Academy of Music and in

Horticultural hall, and prominent ministers and public men from both sections
will address these meetings.

In the Academy of Music the moderator

of the southern general assembly will preside the first day, Justico William ong, of the supreme court, on the ond day, and on subsequent days Gov-or Alfred M. Bales, of North Carolina, and others; and this meeting will be addressed by Senator Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana; Hon. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia; Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, and other eminent divines, lawyers and In Horticultural hall the statesmen. In Horticultural hall the moderator of the northern general assembly, Gen. Daniel H. Hill, of Georgia; Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, and others will preside, and the leading themes will be discussed by Hon. W. C. P. Breckington, of Kentucky; Rev. Howard Crosby, of New York, and other divines and the statement of control princes. statesmen of equal eminence. The joint meetings, in the evenings and closing days, will be held in the various churches of Philadelphia, and addressed by the tion and Christianity
In anticipation of the event many inter-

In anticipation of the event many inter-esting facts have been culled from the church records in relation to the early Presbyterian movements in the colonies and states, for he would be a very dull historian who should ignore the influence of Presbyterianism in the Eighteenth cen-tury upon the political evolution of the states and the nation. It is matter of e and the nation. It is matter of non knowledge that from its first nization the Presbyterian church has common knowledge that from its first organization the Presbyterian church has had a government distinctively republican in form, and that it has flourished best where there has been the least monarchical influence; to wit: in Scotland, the north of Ireland and the United States. But it is not so well known, perhaps, that the persecutions to which the early Presbyterians were subjected were much more political than religious. The Stuart kings, stupid as they were in many respects, were smart enough to see than a republican church government must, whether its adberents so intended or not, weaken their devotion to a monarchy. James II curtly expressed the truth in his famous phrase, "No bishop, no king;" and his grandson, though a more stupid man, hit the truth squarely when he said that as long as the Scotch were allowed to be Presbyterians they would be anti-monarchical at heart, indeed, there is no education in self govthere is no education in self govat equal to the practice of self gov-nt. So the Stuart kings and the binett. So the Stuart kings and the set bigoted among their successors drove 500,000 Congregationalists, Baptists d Presbyterians (300,000 of the latter om Ireland alone), and Great Britain's

from Ireland alone), and Great Britain's loss became America's glorious gain.

The oldest Presbyterian church in the United States with unbroken succession of records and worship is that at Jamaica, Long Island, which took form between 1606 and 1663; but of course this was not the first in the colonies. Sometime between 1608 and 1614 Rev. Alexander Whitaker preached to a Presbyterian congregation at Bermuda Hundreds, Virginia, and this was doubtless the first. The Puritans (Independents or Congregationalists) and Presbyterians merged without difficulty in Virginia and Increased rapidly until the complete separation of pidly until the complete separation of ets in England; then Sir William Ber-eley, the royal governor, determined to tablish the British church absolutely, and about 1642 began to persecute and supel the Presbyterlans. So the majority of them moved to Maryland, where they eventually obtained political control; but in no long time there was toleration in both colonies, and Virginia had many Presbyterian strongholds.



W. C. P. BRECKENRIDGE. THEO. L. CUYLER.

WM. STRONG. It must not be forgotten that the Dutch of the Seventeenth century were Calvin-istic, and so the founders of New York city were well inclined to Presbyterians who had to leave the other colonies. Among the first settlers in Massachusetts were several Preshyterians, who readily affiliated with Puritans and other Separatists; but somewhat later Massachusetts more intolerant and many of her byterians had to follow the usual ine of her religious exiles to Rhode Island and Connecticut. Thence they crossed to Long Island, and at a very

carly date that region was dotted along its whole length by Presbyterian churches. lowing sources, their proportions probably in the order named: North Irish (commonly called Scotch-Irish, but many were of pure English stock), English, Scotch, Dutch, French and German. The north of Ireland contributed enormously—400,onies were made up from the fol

000 within a century, it is claimed—and their children were the most enthusiastic anti-Britons. Froude insists that one-half of Washington's and Gates armies were of Irish exile stock-"Scotch-Irish"
—and though we must discount this and though we must discount this somewhat owing to Froude's peculiar bias, yet it is undoubtedly true that the Presbyterian Irish settled in the colonies with feelings very unfriendly to the British Tories. One glorious fact is conceded by the harshest critics: The Presbyterian churches in 1775 83 were unanimous for American independence. The utmost research in those states where Toryism was rampant has failed to show a single Presbyterian minister who was single Presbyterian minister who was friendly to the colonies, though it is suble, of course, that some individuals

Vere Tories.

Long Island, South Carolina and New York city received another interesting element about 1685-1700. In the former year Louis XIV, of France, revoked the edict of Nantes, and some 400,000 Frenchmen fled from their country. Many of these came direct to South Carolina; others, these came direct to South Carolina, others, att. brief stay in various parts of Europe, came to Long Island and New York city. A French Presbyterian church was established in New York city in 1683, one on Staten Island in 1683, one at Charleston, E. C., in 1686, and at Boston and New Bochelle N. Y. soon after. The first Pras-

in a ware house in 1602, and in 1708 there was still but one congregation there; now there are 105!

Two memorable epochs remain to be noted. Sept. 17, 1717, the first general synod met at Philadelphia, and organized four Presbyteries; in 1729 the "eneral synod adopted the Westminster concession of faith, striking out the passage giving magistrates power in the church and declaring as the doctrine of American Presbyterianism that church and state should forever be kept distinct. This is believed to have been the first formal declaration of the American doctrine by any representative body in the New World, and ninety years more passed away before the principle was fully incorporated in the laws of all the states. As soon as the Revolution ended the Presbyterians of all sections began to move for a national organization; it was soon completed, and the sections began to move for a national or-ganization; it was soon completed, and the first general assembly met in Philadelphia on the third Thursday of May, 1789. The unhappy divisions of north and south are well known and recent; and as all other divisions have been healed, the hope that the hundredth coneral assembly will be the hundredth general assembly will be as truly national as the first is one in which all patriots will surely join, be their faith, their locality or their politics as they may. For such a happy reunion all true Americans will hope and all Christians pray. J. H. Beadle.

ILLINOIS CANDIDATES.

Fifer and Ray-Both Self Made Men-A

Lawyer and a Merchaut. Joseph Fifer, nominated by the Repub licans of Illinois for governor, was born 45 years ago at Staunton, Va., a region now celebrated from the fact of its hav-ing been fought over during the civil war, especially by Stonewall Jackson. In 1857 Fifer went with his parents to live in McLean coun. in McLean coun-

ty, Ills., where his father opened a farm. Here living in a log cabin young Fifer spent four years. Then upon the opening of the war he went to Bloomington to enlist in the Union army. The Thirty-third Illinois olunteers, in which he was en-

rolled, was one of the best in the service. In this regiment Joseph Fifer served until dis-charged in 1864. During the siege of Vicksburg, when the Confederate Gen. Johnston threatened Grant's rear and Sherman attacked Johnston's works at Jackson, Miss., young Fifer fell, shot through the lungs by a Minie ball, and came very near dying from the wound. When his term of service closed Fifer went to Bloomington and en' red the Wesleyan university there. After four years of study, during which he sup-ported himself and studied law at the same time, he was graduated, and with an additional year of study of his profession in 1869 began practice for himself at

Since that time Mr. Fifer has been ar eminent lawyer, a states attorney and member of the Illi-He is described as

spare in flesh, of a swarthy, rather LYMAN B. RAY.

dark complexion, keen black eyes, with a heavy head of coarse black hair, now begin ning to be tinged with gray. His carriage is erect, his movements

Lyman B. BAY. his movements elastic, his weight about 150 pounds, though his frame is larger than is indicated by his weight, and he possesses great physical strength.

Lyman B. Ray, candidate for licutenant governor, was born in Vermont, but early settled in St. Charles, in Kane county, where he was employed as a clerk in a dry goeds store. From there he removed to Grundy county, and engaged in merchandising on his own account until last January, when he retired from active business. In 1872 he was elected to the Illinois legislature, and ten years later was nois legislature, and ten years later was sent to the state senate. Mr. Ray is 50

A New Railroad President Roswell Miller has been called to the residency of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, made vacant by the death of Alexander Mitchell. Mr. Miller was born in Pennsylvania forty years ago. He was at one time superintendent of the Cairo and Vin-

cennes railroad. In 1882 he was second vice president and treasurer of the West-ern Indiana Railroad. In April, 1883, he was made assistant manager of the Milwaukee and St. Paul, and two years later became general manager. His

salary as prest dent will be \$25. ROSWELL MILLER. 000. Mr. Miller is of medium height, and with dark hair and eyes. He has a frank honest, business like way with him, and always goes straight at any question with which he has to deal. He will doubtless make one of the most popular and efficient railroad presidents in the country.

Telegraphers' Signal Code. There is nothing that gladdens the eyes of the telegraph editor quite as much as the magical "30." The compositor at the case likes to see it, too, for he knows it is the end of telegraph copy for the night. The telegraph operator has a fancy for "30" also, as, indeed, has every one who has anything to do with a telegraph or a newspaper office. This "30" means literally "the end," and is the signal that the telegraph report is complete for the night, but just why it should be so or how this came about no one can probably tell with any accuracy, but it is a part of a code of signals adopted by telegraph operators long ago. They hit upon it at random, doubtless, and it serves its purpose satisfactorily. By the same token the figure "1" is used as the signal, "Wait a minute;" "2," and sometimes "12," means "I understand;" "18" means "trouble;"

"25" is "busy on another wire."

These are the signals most commonly ased by operators engaged on ordinary business or dispatches intended for the newspapers, but signals and ciphers are used in a thousand occupations. The train dispatcher has his code, and the signals therein save him a world of work and pounding of the key. For instance, "7" may mean "train orders" and "9" be the signal used by the president of the road. When "9" flashes along eveything on the wire gets out of the way, just as everything is sidetracked when the president's car comes whizzing down the ralls. It can be readily understood how these signals save time and labor, on the principle that stenography is better adapted to the condensation of phrases and sentences than longhand; in a single figure a world of meaning can be expressed, but to the overwoked telegraph editor, who has been slaving all night with his head close to a gas lamp, and whose brain is buzzing and sizzling, the signal "80" is the sweetest and the dearst of them all.—Chicago Tribune.

The best books are within the reach of the most meager purse. You can get a good companion for as little cost as a good cigar.

A process has been discovered for producing photographs on metal.

Cincinnati boasts the biggest pin pool game in the country.

AMENS IN A THEATRE.

GREAT METHODIST MASS MEET-ING IN NEW YORK.

It Was Held in the Metropolitan Opera House and Was Most Impressive in Its Effect-Pictures with Pen and Penell Taken on the Spot.

"Methodist mass meeting," writes a New York correspondent of this paper, "is a rather novel phrase, conveying a suggestion of politics; but the particular mass meeting held in the Metropolitan Opera house, New York city, on the afternoon of Sunday, May 6, was all that the phrase implies. It was a 'massod' meeting, for the auditorium (or as actors would call it, the proscenium) was literally packed, and all the five circles were filled, even to the lofty gallery. Not less than 3,500 people were present; and yet the powerful voice of Bishop Fowler, suffering from hoarseness though he was, was heard in every corner of the immense room. Part of his ness though he was, was heard in every corner of the immense room. Part of hi success, of course, was due to the splendic acoustic properties of the building.



BISHOP FOWLER.

"To a veteran actor who had looked out from that stage on the fashionable audi from that stage on the fashionable audiences which there drink delight from standard opera and classic drama, the view from the same place that Sunday afternoon would have been a startling novelty. Directly below him in the 'pen' he would have seen a score of reporters and as many delegates; back of them the whole floor filled with Methodist preachers and eminent laynen, presiding closes. ers and eminent laymen, presiding elders and doctors of divinity, college professors and professional revivalists, men eminent in the pulpits of many cities, and scattered among them a few preachers of the old Peter Cartwright stamp, with here and there a general, ex-governor, prominent journalist or well known politician. All around them the boxes and lower circles were filled with ladies, a very few gentlemen among them, while at the top of the house were men and boys of that class which is accustomed to go out between the acts. But he one went out that class which is accustomed to go out between the acts. But no one went out after Bishop Fowler had spoken his first sentence. On the front of the stage were Gen. Clinton Fisk, the preacher of his day, two or three bishops and the pre-centor; behind them the drop curtain. The view bordered on the sublime, and there was no need of scenery to beighter. there was no need of scenery to heighten the effect. Such was the scene from the

stage front.
"From the southwest corner of the room the view was really grand while the bishop was speaking. From that point his commanding figure appeared well out to the front, and behind him appeared the boxes and circles on the north side—all in boxes and circles on the north side—all in fine relief from floor to skylight. The audience, except in the circles above the boxes, contained substantially the same elements as attend the daily sessions of the conference; and the fervent 'Amen!' 'Lord, grant it!' and other responses to the history's flory sentences. showed the the bishop's fiery sentences, showed the body to be thoroughly Methodistic. The singing was congregational, led by a centor and accompanied by the great or-gan; and it seemed as if almost every one in the room joined in the great volume of harmony. President Spence, of the Grant Memorial university, read the opening hymn, 'O, for a Thousand Tongues to Sing; Rev. Dr. Leroy M. Vernon offered a prayer, and then came a most effective reading of that sublime chapter in Isaiah describing the sufferings of Christ, by



FROM ONE OF THE BOXES.

Rev. Dr. J. R. Day, of Newburg, N. Y. Rev. Dr. J. C. W. Cox, of Iowa, read the hymn, 'When I Survey the Wondrous Cross;' and after the singing Dr. E. Mc-Chesney, who presided, introduced Bishop C. H. Fowler, of San Francisco, who read his text, then laid aside his glasses and his text, then laid aside his glasses and spoke an hour and a quarter without ref-erence to a manuscript, holding the rapt attention of the vast audience to the last word. His text was:

"Whom God hath set forth to be a propitiation whom God nath secreth to be a proputation through faith in his blood, to declare his right-coursess for the remission of sins that are past, through the forbearance of God; to declare, I say, at this time his righteourness, that he might be just and the justifier of him which believeth in leave. "His exordium was sublime, thrilling

every hearer, and is here presented as in effect an analysis of the whole sermon: "This is Paul's great statement of the Atone ment. Here we have God's justice and righteous hesa, man's sin and helplessness, God's forbear-ance and pardoning mercy through faith in the prepitiating blood of Christ. We are in the midst of a group of majestic ideas. There is hardly a single truth in the whole round of human thought worthy of absorbing the attention or firing the ambition of an immortal being that is not men-

ioned or involved in this text. As a great ruler is surrounded by great statesmen and it must be supported by vast preparaad most e ctensive appliances for its proper citing its proper presentation. Look at the fity truths reaching out of eternity and out of its infinite want to grapple and appropriate a doctrine. God, righteousness, justice, man, om, sin, moral government, accountability the Son of God, forbearance, mercy, pardon, alvation, eternal life. These are an infinite pat-imony in themselves, the inheritance of the be rincopy in themselves, the inheritance of the be-liever. Forty centuries full of struggling philos-opports never turned the telescope of human thought upon such a blazing and amazing galaxy. Only God can apread such a firmament above us, and train our eyes to mark the march of this mighty host. Once to have considered these truths is to be forever elevated above the plane of mere mature, and lifted out of the darkness of mere nature, and lifted out of the darkness of mere heathenism. Henceforth God hath set forth Jesus for your atonement. Forevermore pardon and heaven have once, at least, been within your

"Let everybody hear me. Art thou a philoso-pher, lost in the depths of thy own reasoning? Hear me. For this statement that God has set Hear me. For this statement that God has set forth his Son as a propitiation for our sins in such a statement that if it be true it does not matter whatever else be false, and if it be false it does not matter what else be true. Art thou a scholar, wearied with the article of the control of the conwearied with the weight of thy knowledge? Hear me. Though this may seem to thee as it did to the Greeks-foolishness-yet it is the wisdom of God. Art thou a sinner, tormented with the

groom and guns, ready at times to break jail with a suicide's hand, and fies from thyself into the enswathing darkness of endless despair? Hear me. Thou needest not to die. Josus Christ has died. In him God shows forth his righteousness and forbearance for the remission of sins that are past. There is a way of escape. There is a straight and narrow way up to life, eternal life. For by this atosement God is able to be just, and justify him, whosover he may be, however deeply mired in corruption and lost to all honor, that believeth in Jesus. Art thou a believer, walking with trembling and anxious step, fearing lest such riches should prove too great to be thine? Hear me. By this token thou mayest hope for all things. Let everyloody hear me. This the good news for all men. God has made an atonement for all men through faith in the blood of Jesus. May God help all to hear and believe and be saved.

"The Rev. John E. Robinson, of India,

"The Rev. John E. Robinson, of India, read the closing hymn, 'All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name,' and Rev. Dr. R. S. Rust, of Ohio, pronounced the bene-

S. Rust, of Ohlo, pronounced the bene-diction.

"Bishop Fowler was born in Canada in 1837, but was reared in Illinois and edu-cated for the law. When converted he studied for the ministry, and was licensed in the Rock River conference in 1861. He has risen steadily and rapidly, and in 1884 was ordained bishop. His home is in San Francisco, but as bishop his travels are extensive."

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Their Biennial Conclave to be Held in

Cincinnati in June. The fifteenth biennial conclave of the supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, will be held in Cincinnati, beginning on June 13 next. Accommodations have been engaged for 20,000 persons. Six thousand lodges will be represented. It is estimated that some 75,000 persons will flock to Cincinnati in order to attend the meeting

Howard Douglass, the supreme chancel-Howard Douglass, the supreme chancellor of the world, is a native of Cincinnati, where he was born Jan. 21, 1846.
He was educated in the public and high
schools of his native city, but was obliged
to forego a collegiate course on account of
illness. He was admitted to the bar at
the early age of 21 years, and few attorneys in the west of his years and experience now have a larger clientage or more
lucrative practice. He was several times
elected member of the school board, the
board of education and the workhouse board of education and the workhouse board, but has always refused nomination for any political office. He was president of the board of education during the un-precedented floods of 1883 and 1884 on the Ohio river, and it was mainly through his forethought and prompt action that thousands who were homeless and destitute were sheltered and provided for in the public school buildings of Cincinnati.

Although of a slight build, and weighting actions and the second statement of the second s

ing not over 100 pounds, he is amply supplied with energy, and is a tireless worker at anything he un-dertakes. He has been a member of the Knights of Pythias since 1869, and his name is a household word among the members of that order. The Doug-lass lodge, No. 21, which he organ-ized and which

HOWARD DOUGLASS. bears his name, is HOWARD DOUGLASS.
the strongest in the state of Ohio in membership, influence and wealth. He has held several high offices in the order pre-vious to 1886, when he was elected supreme chancellor, at the session of the supreme lodge, which met in June in that year at Toronto, Ont. It is needless to state he is bending every energy to make the fifteenth biennial conclave a success in every particular. Mr. Douglass is also an active member of several other leading benevolent and secret organizations, hav-ing reached the thirty-second degree, Scottish rite, in Freemasonry.

Justus H. Bathbone, a native of Deer-

field, Oneida county, N. Y., was the founder of the order of the Knights of Pythias. It was while engaged in teaching school at Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior, Mich., in the winter of 1860 and 1861, that Mr. Rathbone prepared the ritual which was afterward accepted and used in founding the Knights of Pythias. The first lodge was organized in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 19th of Febru-ary, 1864, by Mr. Rathbone and several other fellow clerks of the different depart-

ments. The growth of the order has been remarkable since that time.

The following are the entries for the competitive prize drill that will be a feature of the occasion: Lafayette division, No. 1, Lafayette, Ind.; Indianapoli division, No. 2, Indianapolis, Ind.; Lochiel division, No. 11, Elgin, Ills.; Hastings division, No. 4, Hastings, Neb.; Cour De Leon division, No. 1, Wheeling, W. Va.; Louisville division, No. 1, Louisville, Ky.; Cour De Leon division, No. 9, Lancaster, O.; Miami division, No. 35, Toledo, O.; Mystic division, No. 12, Louisville, Ky.; Star division, No. 9, St. Louis, Mo.; Chi-cago division, No. 5, Chicago, Ills.; Aga-memnon division, No. 11, Lina, O.; New Albany division, No. 5, New Albany, Ind.; Many division, No. 18, Indianapolis, Ind ; Fort Dearborn division, No. 1, Chicago, Ilis. An Actor in Honolulu.

Booth told a very amusing story when ne was here last of a trip he took to ionolulu, when he was younger and tnocking about California. Some actor came up from Australia who had stopped at the Sandwich Islands. He inflamed Booth on the subject of that dramatic El Dorado. He scraped together all the money he could and went to Honolulu. He had fifty dollars when he arrived. With that money he hired the theatre for five weeks at ten dollars a week. He found two or three people and made arrangement to give a show It was to be "Richard III." The two or three people played all the parts. One man played four, and one woman two, and so on. The question of billing the town arose. He managed to get some posters, but he had nothing to stick them up with. He bought a bucket of "poi" and some starch or stuff that would help it, mixed his paste and sent a small Kanaka out to put up the bills. He didn't see any when he went out, and investigation disclosed that the small Kanaka had eaten up all the paste and thrown the posters away. He begged some of his company to stick them up, but they were all too high toned, and Booth had to go off himself in the middle of the night and paste his bills up. He said he came back with fifty dollars, just as he started, and they had lived en

Outlook for Juvenile Literature. When there are no more red Indians, or when those who continue to exist are universally respectable, law abiding, humdrum personages, what will the boy of the future do for exciting literature? Pirates, it need hardly be pointed out, are becoming in these latter days ridiculously scarce; even in their former happy hunting grounds off the coasts of Sumatra, Borneo and other East Indian islands traders rarely meet with any of the gentlemen

Immortalized by Marryat, Low and Louis

Stevenson, and a score of other marine

novelists. When we come across a good

bananas principally.— San Francisco

Chronielo.

pirate story in a boys' book, we nearly always find it written in the past tense. The same is becoming true of adventures with redskins; but still there are parts of the American continent where the Comanche or Apache in his war paint may even now be encountered. This is as it should be. The misery which will be inflicted on schoolboys when all the desert islands of the world are inhabited, when a pirate will be as extinct as a plesiosaurus and the few remaining red Indians become walters in New York restaurants, has never been taken seriously or systematically into account. It is an outrage on boyhood to deprive it of the chief field for the expansion of its ir aginative faculty. -London Telegraph.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.

SAD SCENES TAMONG AN LUNFOR-TUNATE CLASS OF PEOPLE.

Mission Work on Blackwell's Island Nine Hundred Sufferers Under One Boof-A Dying Girl-Noble Deeds of Charity-Outside Work.

The ladies of the mission gathered up The ladies of the mission gathered up their packages and papers and divided in two parties—one to visit the penitentiary and do there the beautiful work which Elizabeth Fry initiated, the other to the Charity hospital; and with the latter I went. A small room is set apart there for the use of the mission. The tables in it were already covered with baskets of fruit, glasses of jelly, bottles of beef tea, cans of oysters, and various other delicacies. By each basket lay a number of papers and religious tracts. After brief religious services the ladies separated, each taking her own basket and reading matter to the ward she was assigned to. Here, under this one roof, are 100 human beings, in every conceivable stage of beings, in every conceivable stage of suffering. The pangs of poverty are in-creased a hundred fold when disease selzes in its cruel clutches the unhappy victim. Few people are fortunate enough to escape the knowledge of bodily pain. Most, indeed, can recollect at least one season of physical wretchedness. To be sure, there was a soft bed and shaded windows, skilled care and loving atten tions, doctors who said pleasant things and disguised their doses, delicious trifles that appeared by magic, and a thousand ingenious surprises to create an appetite or win a smile. With all that, something like a shudder comes over one at the thought of a repetition of the experience.

To go through a ward in the Charity hospital convinces you that the primer of misery has yet to be mastered by the resi of us. Imagine yourself on a narrow and lumpy bed, the light from a row of big windows beating in your eyeballs, the feet of the convalescents shuffling and scuffling over the bare floor, the whitewashed walls, devoid of even a wall paper pattern to be deciphered, the callous young doctor to whom you are but a bit of experience, and the food such that if well your stomach and senses would revolt at it. As to flowers, books, music and bright colors, they come only in dreams.

After all no amount of moralizing brings the truth home like a single individual case, and there was one patient in par ticular that -made a profound impression upon me—a girl in the last stages of con-sumption. Illness had robbed her face of the coarseness it may have had in health. Through the veil that death is drawing over it shine splendid black eyes and skin painfully brilliant in coloring. A heavy mass of short black hair falls over her forehead, nearly meeting the large dark brows that seem to have been painted rather than grown on the marble skin. There is something curious and shocking in this dread "makeup" of disease that reminds one of the stage, but there is no counterfeit presentment of health in the long, emaciated hands that lie so nervelessly on the bedquilt. By the side of the bed is a little stand; upon

it a Bible and a mug of water—that is all Mary was breathing in low gasps. Her lips were parched, her eyes despairing. Suddenly they fell upon the visitor. In a moment she was transformed. When that visitor laid on the little table a slice of ordinary white bread and butter and a big orange the girl half raised herself on her elbow to look her gratitude. The luxury expressed in that alice of bread and butter no one can Imagine until they look at the dark, sticky stuff greased over that is called by that name in the hospital. Then the gentle missionary read and talked to the girl, who listened eagerly. "No one else comes to see me but you," she said, simply, "and the days and nights are so long."

"Is there anything you would like?" asked the lady. "Yes, ma'am, if you please. I should so like a little mixed candy," said the dying girl. "You see, the medicine tastes so bad, and we don't have nothing to take after it." The candy was promised, and with her heart in her voice the lady uttered a little prayer and left the sufferer composed and comforted. It is a dark day in a patient's life when the doctor says she may have anything she likesthat is, that visitors choose to give herand many and singular are the petitions showing the sufferer's idea of luxury. One sinking from the effects of an operation begs for a taste of mixed pickles, another wants "just one bologny, ma'am;" a third asks for a glass of ginger ale, and an old woman begs for "a cup of real

Going from one ward to another it is the same story told over and over again of suffering, for the most part dumb, of moral blindness and mental misery. It is curious, though, to note the difference of reception given to the mission visitors by

the new and old ones. In the surgical wards were many des perately ill women. One of them near the door was nearly over the threshold of life. Her glazed eyes were fixed upon a child-her only one, brought to her for a farewell kiss. The little fellow crowed and capered about merrily in the lap of the woman who held him, unconscious of the meaning of the scene. As his mother's eyelids fell he was laughing outright with delight. It would be painful and dreary to go even in pen from one ward to another in this stronghold of suffering It seems as if the very walls of it would weep, and the sights weigh down the heart of the outsider.

A few of the branch charities are the loan relief, which lends rubber cushlons, invalid chairs, hot water bags and bed rests to the poor convalescent; the mothers meeting, where good advice and Bible reading go hand in hand with sew-ing; the Thanksgiving fund, which supplies fifty five poor families with a good dinner on that day; the bucket trade, which, when the mother is working on by the day, supplies her little ones with a pail of good hot food; the kitchen garden, where little girls are carefully taught. and the protective work, which aims to care for the female stranger from the country or abroad until she finds work. -Mrs. Robert P Porter in New York

Importance of Owning Land. There is something worth thinking about in the remarks of a Buffalonian returned from California: "Americans native born have no idea of the importance of owning land. They have let foreigners come here and buy hundreds of thousands of acres of land, and just because it was cheap the American citizen wouldn't have The result is that when the values rise, as in many cases out west, the fereigner was the one to prifit by it. In San Francisco you will find a great many very wealthy Chinamen who own valuable blocks of stores and flats, and who are powerful competitors of the American merchants. The rich Chinaman can knock out the rich American when it comes to buying goods in China for export to this country, and so it goes. Every young native born American, of whatever parentage, should acquire at least some real property if he expects to keep up with the 'band wagon' in the future."-Chicago Herald.

In the Madding Crowd. "Garringer, my watch has stopped. Is yours going?"
"Going, Bromleyt_It's gone!"—Detroit
Free Press. Inherited

Diseases. In the realm of disease the facts of in-beritance are most numerous and are daily accumulating. Here, alsa, they become ter-rible, fateful and overwhelming. No fact of nature is more prognant with awful mean-ing than the fact of the inheritance of ing toan the fact of the inheritance of disease. It meets the physician on his daily rounds, paralyzing his art and filling him with dismay. The legent of the ancient Greeks pictures the Furies as pursuing families from generation to generation, rendering them desolate. The Furies still ply their work of terror and death, but they

ply their work of terror and death, but they are not now clothed in the garh of superstition, but appear in the more intelligible but no less awful form of hereditary disease.

Modern science, which has illuminated so many dark corners of nature, has shed a new light on the eminous words of the Scriptures. "The sins of the fathers shall be visited upon the children min the thick the visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generation." Instances of hereditary disease abound. Fifty per cent. of cases of consumption, that fearful destroyer of fami-lies, of cancer and scrofula, run in families consumption, that learful destroyer of families, of cameer and scrofula, run in families
through inheritance. Insanity is hereditary
in a marked degree, but, fortunately, like
many other hereditary diseases, tends to
wear itself out, the stock becoming extinct.
A distinguished scientist truly says: "No
organ or texture of the body is exempt from
the chance of being the subject of hereditary
disease." Probably more chronic diseases,
which permanently modify the structure
and functions of the body, are more or less
itable to be inherited. The important and
far reaching practical deductions from such
facts—affecting so powerfully the happiness
of individuals and families and the collective
welfare of the nation—are obvious to reflecting minds, and the best means for preventing or curing these diseases is a subject of
intense interest to all. Fortunately nature
has provided a remedy, which experience
has attested as infallible, and the remedy is
the world famous Swift's Specific, a pure the world famous Swift's Specific, a pure vegetable compound nature's autidote for all blood poisons. To the afflicted it is a blessing of inestimable value. An interest-ing treatise on "Blood and Skin Diseases" will be malled free by addressing
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