AMERICA'S DOCTORS

PECENTLY MET AND TALKED ATTERS OVER AT CINCINNATI.

and Sketches of Dr. A. Y. P. most, Dr. Jeseph Ransohoff, Dr. W. Derson and Dr. J. M. Matthews.

by the other day several hundred doc-composing the American Medical as-tion, met in Music hall, Cincinnati, ganised for the coming year, divided her numbers into ten sections and en-ared at once upon a session which at-mosts the attention of the whole country. alone for the seal and ability displayed, but for the prominence given by the older members to the wenderful prog-ress made in medical science in the last ress made in medical science in the last third of a century. A most gratifying fact in this progress is that while the corrent joke represents doctors as wishing for more sickness "to make business active," they are everywhere the most ardent investigators of the causes of disase, the most earnest sanitary reformers, sd, as a rule, astonishingly successful in

devising preven-tive measures. The city in which this gathering is held presents a gratifying proof of this fact, the parountage of pre-entible diseases and Kentucky the average of public health has been DR. A. Y. P. GARNETT. greatly raised,

die in Indiana, once noted for its maevolution has been so complete that in orty years the average duration of life the been increased nearly ten years, and the percentage of disease has sunk to as low a point as in any of the oldest states. Much of this improvement is due, of course, to the drainage of swamps and descring up of the land, but a very large clearing up of the land, but a very large part of it to the efficient state board of health, aided by the resident at In all the central western states the

official machinery for public sanitation is as perfect as that of any state depart-ment. The physician at the head of each county board, ex officio the health officer of the county, is vigilant in his work, and of the county, is vigilant in his work, and it is a fact now recognized by journalists that if one desires to learn the most prominent of the local peculiarities of a district in the shortest possible time the right man for him to apply to is an intelligent physician. The doctor in the rural regions is the local scientist. All the newly discovered bugs and worms are submitted to him for an opinion, and the farmer, to him for an opinion, and the farmer, well digger or miner who discovers an interesting fossil is delighted to hand it over to "our doctor." The family doctor, indeed, has long stood next to the preacher in the estimation of the family, but

he does not outrank him. An as semblage of sev eral hundred such

men from city and village, is there-fore a notable public event. A. Y. P. Gar nett, retiring president of the asso ciation, is the well

DR. W. W. DAWSON. known veteran of Washington, who first became known to the public by his account of life on the coast of California, where he served as physician in the United where he served as physician in the United States navy during the administration of John Tyler. In October, 1850, he resigned from the navy to take a professorship in the National Medical college in Wash ington, having in 1848 married the eldest daughter of Hon. Henry A. Wise, afterward the noted governor of Virginia. In 1861 he "went with his state," was in charge of the hospital at Richmond and family surgeon of President Davis, whom he accompanied in his flight. Soon after he was again established at Washington, and a little later was involved in that curious and amusing controvers which came

versy which came near smirching a vice president of the United States and which will be sufficiently recalsufficiently recal-ed to middle aged readers by the one omnious word, 'Cundu rango. Time has completely vindicated the doctor, and "wonderful

cure for cancer" DR. J. M. MATTHEWS. has taken its place among the standard jokes of the profession. Dr. Garnett was born Sept. 20, 1820, in Essex county, Va. Dr. W. W. Dawson, chosen to succeed Dr. Garnett, is also a native of Virginia,

born in 1828. He was among the early graduates of the Ohio Medical college and has a national reputation as a sur-geon and lecturer on "Clinical Surgery" in hospitals. His work on "Chloroform Deaths" is an authority both in Europe and Am-erica. He has probably performed more delicate operations on the urinary organs than any surgeon west of the Atlan-Dr. J. M. Mat

thews, of Louisville, Ky., the prominent of Dr. Dawson's opponents for the presidency, a warm friend and supporter, however, is a much younger man apparently, and a thorough representative of his native Kentucky. In the sessions of the association he showed himself a very able speaker and so ready a parliamentarian that one inclines to the opinion that he ought to be in congress. His medical works are noted for clearness

of statement. Dr. Joseph Ransohoff, of Cincinnati, has achieved quite a success as chairman of the committee of arrangements. The association, after its principal meeting and organization, is divided into ten sections; there is first a general meeting, then each section has a meeting to discuss its spe cialty, and then the doctors are allowed a reasonable recess to see the city sights. The social receptions are especially attractive; and all in all, this meeting takes rank

Modern Civilization in France. The personal effects of Marie Regnault, the murdered mistress of Pranzini, have been sold at public auction at the Hotel been sold at public auction at the Hotel Drouot. There was a terrible crowd, including many ladies of fashion and aristocratic rank. All the effects of the dead woman were sold, including her clothing, and almost fabulous prices were paid. For example, a pair of blue silk corsets brought \$37. A trashy novel which she was reading just before she was killed brought \$25; the publisher's price of it is 75 cents. The blue silk stockings which she had on when she was killed were purchased by a Russian counters for \$43. A chased by a Russian countess for \$43. A basin in which Pranzini was said to have washed the blood from his hands after the murder brought \$15. A chiffonier, on which

murder brought \$15. A chiffonier, on which are to be seen the marks of his bloody fingers, brought \$85. A heavy coat of waterproof transparent varnish has been put over the finger marks to prevent them from being obliterated. A pair of common silk garters brought \$5 each.

One lady, a rich banker's wife, paid \$33 for a pink silk undervest, considerably worn, and at once stripped off the half dozen buttons and sold them for \$2 apiece. A tooth brush brought \$4 and a shoe buttoner \$3, though neither cost over 50 cents new. A wife of a deputy wears a brooch containing a tiny gallows noose made of Pranzini's hair, and another lady, a duchess, has, act in a ring, one of the

handsome teeth for which the murderer was famous. She bribed the executioner to knock it out of his jaw for her, as soon as he was dead. As is well known, the corpse of Pranzini was completely skinned, and the tanned bide made up into pocket books, card cases, and other souvenirs, which are highly prized.—The Argonaut.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP LYNCH. Sketch of the Life and Work of an Emi-

The Right Rev. John Joseph Lynch, archbishop of Toronto, is dead. He was a prominent clergyman in Toronto for thirty years, and was connected with the building of many churches there.

Archbishop Lynch was born in the neighborhood of the town of Clones, county Monaghan, in the diocese of Clogher, Ireneighborhood of the town of Clones, county
Monaghan, in the diocese of Clogher, Ireland. From his carliest years he had
been intended for the priesthood. He
entered a college of Carmelite Brothers
near Clondalken, where he spent twelve
months. In 1835
he entered St.

Vincent's college, Castleknock. In 1889 he entered Castleknock. the novitiate of the Congregation of the Mission of St. Lazare, Paris, where he pursued the study of the-ology. In 1841 he took the vows of the order. In 1843 he was ordained descon and priest at Maynooth college by the srch-bishop of Dublin.
Three years later he went at which

he went as missionary to Texas, where he

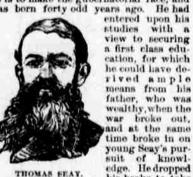
spent several years. In 1848 he was ap-pointed superior of St. Mary's seminary, of Barrens, in Perry county, Mo. For several years he was engaged on a mission in he western states. In 1855 Father Lynch went on a special

mission to Rome, on which occasion he had a long conference with the pope, and received from him many favors. He rereceived from him many favors. He re-turned in 1856, and at the solicitation of the bishop of Buffalo founded a house of the forder of St. Lazare in his diocese. He laid the foundation of a preparatory seminary in Buffalo, but afterward re-moved to Niagara. The institution is known by the name of the Seminary of Our Lady of the Angels.

Our Lady of the Angels.

In 1859 he was appointed coadjutor of the bishop of Toronto. He was consecrated bishop Nov. 20 of that year. During the following year, Archbishop Charbonet having resigned, Bishop Lynch succeeded him in the see of Toronto. In 1884 he celebrated his jubilee.

For Governor of Alabama Thomas Seay has been renominated by the Democrats for governor of Alabama. Mr. Seay is a native of the state in which he is to make the gubernatorial race, and was born forty odd years ago. He had



view to securing a first class education, for which he could have derived ample means from his father, who was wealthy, when the war broke out, and at the same time broke in on young Seay's pur-suit of knowl-edge. He dropped his books to take

up a musket to fight for the Confederacy. He fought through the He fought through the war, after which he resumed his studies, and was graduated from the Southern university, at the head of his class, in 1867. After having completed his collegiate course he studied completed his collegiate course he studied law, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he has been eminently successful. In 1876 he was elected, tate senator, and held that office till first nominated for governor.

Austin's New Capitol. Here is a cut of the new state capitol of Texas, recently completed at the capital. They are richer in land in Texas than they gold. The state, in order to secure this building agreed to remunerate the builders—a Chicago syndicate composed of the Farwell brothers and others—with 8,000,000 acres of land. The cost of the building is estimated at \$4,000,000, which is equivalent to a trade of the land at \$1.88 per acre.



TEXAS STATE CAPITOL

The structure is of red granite; the architecture Doric. The ground floor resembles a Greek cross, there being a rotunda and dome at the intersection of the corridors. The length is 562 feet, depth 287 feet, and the whole covers 21 acres of ground. The dome is surmounted by a bronze statue of Liberty. From the base to a glass star on the statue is 311 feet. The rotunda is 65 feet in diameter,

and encircled by a balcony. The corridors are laid in encaustic tiling. In this building in future the representatives and senators of the Lone Star state will meet and the governor will have his offices. Then there will be the state library, and rooms for the state courts. The new Capitol was dedicated on the 14th of May. Distinguished people from all over the United States were in attendance

Oscar and His Magazine.

I met Mr. O. Wilde not long since in London. He stood on the corner of Bond street and Piccadilly delivering a series of deep, guttural and heart felt reflections on the mud, and particularly at a large and lavish display of it that had been spread over his attire by the wheel of a passing bansom

A woful change has come over the erst-while apostic of astheticism. Where a waist once existed there is now a billowy, bulging and complacent protuberance that wots not of sunflowers and lilles, nor yearns for sickly yellows and pallid greens. It indicates instead a rampant, clamorous and passion tossed yearning for beer that has been met by a generous hand. Mr. Wilde's outline would do credit to an alderman. His reddish has been seed to be a generous hand. derman. His reddish hair was clipped close and topped by a beaver hat in a cocky sort of way, and his trousers were rolled up in a fashion that allowed the observer's eye free play over a pair of sturdy walking boots. As a matter of detail it may be added that the trousers (the pet aversion of the former æsthete's life) were ill fitting and bagged at the knee. Mr. Wilde's increasing corpulence has de-stroyed the strong lines of his face, but added an element of rubicund good nature. He was ruddy and comfortable

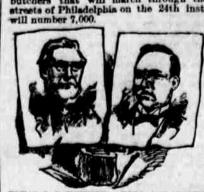
"I suppose," he said, before we separated, "that you remember some of the remarks I used to make about journalism?" "I have a vivid recollection of a speech you made one night at the Lotus club in New York, in which you denounced the ink stained creatures of the press."

"Ah, yes. Well, I'm one of them now.
My magazine is my only aim."
He is making a success of it, too. It is
one of the few instances where a man of violent enthusiasms becomes a money maker.—Blakely Hall in New York Sun.

Sick Folks in Florida. Some of the sick ones who went to Florida last winter have returned, and are commenting upon the avalanche of cures that were recommended for their consideration. All the old timers at St. Augustine had books full of prescriptions that were warranted to cure anything, from a heartache to patching a pair of goloshes. "My!" said one of the returned patients, "If I had taken a hundredth part of the nostrums thrust upon me. I would have been in Cypress Hills months ago."-New York Sun.

BRAWNY MEN WILL MEET.

tchers' National Protective Asso-It is expected that the procession of butchers that will march through the streets of Philadelphia on the 24th inst. will number 7,000.



TREAS. J. S. HINKSON, PRES. J. H. HIGHT Think of it! Seven thousand brawny, bright eyed, rosy cheeked, deep chested butchers all marching together.

They will all be in attendance on the annual convention of the Butchers' National Protective association, which

meets on the 23d. This association is an organization of This association is an organization of retail butchers, who are associated together with the prime object of securing prime food for the people. They have in two years spent several thousands of dollars in paying chemists and others to detect adulterations in food; they are opposed to monopolies, and claim that there should be special legislation for the protection of the comsumer with a view to resisting combinations and insuring free competition.

It is expected that the boys will not only transact plenty of business during their convention, but that they will have lets of fun besides. We give portraits of President Hight and Treasurer Hinkson.

Dr. Thomas Armitage The resignation of the Rev. Dr. Thomse Armitage at the end of a forty years' pas torate of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church New York, is a notable event in the history of the Baptist denomination in America.
Only recently his church celebrated the
end of his fortieth year with them, and
granted him leave of absence to travel in

Europe till October, and, shortly after, religious circles in New York city were surprised to learn that he had handed in his resignation, giving as a reason that his 70th year was DR. THOMAS ARMITAGE. a decline of his nearly complete signation is to take effect Jan. 1, 1889,

to give the congregation ample time to provide a successor. The career of Dr. Armitage has been remarkable. His mother was a devoted Methodist, and in that church he preached some years before adopting Baptist doc-trines. He was born in 1819, in Yorkshire, England, and belongs to a very old and honored family, his ancestor, Sir John Armitage, of Barnsly, having been made a baronet by Charles I in 1640. He preached his first sermon at the age of 16. He came to New York city in 1838, and received deacon's orders from Eishop Waugh and those of an elder from Bishop Morris. A few years later he examined the points in controversy and adopted the Baptist faith, controversy and adopted the Baptist faith, receiving from the Methodists a letter of honorable dismissal, with the most flattering testimonials to his zeal and purity. In 1848 he was made paster of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, in which his ministry was greatly blest. His career in that position is familiar to the religious public.

A New Fraud in Begging.

A new fraud is being perpetrated in the city, this time by a woman. A little girl playing on Cass avenue was approached by a strange woman, poorly dressed. "What is your name, my dear, and your

mother's name, and where does she live?" woman next inquired of the child the name of the church they attended. When the child had returned to her play the woman went to the house and inquired by name for the mother. When the lady came she told her that she was recommended to her by St. John's church that she needed a situation and was told

that Mrs. —— would give her one.

This time the method did not work.

The lady disbelieved her statement and told her in a few words that she did not need her services.

Then the woman revealed the true reason of her call. "I am in great need," she said, "and the St. John's people always give me a quarter, for they know I deserve it." The lady did not give a quarter, and when she learned how the woman had ob-tained her name she was confirmed in the belief that she was an impostor.-Detroit Free Press.

Monument to Gen. Grant. Chicago will doubtless be the first city to erect a handsome monument to Gen. Grant. It stands in Lincoln park, which is situated in the north part of Chicago, and is on the margin of Lake Michigan. It has been pushed rapidly within the last few weeks, and the base is now finished. The pyramid will soon be ready for the surmounting statue. The pyramid is now over fifty feet high, and will be raised about ten feet higher. The stairs that lead up to the monument are not yet completed, but the work on them is already vell advanced. It will require but a shor time to round out the pyramid, and if the statue be ready it can be placed in position and the entire structure be completed



CHICAGO'S MONUMENT TO GEN. GRANT Immediately upon Gen. Grant's death means were taken to raise money for this monument. The committee appointed for the purpose acted with such zeal that the week the funeral took place nearly all the funds were subscribed. Without waiting to secure more, in order to creet a more elaborate memorial, they at once procured designs and set to work. The result is one that Chicago is proud of.

In the Wilds of Brazil. Dr. Karl von der Steinen has returned to Germany from a second journey of ex-ploration to the basin of the Xingu, the great Amazon tributary. The two ex-peditions, the first of which was made in 1884, have opened up a region which has been hitherto a terra incognita. Dr. Von den Steinen's explorations and rich collections will especially interest anthropol-ogists and ethnologists. In these almost inaccessible Brazilian wilds he has found Indian bes whose civilization has not yet reached the stage of the use of metals, their weapons and implements being made of stones, bones and the teeth of fishes. This energetic and successful traveler, who is especially distinguished as an anthropologist, is but 35 years of age.— Boston Transcript.

A Cure for Scandal.

Mrs. Dusenberry—What queer ways they have in some countries! This paper says that in Morocco when the women talk scandal their lips are rubbed with mr. Dusenberr Mr. Dusenberry—An odd custom indeed. (Half an hour later.) Where are you

going, my dear? Mrs. Dusenberry-To the sewing circle Let me see; I've got my scissors, thread,

Mr. Dusenberry—And the cayenne pepper?-Detroit Free Press.

THE POOR OF LONDON.

THE KINDNESS SHOWN TO ONE ANOTHER IN MISFORTUNE. Practical Help in Sickness and Bereave-

ment-Adopting Children-A Sister in Misfortune - A Dead Comrade's Pet. Kindness to Animals. It is not only in their perhaps thriftless almagiving that the poor abow their sympathy with their own order. They show it in their practical help in times of sickness and bereavement; they show it in their readiness to share their scanty food and shelter with the hungry and the homeless; they show it in the way in which they take other people's troubles upon their already overburdened backs; and in the way they frequently sacrifice their the way they frequently sacrifice their time and their money in endeavoring to put their poor brothers and sisters who have been pushed down in the battle of

have been pushed down in the battle of life once more upon their legs.

The poor live so closely together that they know a good deal of each other's cir-cumstances, and naturally the ladies are the first to find out each other's business. So it comes that the poor woman living with her husband and family in one room knows that the people in the next room are without feed. She and her husband are without feed. She and her husband go short and send in half their loaf to their starving neighbors, and she sends in the teapot with the leaves left in it, and she fills it up with hot water. This, at least, gives the recipient a warm drink, whatever the particular flavor of it may be.

whatever the particular flavor of it may be.

One remarkable way in which the poor show their kindness of heart is in adopting children. It frequently happens in neighborhoods where the laboring and criminal classes herd together that a family of children may be suddenly left without father or mother. Father gets "put away" and mother, in her grief and despair, goes to drown her sorrow at the public house, and sometimes ends by falling herself into the clutches of the law. Such cases as this occur over and over again, and in five cases out of ten the children are taken care of, washed and dressed and fed by some poor mother livdressed and fed by some poor mother liv-ing in the same bouse, who herself has a large family All this is done ungrudg-ingly and as a "duty." If you ask such a woman what prompted her to burden her-self with the maintenance of another woman's family she will tell you there was nothing wonderful in the act. "She supposes as some neighbor 'ud do the same by her young 'uns if ever she was in A poor, unfortunate girl, living in a ten-

ement house with others of her unhappy class, fell seriously ill. The landlord wanted her sent to the workhouse. The other girls said "No, not if they knew it" These poor creatures pawned all the other girls said "No. not if they knew it " These poor creatures pawned all the clothes they could spare in order to pay for a clever doctor—for her case was a complicated one—and they clubbed together and got her all the doctor ordered her. They relieved each other at the sick bed and took it in turns to nurse her day and night, and they made her stop at home when she was better for over six. home when she was better for over six weeks, as the doctor said there would still be a risk in her going out, during all of which time they paid her rent and every expense incurred by her illness, though to do it they had to deny themselves not only any comfort but almost any necessary of life. Brave girls those and good wirls. girls. How different would their lives have been, perhaps, had they known in their homes such love and devotion as they showered upon their sisters in mis-

The poor man who loses his wife finds plenty of sympathy and practical help among his poor neighbors. Some good soul comes in at once and sees to the young children for him if he has none old enough to look after the others. The baby not infrequently finds a new mother to take it to her breast, and even the man's comfort is not overlooked. Mrs. Jones will run in for half an hour while he is away at work, and tidy up his place for him, and Mrs Brown will pop across the road and get his tea ready for him against he comes home. There are some charming little idylis of the courts and alleys which are waiting to be told—tenfragrant with the sel sacrifice and the heroisms of the poor and the lowly; but they must be told from the beginning to the end. To cut them down into a bald narrative of incidents would be to rob them of all their grace and charm

The sympathy of the poor shows itself thing which has been the poor shows itself sometimes in a tender regard for something which has been the pet of a dead comrade or neighbor. Some little time back, a hawker in the East End lay dying. He was a widower and childless, but he had one companion—a faithful, loving little dog who had litt little dog, who had lived with him for many years. As the poor fellow lay on his death bed, the little dog stretched it-self out beside him, and every now and then licked the weak, thin hand that rested lovingly upon its little head. The old hawker's mind was tortured as to what would be his faithful companion's fate after he had gone to his grave; so one day he sent for a mate, and he said to him. "Jim, when I'm gone, take my little Fan, and let her have a home with you till she dies, will you, mate? I shall die happy if I know as she'il have a friend to take care of her after I'm dead." Jim, a street hawker of dolls, gripped his friend's hand and said. "Yes, mate; I'll take her, and promise you as she shall be as comfort-

able as I can make her."

This kindness to animals is by no means rare trait among the poor. I have seen a lean and hungry lad many a time shar ing his scanty meal of bread and butter with a stray cur in the slums, and I know one common lodging house cat, who died in the kitchen amid the tears and sobs of the rough men and women, who clustered around to see their pet breathe its last.— George R. Sims in Philadelphia Times.

Losses of the Civil War. The extent of these losses will be betthe extraordinary cases with some of the extraordinary cases cited in the his-tories of other wars. Take, for instance, the charge of the Light Brigade at Balak-lava—the charge of the Six Hundred. Lord Cardigan took 673 officers and men into that action; they lost 113 killed and 134 wounded; total, 247, or 36.7 per cent. The heaviest loss in the late Franco-Prussian war occurred at Mars-la-Your, in the Sixteenth German infantry (Third Westphallan), which lost 49 per cent. But the One Hundred and Forty-first Penn sylvania lost 76 per cent. at Gettysburg, while regimental losses of 60 per cent. were frequent occurrences in both Union and Confederate armies. In the war for the Union there were scores of regiments, unknown or forgotten in history, whose percentage of killed and wounded in certain actions would far exceed that of the much praised Light Brigade; and nobody blundered either.—Col. W. F. Fox in The

Professional Artists a Terror. Art stores and the dealers in artists supplies are not supported to any degree by professional talent, as in fact no dealer cares to cater to that class of trade. Pro fessional artists are a terror to business men, for they seem to have no ideas of ways and means of transacting business, and think it all the same whether they pay in a day or a year. Then the successful men want you to toady to them and submit to insolent reflections on the contracted ideas of all engaged in trade. They will force their pictures on the publie whether the execution is good, bad or indifferent, and when the dealer remonstrates they turn a scornful nose and caustically comment on the terrible lack

of art culture among the uneducated.

There are men in the art supply busi ness who have informed me that their most sincere wish was that a real profes-sional would never cross the threshold of their stores. The artists who have had sense enough to forego the ambition to become famous and turned their penchs and brushes into commercial work have found a reward commensurate with the cost of early training. There re a dozen commercial artists in St. Louis who today claim incomes ranging from \$3,000 to \$6,000, that lift them from the penury and uncertainty of a Bosemian whose life is devoted to catching, the public fancy.

rne puone is too waimsical, and although you may captivate it for awhile, fashion will lead the crowds away from yester-day's favorite.—Charles E. Ault in Globe-Democrat.

A Disappointed Young Man.
One of the girls in fashionable society in New York made up her mind to get married the other day, and after confiding her intention to her father, she said: "What do you intend to do for me?" The father was a wealthy man, and thought he was showing a liberal spirit when he answered: "Well, I will give you \$100,000 to buy a house and \$25,000 to furnish it with." "And what will you give me to live on?" the young lady demanded, with a dissatisfied look on her face. "Oh, I will allow you the interest on another \$100,000," replied her father. "But my chef will cost at least \$1,200 a year. How do you think I can possibly manage with so little?" The father looked slightly grieved, but only said: "That must do while I am living; you will probably have more when 'I am gone." The young man who was interested in hearing the result of this conversation between father and daughter said when he heard it: "He might at least have given her two millions." The marriage did not take place.—New York Press "Every Day Talk."

Sensational Newspapers in England.

All the murder gazettes are not published in this country. Here, for instance, is The Weekly Courier, of Liverpool, England, which recently published the following advertisment: "Remarkable Murder Trials. New Stories of Old Crimes.—There will shortly be begun in The Weekly Courier a series of articles, giving detailed and graphic accounts of some of the murder trials which have taken the deepest hold on the public mind. Special attention will be given to remarkable trials of local interest in Liverpool and Lancashire. Each article will trace the crime from its inception, describe its methods and incidents, the efforts of the culprits to elude pursuit and capture, the Sensational Newspapers in England. culprits to clude pursuit and capture, the incidents of the trial, and, finally, the execution of the convict—usually at Kirk-dale gaol, in the presence of vast multi-tudes of people."—New York Tribune

Decay of American Teeth. The decay of American teeth, and to some extent the loss of teeth of all civilized races, has been accounted for by the ablest English authorities on the score of ablest English authorities on the score of the heavier draughts made by the brain on our general physical and nerve sys-tems. It is supposed that the force that would be applied to repairing the teeth is used elsewhere. But it is known that the material of the teeth is among the least perishable of all the parts of the body, and it scores hardly restable that for the perishable or all the parts of the body, and it seems hardly probable that for the above cause they should chiefly fail. Dr. Pohlman now answers that they decay from lack of use. Animal teeth are held in perfect order in proportion to the use of natural food. Feed a cow slops and she will lose her teeth; feed her grass and her will estain them to old see hay, and she will retain them to old age It is therefore not improbable that Pohl man is right, and our toothlessness fol-lows the introduction of soft foods that need little or no mastication.—Globe Democrat.

Treatment of Overworked Muscles. The affection known as writer's cramp is not confined to users of the pen, but appears in telegraphers and others who make continual use of one set of muscles. These cramps have been variously sup-posed to result from a diseased condition of brain, spinal cord or nerves, and were long regarded as incurable. During several years past, however, Wolff has been applying gymnastics combined with massage to the muscles affected, and has succeeded in curing more than half of the many cases treated. His process is neither difficult nor tedious, being simply regular movements of the fingers or other parts, with rubbing or gentle striking of the muscles, continued not more than an hour a day for several weeks.-Arkansaw

A Woman Philanthropist. Mrs. Martha W. Ferrer, superintendent of the Working Women's Protective union in New York, who died recently in that city, was born in South Britain, Conn. In 1858 she was married to Don Fermin Nicaragua became identified with the Working



Women's Protect time of its estab lishment in 1863, and has been superintendent since that time covering a period of twenty-six years. During vice Mrs. Ferrer has been of incal culable benefit to

MRS. FERRER. an immense number of poor girls. She has not only aided them with advice, but with money, and has enabled many a girl whose fate, perhaps, trembled in the balance between a virtuous and abandoned life to gain a situation, and thus enter upon an honorable career.

Decoration of Note Paper. Persons of taste are now straining their wits to devise pretty little designs with which to deck the note paper they use at home. These designs, as a rule, remind one of the little sketches which pictures in black and white often carry on their broad margin to help carry out or illus-trate the subject of the work itself. One well known water color artist has for his design a ladder on which a house painter's pot of paint is swinging; a well known literary man heads his note paper with a picture of a smoking cap, dressing gown and pipe thrown in disorder on a chair, by the legs of which a pair of slippers rest. The best of these pretty little sketches are made in broad outline with hasty and

light strokes.-New York Sun. A Race of Pigmy People. Skeletons of two Akkas, the pigmy people discovered by Schweinfurth in 1870, have been acquired by the British museum, and show that this race is un-doubtedly the most diminutive known. The stature of the male skeleton is about an inch below four feet, and that of the female about as much above. The few previous measurements recorded indicate that these heights are rather below the average, though a living adult female of three feet ten inches is known. Professor Flower finds that the Akkas belong to the black or Negroid branch of the human species, and that they are not allied to the Bushmen or Andaman Islanders, which tribes they most resemble in size.—Boston

Coming Home at Daylight. Mr. Switchell (home from a club dinner at daylight, full of the speech he has been making and champagne)-Feller (hic) citi-The day is not far distant-Switchell (at an upper window)-No. John, the day is not more than an hour distant, and you had better some in and go to bed.—Texas Siftings. It Ended the Discussion. A young man was discussing with more

spirit than was comely what he was pleased to call "brain food." He urged that no article of food furnished more brain matter than baked beans. Just then an old man looked up and said: "Young man, eat all the baked beans you can get."
—Richmond Religious Herald. Social Influence of Fire Worshipers.

Though the Parsees do not number more than 90,000 souls, and half of them are in Bombay, they are wielding a de-cided influence in the modern civilization of the east. Long a persecuted race, they were finally driven from their native country, 1,100 years ago, by the Mes-lems, and settled in Sugat, and from that point have become scattered through India. By their fruits they are making themselves known as worthy and efficient members of society. The queen of Eng-land has no more honorable and patriotic subjects in England. They must have a deal of that noble blood of the ancient Persian coursing through their veins. They own and occupy some of the best re-sidences in Bombay.—Interior.

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"Early last spring I was very much run down, had nervous headache, felt miserable and all that. I took Hood's Sarsapartila and was much benefited by it. I recommend it to my fri-nds." Mas J. M Taylos, 1119 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

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stead."-C. C. Rock, Corner Avoyetles Parish.

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They have cared me of sick headache and neuralgia. Since taking Ayer's Pilis, I have been free from these complaints."

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liar curative power.

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TRAVELBES GUIDE. READING & COLUMBIA R. R.

Arrangement of Passenger Trains on, and attr, 5UNDAY, MAY 18, 1888. Leave Quarryville Ring Street, Lanc Lancaster Chickies Marietta Juaction Columbia NORTHWARD. Arrive at 'A M
Heading 9.50
SOUTHWARD. 2.40 drinking too much, or of the wrong kind Leave

Loave Ouarryvilleat 7.10 a m King Street, Lanc. at 8.05 a, m., and 3.55 p, m. Arrive at Rending, 10 10 a, m., and 5.55 p, m. Leave Reading, at 7.20 a, m., and 4 p. m.

TRY that never-failing, safe Remedy, Arrive st King Street, Lanc., at 220 a. m., and 5.50 p. m Quarryville, at 6.4° p. m.

35 Trains connect at Ecading with trains to and from Phi'adelphia, Pottsville, Harr a' urg. Allentown and New York, via Beund Brook Mandrake Pills.

Route.
At Columbia, with trains to and from York, Hanever, uettysburg, Frederick and Balti-At Marietta Junction with trains to and from Chickies.

At Manheim with trains to and from Leba-At I ancaster June ion, with trains to and from Laucaster, Quarry vi le, and Chickies A. M. Wilson Superintendent.

LEBANON & LANCASTER JOINT Arrangement of Passenger Trains on, and after, Sunday, May 13, 1888.

| NORTHWARD. | Sunday. | Leave | A M. P. M. P. M. A M. P. M. | Sunday. | Chartyville. | 12 5 5 548 05 355 | Laucaster. | 207 12 45 6.0 8 3 4.14 | Manhe'm | 233 118 6.30 4.45 5.16 | Corawell. | 7:50 146 6.50 9.17 5.42 | Arrivo at | 1.58 7.10 9.22 5.56 | Chartyville. | 1. Ay r's Pil's have refleved no from that trou-ble and also from Gout. If every victim of this disease would heed only three words of mine, I could basish Gout from the land. These words would be—'Try Ayer's Pills.'"

"By the use of Ayer's Pills alone, I cured Lebanon South WARD. L58 710 9 82 5 5: Leave A M P M P M A M
Lebanon 712 1230 730 7.55
Corawall 277 1245 7.66 815 840
Lancaster, 827 148 842 9.12
Arrive at
King Street, Lanc. 8 6 156 8.50 9 29 myself permanently of rheumatism which had troubled me several months. These Pills are at once harmless and effectual, and, I be-A. M. WILSON, Supt. B. & C. Rallroad. S. S. FFF, Supt. C. R. R.

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Pacific Express:
News Express:
New Express:
New Passenger:
Mail trainvia Mt. Joy:
No. 2 Mail Train;
Nisgara Express:
Lanovar Accom:
Frederick Accom:
Lanovar Accom: Harrisburg Accom.

Harrisburg Accom.

Harrisburg Expres

Ventern Express Phila. 10 p m Arrive at Phila. 10 p m 10 fast Mante fast Lines darrisburg Expres

11 45 n. n. 3:15 p. m. 5:00 p. m. 5:45 p. m. 6:50 p. m. 12:45 p. m. the dry at \$19 p. m. and arrives at lancastor \$10.25 p. m.

The Marietta Accomming Cation icovers could be at \$140 s. m. and reaches Marietta at \$250 p. m. cacching Marietta at \$120 and \$250 p. m. cacching Marietta at \$120 and \$250 t. bave Marietta at \$250 p. m. and arrives at Columbia at \$10 also, leaves at \$250 and arrives at \$250 p. The York Accommodation leaves Marietta at \$19 and arrives at Lancaster si \$30 connecting with Harrisbury Express at \$10 s. m. The Frederick Accommodation when, our necting at Lancaster with Fast Line, west at \$10 m. will run through to Frederick.

The Frederick Accommodation, east, as you columbia at \$20 m. will run through to Frederick.

B. m. Hanover Accommodation, East, leaves Col-un dia at 4:10 p. m. Arrives at Lancaster at 4.8 p. m., connecting with Day Express. Hanover Accommodation, west, connecting at Lancaster with Niagara Express at 9:50 a. m., will ron through to Hanover, daily, excep-

m., will ren through to Hanover, daily, excep-sur day.

Fast Line, west, on Sunday, when dagged, will stop at Downingtown, Coatesville' Parked-bury, Mt. Joy, Klizabethubwa and Middletown. I The only trains which run daily, On Sunday the Mail train west runs by way of Columbia. J. K. WOOD, General Passenger Ayent' CHAS K. PHOP Jane vs. Manager. SUMMER RESORTS.

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