A BUILDING TRIUMPH.

THE NEW HOME OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It Is Being Erected on the fits of the Old Building Without Disturbing the ation Office of the Paper-How

Another old landmark being ruthsaly torn away in the met-polls. A allding which has greated the eyes of old New Yorkers for over thirty years being pulled apart, rafter by rafter, brick by brick, and the old, worn out woodwork being packed away on the shoulders of

being packed away on the shoulders of ragged scavengers of many complexions and great rapacity.

This is the desolate acene which is gazed upon by the thousands of busy people who hurry by the corner of Park row and Massau at Net these cheerless spring mornings, and to the older ones it brings remembrances of many historic occurrences which have taken place there during the past three decades.



THE PRESENT TIMES BUILDING. [Seen from the bridge.]

[Seen from the bridge.]

It is the office of The New York Times, which is being rapidly demolished to make room for a splendid new structure to be erected as soon as the crumbling ruins of the eld building are carted away. While all this noisy wrecking is going on—while the heavy planks are being wrenched from the rotten old frame by the industrious laborers. The Times is being issued regularly every morning from the old building, just as it has been for the past thirty years, and the editors, reporters and other employes are working away with as much nonchalance as though the work of destruction going on about them were the most ordinary thing in the world. The most ordinary thing in the world. The statue of Benjamin Franklin which stands on the corner, though covered with an ac-cumulation of plaster and dust, has a most unconcerned appearance, and the signs "No Laborers Wanted," which are tacked on the scaffoldings all over the building, do not prevent the gathering of a large number of idle nondescripts of all degrees of alcoholism and low-downism to stretch themselves on the park benches across the way, smoke short clay pipes and talk gloomily of "hard times."

The work of demolition of the old building is very systematic and well arranged walls are completely torn away, disclosing to view temporary walls of wood, covered by building felt, and the numerous floors are braced and held in position by heavy scaffoldings under each, which will be gradually taken away as the new walls make them unnecessary. When these walls are finished the new floors will be put in, starting from the top and going downwards, thus enabling the office to continue its business without interrup-

The block now occupied by The Times and Potter buildings and bounded by Park row on the west, Printing house square on the north, Nassau street on the square on the north, Nassau street on the east and Beekman street on the south was from 1808 until nearly two generations ago occupied by the Old Brick church and its cemetery, but long before 1857 it became apparent that graveyards were not in their proper element amid such unreposeful and rushing surroundings. It was a matter of some difficulty, however, to pers do every member of the Brick church cooregation that this was the case, and the consent of every pew owner was necessary in order to obtain the transfer of the property. The transfer was finally made, however, and the ground for the buildings now being torn down was broken with more than the usual care, for beneath the surface were many vaults, and in each vault were the remains of one or more of New York's long dead pio-

Many in the vast crowds which contin ually stream past the present ruin will recall some of the exciting scenes which they have witnessed and in which it formed a prominent factor. The senti mentalists among them will no doubt feel sorry to see the passing away of so old a friend. To such the noble edifice which will be reared in place of the old building will be lacking in the chief interest pos sessed for them by the latter. They re-member it as it stood in the stormy days of the civil war, when it was many tim great contending factions. During the



THE TIMES BUILDING AS IT WAS. celebrated draft riots The Times building

was one of the chief objects of execration and attack, and one day in particular the mob, which seemed to be animated with something of the spirit of the French revolution, expressed its determination to tear down the building in considerably shorter time than it took to erect it. It was found necessary to guard the en-trances with a number of mountain howitzers. each charged with a generous quantity of the medicine not relished by mobs. These and the formidable aspect of the employes of the paper, each of whom was armed with a gun or revolver, had the desired effect, and the mob quickly

dispersed.
This historic structure was an imposing one, as compared with its neighbors, when put up, but it has appeared small for several years now beside the loftier structures that have lately reared their massive fronts near by—The Tribune building, the Potter block, the New York postoffice,

Mr. George Jones, the proprietor of The Times, has in mind a great scheme for utilizing the great amount of room the new building will contain. It involves the gathering under The Times roof of the New York offices of most out of town journals that have a metropolitan representation, a network of newspaper special wires—contents. network of newspaper special wires—co-operative newspaper publishing, in short. But he wasn't ready to talk about it when our correspondent called the other day, and its details are not fully arranged as yet probably.

Increase of Scandinavian Population. The Scandinavian population grows at its root in Castle Garden in New York, and in all its branches over the land. The total number is now about 2,000,000, of whom one half were born across the sea. They are divided in about these proportions: Swedes, 1,000,000; Norwegians, 750,000; Danes, 245,000; Icelanders, 5,000 So rapidly have they increased in Minne-sota that they now number about one-half of the population of that state. Chicago is the fifth Scandinavian city in the world, and Minnespolis the sixth.—Public OpinBELVA LOCKWOOD.

Again Nominated for the Presidency by the Suffragists.

dency by the Suffragists.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood, who is now running for the second time for the presidency of the United States on the ticket of the Equal Rights party, is a native of the Empire state, having been born in Niagara county in 1830.

At 14 years of age she undertook the care of a village school—a tender age for a girl to become a schoolma'am. At 18 she married Mr. Uriah H. McNall. He died, leaving her a widow of 23. During the war Mrs. McNall did good service in the care of sick and wounded soldiers. In 1868 she married Dr. E. Lockwood. Mrs. Lockwood having made up her mind to become a lawyer, and having been refused admittance to the Columbian Law school, Washington, entered the

school, Washing-ton, entered the National univer-sity of that city, and in September, 1878, was ad-mitted to practice 1878, was admitted to practice in the District of Columbia. Six years later she was admitted to practice at the bar of the supreme court of the SELVA LOCKWOOD. United States. Since that time Mr Lockwood has been engaged in practicing

United States. Since that time Mrs. Lockwood has been engaged in practicing her profession and lecturing upon "Woher profession s man's Rights."

man's Rights."

A newspaper mention in 1884 of a girl portrait of Mrs. Lockwood describes it as "a photograph representing a young woman with her hair arranged in the puffs about her face that were fashionable fifty years ago. The face is attractively plump, but of correct oval, and with marks of individuality that have since matured into deep lines of intellectuality." Mrs. Lockwood's more recent personal appearance has been described thus:

"Her hair is rolled back from her high forehead and her clear cut features are usually seen in perfect repose, except for

"Her hair is rolled back from her high forehead and her clear cut features are usually seen in perfect repose, except for the quick movements of her dark eyes. Mrs. Belva Lockwood looks the embodiment of practical feminine common sense, and she also looks ten years younger than her recorded age."

Mrs. Lockwood is devoted to the tricycle. She rides that queer vehicle well, and it is said that she introduced its me into Washington. Four years ago when she was running for president she was spoken of as "sailing around Washington on her tricycle, showing her red stockings at every turn of the wheels, dressed in a brown cloth sacque, which wrinkles in the back and puckers at the sleeves, making speeches now and then, and bowing to the crowds who have ironically greeted her with cheers and the waving of hats."

Mrs. Lockwood, being one of the first presidential candidates nominated for the campaign of 1888, started in the race early. If she could decide the contest in a tricycle race she would have a very good chance. Two years ago Mrs. Lockwood announced that she would not be a candidate; but everybody knows what a

It has already been announced that Alfred H. Love, of Philadelphia, named for vice president on the Equal Rights ticket, will not run.

GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.

The Present Democratic Incumbent Who Has Been Renominated. Governor "Bob" Taylor, who has been

renominated by the Democrats of Tennes-see, is the only man who fiddled himself into congress or into the guberna-torial chair of any state. He is the

only man on rec-ord who has ever used a fiddle for electioneering purposes, and he has proved that used systematically, can be ap-plied with good effect for this purpose. Two years

GOV. R. L. TAYLOR.

ago, when Governor Taylor ran for gov-ernor in his state, he and his brother who ran against him on the Republican ticket, while his father was a candidate on the Prohibition ticket, became well known all over the country. He was a pension agent before he became governor, and when he was nominated the authorities at Washington would not let him attend the convention, because it would interfere with his business. Governor Taylor first came prominently before the people in 1876, when he ran for congress against Pettibone, and hereit was that he achieved his first success with the fiddle.

Pettibone would make a lengthy speech, and then Taylor would follow him the fiddle, remarking to his hearers that they had probably heard enough talk, and that he would entertain them with some music. It is not stated whether the goveroor has "hung up the fiddle and the bow" this year or not, but in his speech accepting the nomination he said he was confident of victory.

Experimenting with Divining Rods. The use of hazel twigs or current twigs as divining rods to discover underground springs of water is still in general practice in England and on some parts of the con-tinent. It is not seldom that professors of the art are also found in this country. Of late several English notables have been experimenting with the rod, and in some cases rather startling results followed. It seems to have never occurred to these hunters of springs that over large tracts of country the ground is everywhere per-meated with underground water veins, and you can scarcely dig anywhere with-out touching one. In olden times this same hazel twig, cut in a V form, was used as an unerring guide to witcheswhich is the possible reason for its being called witch hazel. Witch hunting was a profession. Led into a company of women the forked end of the rod held in the professor's hands bent toward the person who was guilty. Thousands were thus sent to the stake.—Globe-Democrat.

High Art in Advertisements.

The very high class of art work notice-able in advertising matter calls attention to the fact that almost the very best artists are now employed by advertisers (at the highest prices they command for any work) to draw pictures for circulars, pamphlets, guide books, the advertising pages of the magazines, and for the public pages of the inagazines, and for the public columns of the newspapers. The artists have taken warning from the fate of a bright young fellow who allowed his sig-nature to appear too often in pictures in railway advertising books, and all these fine pieces of work they now turn out are covied without their signetures; indeed copied without their signatures; indeed, they contract that their names shall neither appear nor be mentioned in con-nection with their work. Not long ago a large firm of manufacturers was so pleased with the pictures a very famous artist drew for one of the pamphlets that they scattered broadcast the statement that the head of the house offered to pay that the head of the house offered to pay the artist his original price over again if he would sign the picture he had made, in order that they may hang in the manu-facturer's pailor. The artist said he could not do so for any price within the means of the rich man.

of the rich man.

The same companies that make use of these high grade pictures also employ ex-cellent talent for the writing of the readcellent talent for the writing of the read-ing matter that accompanies the pictures, and great advertisers now have private arrangements with literary or at least semi-literary men, whose work in the back columns of the papers attracts al-most as much attention as the news it-self. Here, again, the high prices are paid and secrecy is maintained. One nat-ural effect of this is that which led an en-terrising member of a small firm to comterprising member of a small firm to com-plain to the writer the other day that it was no longer possible for him to adver-tise in such a way as to make his calls upon the public attractive to the general eye. He said that small business firms in all the cities are now at their wits' end because they have not got the money to pay for ingenious writing or for displaying it at the proper length in the papers.

—New York Sun.

BOSTON'S PUBLIC LIBRARY.

focut Building Erected for a Worthy Tenant.

The Boston Public library is one of the finest libraries in the United States. It is the pride of Boston. A new building is about to be erected for this institution which will rank as a structure as high as the collection of books does as a library. It is to be situated in what is called the Back Bay, a new part of Boston. The dimensions of the structure will be 250 by 264 feet. It is to be built of Milford gran-



BOSTON'S PUBLIC LIBRARY-EXTERIOR.

ite. In the center there is to be an open court with an area of 100 by 185 feet, in which there are to be seats for readers in summer. The arrangements are for ample light, an absence of which is the greatest defect in most public buildings.

Entering the arched doorway, on either side of which there are carved granite seats, the visitor will come to a spacious vestibule of stone 55 feet long and 16 wide, and then in an entrance hall of marble 86 by 44 feet, out of which leads a staircase. On the first floor is the library. On the second floor is the reading room, which is 48 by 218 feet and 50 feet high, with a barrel vanited roof. The wood work of this apartment is of oak, with an oak wainscoting extending from the floor to the base of the arched windows.

The books of this library are free to any one more than 16 years old for consultation. There are now nearly 300,000 volumes in the institution. Mr. Edward Everett was its first president. Its bequests have been given it, including Theodore Parker's, Ticknor's Spanish collection, etc. The city of Boston appropri-



BOSTON'S PUBLIC LIBRARY—AN INTERIOR VIEW.

ates nearly \$120,000 annually. The new building will cost over \$1,000,000, and it will require three years to complete it.

"FREDERICK MARSDEN."

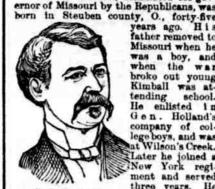
The Well Known Playwright Who Re-Frederick Marsden, the playwright, who committed suicide recently in New York, was born in Baltimore forty-five years ago. His family name was Silver, but he subsequently changed it. ago. His ramly name was sliver, but he subsequently changed it. He received a good education and studied law. Having been admitted to the bar he practiced for several years in Philadelphia. He finally drifted on to the stage. His line was comedy. He play-

ed many years ago in Wood's muse-um and the old Globe theatre. He able success as an actor, and finally gave it up and went into play-He was very

successful in pieces he wrote FREDERICK MARSDEN. for Lotte. He also for Lotta. He also wrote plays for Maggie Mitchell, Joseph Murphy, Annie Pixley, William Scanlon and many other stars. "Shaun Rhue," "Kerry Gow," "Clouds," "Zip," "Bob," "Zari," "Irish Minstrel" and "Haretry" are among his best known plays. At the time of his death he was engaged on plays for Corinne, for which he had received \$2,000, and for Annie Pixley, who was to pay him \$4,500. His income was something like \$15,000 per year. He lived in New York in winter and in summer at his New York in winter and in summer at his country seat at Schroon Lake.

Mr. Marsden's suicide was caused by temporary insanity, occasioned by mental depression, consequent upon the acts of an only daughter, who had given him and her mother a great deal of trouble, and who was not living at home at the time.

Named for Governor of Miss Mr. E. E. Kimball, nominated for governor of Missouri by the Republicans, was



years ago. His father removed to Missouri when he was a boy, and when the war broke out young Kimball was attending school. He enlisted in Gen. Holland's company of college boys, and was at Wilson's Creek. Later he joined a ment and served three years. He

E. E. KIMBALL. graduated as a lawyer from Ann Arbor college, and in 1868 formed a copartnership with Judge Charles G. Burton, in Vernon county, where he is still practicing law. His residence is at Nevada. He has been frequently nominated by the Republicans of Vernon for county attorney, and in 1886 was the Republican candidate for congress in the Twelfth district. E. E. KIMBALL. in the Twelfth district.

Consumption Among Cattle. A medical opinion is that if consumption were englicated from cattle, it would soon disappear from the human race. Five per cent of English cattle have tuberculosis, and 20 per cent of some Jersey herds of the United States are said to be affected.—Boston Budget.

Mind Reached Through the Body. That mental disorders may in many in stances be cured by corporeal measures all know. Some sudden shock to the body has often proved the only means by which a long standing mania has been removed. It is wonderful, for instance, what a marvelous effect the submersion of the would be suicide in the cold depths of the dark river has upon his mind. No sooner is he rescued and brought to his senses than all thought of putting an end to his existence has vanished, and he once more braces himself up to fight the battle of life. The disappointed lover who—especially if she be a woman—is tempora-rily deranged, finds a plunge into the nearest pond quickly alters her views as to her miserable condition. The fires of love are often as effectually quenched by one rash dip and the troubled mind as speedily restored to a healthy condition, as though the false one had never betrayed her, or the treacherous vow had never been spoken.—London Standard.

A Deep Distinction. Little Winifred was visiting at her aunt's and the children were very much amused by her funny speeches. think you are very smart, don't you?" of the boys said teasingly. "Yes, I think I am, but I know better," the thoughtful little girl answered .- Youth's Companion. THE PAINS OF FEAR.

THE EXQUISITE TORTURE ENDURED BY THE TIMID WOMAN. he Night Has Its Terrors and the Daf Its Dangers-Mothers Who Make Their

Per I I verywhere

Motherhood a Long Drawn Agony.

Think what that poor, dear, timid you an, undergoes who nightly looks under her bed for the burglar she believe to be secreted there, who goes read the house after the servants are at it to see that all is safe, and that no it of leave man is profiting by his liber of do her harm. With what a sense ad she locks the doors of those dark, ground places into which she decree and she locks the doors of those dark, ground places into which she dares er. Ghosts and robbers—she turns if y on both with a quick throb and ling hand, then beats a retreat with the same feeling of nameless terror, the one sensation of being followed by some vague horror, which she has not the courage to turn round and confront. Night after night this torment is renewed, as unfatingly as that which the old hag inflicted on the merchant Abudah. If the night has its terrors so hea the If the night has its terrors so has the If the night has its terrors so has the day its dangers. Such a person as this in the country dies a thousand deaths in quick succession; and the one is as unnecessary as the other. A tramp lottering on the highway means robbery first and assassination after. A few harmless cows going home to be milked, and driven by a child, are as dangerous as a stampede of highless houds down and tells about Cot. child, are as dangerous as a stampede of buffalos, heads down and tails aloft. Catbuffalos, heads down and tails aloft. Cattle in a field, however well worn the public way across, make that field taboo; for
is not each dull, slow, grazing ox, each
mild eyed 'milky mother of the herd,"
each tangle polled yearling calf, as dangerous as a wild bull, "man mad," and to
be approached only with cattion and in
force? That distant, barking coille; that
restless, neighing horse prancing up to
the gap in the hedge, through which he
thrusts his sociably inquisitive nose; that
wayside encampment of traveling gypsics wayside encampment of traveling gypsies—all the circumstances of the country are so many causes of fear to the timid pe-destrian, beating along the public road for a constitutional, and taking no pleas-

for a constitutional, and taking no pleasure in what she sees.

In a carriage she fares no better. Up hill she is sure the horses will jib; down hill they will slip and fall, or the pole will break, and then heaven have mercy on her soul! On the plain road, put to a sharp trot they will run away; indeed, they are running away. If they whisk their tails they are about to kick; if they cock their ears they are sure to shy. She screams at the smallest difference between them and their driver; and when they have to meet another carriage, or pass a lumbering cart, she pinches her companion black and blue in the spasm of her

foar.
The torment of fear is hard to bear when it is centered on one's self. What is it when it spreads itself abroad and in-cludes others—the beloved—in its meshes? For the beloved, indeed, is no security. Every railway journey includes a smash; every sea voyage is a foregone shipwreck; if an epidemic touches the outside fringes of the district, it is sure to nake a leap into the home where the dear ones live. The smallest cold is bronchitis; and when the little people cough they have whoop-ing cough, no less.

Some mothers make their motherhood a

long drawn agony by the fears with which they encompass their young. Is the nurse a quarter of an hour beyond her usual time? Straightway the grave is opened and the cherished and adored lie therein stark and cold. Wild wanderings to and fro, wild surmises as to what can have happened, angry rejection of any common-place explanation as to a longer walk than usual, a longer session under the trees than was calculated on, passionate t of frantic despair, passionate outbursts of as frantic despair, passionate outcursts of as frantic wrath, when lo! the nurse comes quietly up to the house door with her charge as fresh as a flower and as gay as a lark, and that voluntary descent into Hades proves itself as futile as it was un-

These fears accompany a mother of this uneasy kind all through life. When her boys go to school she is sure they will be mauled by the bigger rufflans of their class, maimed for life in the playground, overworked, underfed, put into damp theat and morally for the standard of t sheets and morally corrupted. She suffers more than they from the dire necessities of learning, and wishes that there was a royal road to knowledge where her darlings could bowl along at railroad speed, with never a hill to climb nor a valley wherein to descend. She thinks the mar ters cruel and the curriculum inhuman, and wonders how so much can be ex pected from such young brains and grow-ing bodies.

All through life it is the same cry of

evil. The fortunes of war take her sons here and there, and the mother frets over the possibilities of disaster, as if that pos sible event were proven fact and chance had no side alley for escape. And when it comes to matrimony the whole thing is renewed under another name; for surely was there never the girl born who was i fit wife for the son of such a mother, while the finest man extant makes but a poor kind of a care taker for her daugh-ter! So she perverts the great gift of love and the divine glory of maternity into a scourge, and not a blessing, and weeps behind her mantle of self-made mourning because she has not the courage to believe nor the common sense to hope. - The Fo

Photographing a Pork Packer.

When this distinguished gentleman came to have his picture taken he didn't know exactly what he wanted; he said that he thought he preferred something that would set off his good points to the best advantage; he had not had a picture made since the days of ambrotypes, and he was determined now to get the best, no matter how much it cost. I saided him matter how much it cost. I asked him how he'd like to try a dozen of "inspirations," and he said: "Let 'er go, Gallaghar." So I set him down at the little table and made him rest his right elbow on a copy of Shakespeare's player with his on a copy of Shakespeare's plays, with his hand gracefully supporting his head. In his lap I placed another book, upon which I rested his left hand carelessly. "Now, look up, toward the ceiling," said I, "and try to look expectant." "What's that" look up, toward the ceiling," said I, "and try to look expectant." "What's that?" he asked. "As if you were looking for a corner in lard," says I. "Oh, I see," says he, and he rolled up his eyes beautifully. "Don't miss the diamond," says he; "I paid a heap for it and wouldn't swap it for the best herd in Texas."

"Now the result," continued the pro-fessor, "was that I got a splendid nega-tive. The pork packer's daughter was delighted. 'Oh, papa, how perfectly lovely!' she cried. 'I never saw you look half so sweet before!' Of course not. If I'd wanted to get a characteristic picture of this man I'd have to set him in a chair and make him tilt the chair back, stuff his hands into his trousers pockets and put a chew of tobacco into his mouth.

That would have been nature. But photography is art, and the truly artistic photographist is he who tries to make a unione every time." unique every time."—Eugene Field in Chicago News.

Value of Eggs as Food.

No honest appetite ever rejected an egg in some guise. It is nutriment in the most portable form and in the most con-centrated shape. Whole nations of man-kind rarely touch any other animal food. Kings eat them plain as readily as do the humble tradesmen. After the battle of Muhldorf, when Kaiser Ludwig sat at a meal with his burggrafs and great cap-tains, he determined on a piece of luxury "one egg to every man and two to the excellently valiant Schwepperman." Far more than fish-for it is a watery dieteggs are the scholar's fare. They contain phosphorus, which is brain foed, and su phur, which performs a variety of func-tions in the economy. And they are the best of nutriment for children, for in a compact form they contain everything that is necessary to the growth of the youthful frame.

Eggs are, however, not only food—they are medicin also. The white is the most efficacious of remedies for burns, and the oil extracted from the yolk is regarded by the Russians as an almost miraculous salve for cuts, bruises and scratches. A raw erg, if swallowed in time, will effectually detach a nan bobe fastened in the throat, and the whitee of eggs will render the deadly corrosive sublimate as harmless as a dose of calomel. They strengthen the consumptive, invigorate the feeble and render the most susceptible all but proof against jaundies in its most malignant phase.—Eastern Farmer.

KEPT ISLANDS FOR SALE.

Novel Method of Procuring a Liveliho

One man in a scaport town seemed to be entirely alone in his method of procuring a livelihood. He discovered islands for a living. There have been explorers since the days of Columbus to these days of Henry M. Stanley, but this man was not an explorer; he did not fit out an expedition or lead a party for the enrichment of geographical knowledge. Other men, being short of provisions, sometimes go out to a stream and cast in their lines to catch a mess for supper or breakfast. go out to a stream and cast in their lines to catch a mess for supper or breakfast. This man, when short of funds, went out to sea and fished at an island that he might live off it until he could discover another. When he was sailing the main it had to be a very wary and circumspect island that could elude his search. His name was Capt. Jennett. He was of French blood, but born in this country; and at the time the writer met him he claimed to have discovered ninety-nine islands, and as he claimed to have obtained a patent for each island from the United States government, he was the owner of that number of islands, scattered around the globe. When he mentioned in a casual way

when he mentioned in a cantal way that among his unconsidered trifles he had so many islands, the writer expressed his astonishment, and said that the fond-est desire of his heart had always been to

possess an island.

"Well, I'll give you one," said the captain, with all the free heartedness that characterises a sailor. "I've got more than I want."

"Your kindness almost overpowers me."

What must I do to enter into pos "All you have to do is to fit cut a vessel to occupy it and ship the guano on it, of which you are to deliver to me one-third of each cargo. All my islands are guano islands. When I find another kind of island in my net I just let it go. I have too many to be bothered with any that haven't a fortune on the surface

that haven't a fortune on the surface ready for shipment."

He then produced a time worn patent, issued Nov. 30, 1869, by Hamilton Fish, secretary of state, which stated that the gallant captain had discovered "the Island of Roucador, on the Muskiteer bank, in the Caribbean sea." and was entitled to the guano on it if he worked it. A list of articles necessary to the working of it was next produced, in which the exact number of picks, shovels, planks, nails, tents, wheelbarrows, provisions, and, indeed, everything required was set down in tabulated form. The first load of guano brought to market, he declared, would pay for all of these articles, and leave a pay for all of these articles, and leave a handsome profit besides. Some of the islands he discovered were

handsome profit besides.

Some of the islands he discovered were in the Pacific ocean, some lie near the banks of Newfoundland, others—the greater portion of the list—are in the Caribbean see, and some along the coast of Brazil. They are not down on the charts, as the captain cares more about keeping them for his own profit than for occupation by the public.

Several expeditions have been fitted out to search for the captain's islands and bring back some of the guano. One went out from Norfolk, which is a center for the manufacture of fertilizers, in hich large quantities of guano are used. The expedition went out fully equipped, every item on the list of implements and provisions being provided. The captain was stationed at the bow to look out for the island, and after a long cruise in the Caribbean sea it was found. The island was there, and also the guano. But so also was the British flag, and the vessel was warned off and was not allowed to take a pound of guano. The expedition coat \$2,500, the captain's share of which supported him very nicely until he discovered another island and another customer.—New York Press.

Columns of Society Twaddle. No one today is secure from gossip. Whence comes this license? It comes n the men and women Allater's four hundred, whose itch for notoriety impels them to send every bit of tittle tattle concerning the interior of their domestic life to the newspapers for publication. It will hardly be pretended by any man or any woman who today complains of the tattling of the newspapers concerning him or her that he or she has not heretofore utilized this very tendency. Run down to Newspat part services dency. Bun down to Newport next sum-mer. Keep your eye on the correspon-dents of the great metropolitan journals. See how eagerly they are sought by these four hundred flapdoodles. Look in their mail box morning after morning. Follow mail box morning after morning. Follow their continual intercourse with the peo ple concerning whom they write, and draw your own conclusions as to the source of their information.

Why, I distinctly recall in the office of Why, I distinctly recall in the omce of a once leading Sunday newspaper, seeing upon the desk of the society editor, as he was called, a poor devil to whom they paid \$4 a week for furnishing from four to fourteen columns of society rot, a bushel of letters at a time, and every one of them contained either a ticket to some place of entertainment, or a bit of gossip from Mr. Toodles, or Mr. Traddles, concerning a betrothal, a wedding, a social festivity of some sort or kind, with the names of the guests, and quite likely the cost of the whole affair. Now who was to blame the \$4 a week man or Mr. Traddles, who sent the information, inclosing a \$5 bill sent the information, inclosing a \$5 bill to secure its publication?—Joe Howard in New York Graphic.

Peculiarities of American Eyes. The efforts of the war department to secure a field glass for the service of greater power than the one they now use has discovered the fact that the eyes of the average American are closer together the average American are closer together than those of men in foreign countries. The double glass, known as the field glass, now used is weaker than that used in the armies of Europe. It is of only from five to six powers—entirely too weak for the purpose. The only glass they can get of sufficient power is a single spy glass, which is defective in that it does not take in a broad enough field. This te not take in a broad enough field. This is a very serious defect in the equipment of the American army, but there seems to be no immediate prospect of its correction, because our eyes are too close together. Some of the colored troops may be able to use a different glass, but the white Yankee soldier cannot overcome the national peculiarity. The best military field glass in use is that with which the German army is supplied. An attempt was made to adopt them by the war department, but it was found that the eyes of the glasses were so far apart that they could not be used by Americans. The department is studying how to overcome this difficulty. —Washington Letter.

Transporting Chinese Nightingales. Chinese nightingales are the fashionsble drawing room bird on the continent now, and friends of the little creatures are protesting against the cruelty of their being transported to market from their being transported to market from their distant homes by railroad, with no other care for their comfort than a sign, "Donnez a boire," on their wire cages. If the railroad men don't give them the drink, then very likely they die; but if the railway men are charitable, the birds live and bring six shillings spiece when live and bring six shillings apiece when they get to the great cities.—New York

Military Service in Yucatan.

In Yucatan every male between the ages of 21 and 50 is subject to military duty, and when in service gets the munificent pay of six cents per day and finds himself in food. There is no commissary department in the army, which must tend to shorten campaigns.—Chicago Herald. Not for General Perusal.

Uncle Rastus (in telegraph office)—Has yo' got a envelope, sah? Operator—What do you want of an envelope, Uncle Rastus? Uncle Rastus—Dis expatch, sah, am ob a wery private nature, an' I wants it sent

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Lancaster Chickies Marietta Junction Columbia Reading. 3.00 Leave loading... Arrrive at Marietta Junction bickies Lolumbia BUNDAY.

Quarry ville at 7.10 a m. King Street, Lanc. at 8.05 a. m., and 3.55 p. m Arrivest leading, 10.10 s. m , and 8.55 p. m. Reading, 10.10 s. m., and soo p. m. Leave; Reading, at 720 s. m., and 4 p. m. Arrivo at King Street, Lanc., at 8.20 s. m., and 5.50 p. m. Quarryville, at 6.40 p. m.

Trains connect at Reading with trains to and from Philadelphia Pottsville, Harr source allentown and New York, via Bound Brown At Columbia, with trains to and from York Hanever, Gettysburg, Frederick and Butt nore,
At Marietta Junction with trains to and
from Chickies,
At Manheim with trains to and from Lebe-

At I ancaster June ton, with trains to and from Lancaster, Quarry vi le, and Chickies A. M. Willoud Superintendent. LEBANON & LANCASTER JOINT Arrangement of Passenger Trains on, and after, Surpay, May 13, 1888. | NORTH WARD | Sunday | Leave | A M. F.M. F.M. | S. M. | S NORTHWARD

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A. M. WILSON, Supt. R. & C. Railroad.
5 S. REFF, Supt. C. R. E.

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The Lancaster Accommodation serves Harris: any at \$10 p. m. and arrives at Lancaster at \$10 p. m. and arrives at Lancaster at \$10 p. m. and arrives at Lancaster at \$10 p. m. and reaches Marietta at \$10 m. and the serves Columbia at \$100 a. m. and the serves Columbia at \$100 a. m. and \$40 p. m. and arrives at Columbia \$100 p. m. and arrives at Columbia \$100 p. m. and arrives at \$100 p. m. arrives at \$100 p. anover Accommodation, Bact, leaves to bis at 4:10 p. m. Arrive at Lancace p. m., connecting with Day Expressionated, west anover Accommodation, west and accommodation and accommodation and accommodation and accommodation at the second accommodation and accommodation at the second accommodation at the second accommodation and accommodation at the second accommodation accommodation at the second accommodation acco ter with Miagara Paper

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