A FINE QUALITY OF PLUG TO ACCO AT Look for the red H tin tag on

each plug. FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE

Chewing Tobacco.

MANDRAKE PILLS.

DR. SCHENCK'S

STANDARD FOR OVER HALF ACRETURY.

OURR indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Celle and all diseases of the stomach; Costiveness, Inflammation, Di-arri ca and diseases of the bowels; Con-gestion, Billouaness, Nauses, Nondachs, arri on and diseases of the bowels; Con-gration, Billousness, Nances, Nandachs, Giddiness, Narvousness, Liver Complaint, and all diseases arising from a gerged and allegated liver. They reduce congested conditions, break up stubborn complica-tions, restore free, hesithy action to the organs. They are

H. B COCHHAN'S DRUG STORE, Nos ISI & Le North Queen St. Lancasier, Pa aprò imdaw

A YER'S PILLS.
FOR SALE AT
H. B. COCHRAN'S DRUG STORE,
Nos. 137 & 139 North Queen St., Lancaster, Pa
apri-2mdaw

DAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

PAINE'S

The Nervous, The Debilitated,

The Aged.

NEEVE TONIC.

N ALTERATIVE.

It drives out the poisonous humors of the blood purifying and enriching it, and so overcoming those diseases resulting from impoverished blood.

Acting mildly but surely on the bowels it cures habitual constipation, and promotes a regular habit. It strengthens the stomach, and aids digestion.

In its composition the best and most active diuretics of the Materia Medics are com-bined scientifically with other effective remedies for diseases of the kidneys, it can be relied on to give quick relief and speedy cure.

Hundreds of testimonials have been received from persons who have used this remedy with remarkable benefit. Send for circulars, giv-ing full particulars.

Price, \$1.00. Sold by Druggista.

BURLINGTON, VT.

H. B. COCHBAN'S DAUG STORE, Nos. 137 & 139 North Queen St., Lancaster, Pa., apri-2md&w

ELY'S URBAM BALM

BLY'S CREAM BALM cures Cold in Head Catarra, Hose Cold, Hay Fever, Deafness, Hond-sche. Price 50 Cents. RASY TO USE. Bly Bro's, Owego. N. Y., U. S. A.

novit-lyd&w SAFE, SURE AND SPEEDY CURE.

AFE, SURE AND SPEEDY CURE.

3 Rupture, Variacoccie and Special Diseases
of either sex. Why be humbugged by quacks
when you can find in Dr. Wright the only Kasulas Physician in Philadelphia who makes a
specialty of the above diseases, and Curas
TH MT CURRS SURARMEND. Advice Free day
and evening. Strangers can be treated and return home same day. Offices private.

241 North Ninth Street, Above Race,
P. O. Box 673
[ed28-lyd&w]

COFFEE AND COCOA.

THE PROPLE, CUSTOMS AND PRO PUCTS OF GUATEMALA. Why Coron Trees Reed More Care That

a Coffee Plantation-Rad Indiana and

Their Ways The Art of Lying-Pic-

The part of Guatemals we are now in is called the "Costa Cuca," and from San Sebastian to San Felipe, ten miles away and near the mountains, the road passes through a succession of coffee plantations. To one not familiar with it, it would appear to be a bright, fresh leaved tree of a rather rich and glossy green, but with its limbs covered with a parasitical green growth resembling small accrus, which illusion is dispelled when the regular rows of trees are seen and the careful cultivation of the ground noted. While great care must be taken of the coffee tree, it is not a circumstance to that required by the cacso plant, which much resembles it. Cacao, or in English cocoa, the source of chocolate, is more abundantly grown in Ecuador than in any other portion of this hemisphere, and the Guayaquil cocoa of commerce commands a price in Guatemala city of \$18 per "carga," or sixty pounds, so it may be seen that it is a valuable crop. The cocoa of Guatemala is a much finer variety and sells at \$25 per carga, right here in the country, but the amount raised is not sufficient for home consumption, and but little of it finds its way into the outside world.

The plant has so many natural enemies

little of it finds its way into the outside world.

The plant has so many natural enemies that many finqueros are deterred from attempting its cultivation. The tree is planted from the seeds, which are no sooner put in the ground than a large ant searches for them and ruins many; when the tree appears and is about three feet tail, deer, attracted by the richness of the leaf, risk their lives for a feed of it; when these dangers are past and the fruit appears, squirrels come to eat it in large numbers and any decent sized cacaotal must have two huntsmen to kill squirrels. Thus it may be seen that chocolate is a universal favorite. During this time the ground must be as well weeded and cleaned as a Chinaman's hitchen garden. And in addition to this each cocce tree requires a madre or mother, which is a shade tree planted for its own particular use. With such great care necessary, it is not strange that many prefer coffee planting.

ANOTHER VIEW OF IT.

And it occurs to me, how few who sit sipping Maillard's or Mennier's chocolate ever give a thought or ever know of the immense labor of its production! On the other hand it has its advantages, for while a coffee tree is fairly on the down grade to worthleseness after bearing eight years, the cocoa tree is said to bear abundantly for seventy-five years, and even more. Some cacaotals near the frontier of San Salvador, are so old that the oldest Indians in the vicinity testify that they were flourishing plantations when they were flourishing plantations when they were children, and the trees bear as well today as ever. The coffee estates near San Felipe were nearly all planted at the same time, every available space was utilized, consequently they all failed at the same time, and San Felipe, from being a thriving, busy town, became but a place to live in, and I failed to see its attractions even in that respect. When the coffee trees failed many finqueros planted sugar cane. This requires, from planting to maturity, only nine months, but is not so profitable as coffee.

The cocoa fruit as it appears on the tree is a pear shaped green mass about nine inches long, and in circumferense not so large as an average pineapple. The inside of this pulpy sheath is divided into cells, about twenty, each containing one cocoa berry. Children and women are employed to prepare it for market, and it is not a sight which would induce one to be anxious to drink the cocoa he has seen cleaned. Each berry is surrounded in its cell by a sweet, pasty brown and greasy substance which the Indians like, so each berry goes to an Indian's mouth, where the sweet coating is sucked off and chewed; but this in reality does not affect the berry, because under the brown paste there is a parchmentlike shell which is impervious to the Indian's saliva, and comes off only in the roasting, leaving the inside meat pure.

comes off only in the roasting, leaving the inside meat pure.

A marked difference is apparent between the true Indian of the Indian town and the one who has had much contact with whites and ladinos. The former is always respectful and polite and he is a natural gentleman. He never approaches you to speak without removing his hat and bowing low, and he never retires without excusing himself until he may return. The latter is usually disrespectful and of an insolent disposition—eager to take every undue advantage of his master's leniency and has to be taught by the generous use of a club. The ordinary feelings of the human heart are unknown to him. You can govern him, and govern him well, by SOMETHING ABOUT BAD INDIANS.

human heart are unknown to him. You can govern him, and govern him well, by simply causing him to fear you.

The art of lying is unknown in the United States when compared with the state of perfection it has reached among some of these Indian tribes. You may tell an individual in your employ to do a certain thing, but you must accompany him to see that he does it, because if he does not feel like doing it he will come back and lie about it. Hit one of them with your fist or kick him out of your house, and he will complain to the nearest alcalde, and will have twenty witnesses to swear that they saw you beat the comswear that they saw you beat the com-plainant over the head with a club until he lay insensible in his own blood, and this though they may have been miles

away at the time.

Many of the Indians are weavers and pottery makers. The cloths they produce are very pretty bright colored fabrics, beautifully embroidered in cotton or silks as the wearer may desire. The shirt of their costume is made like a square bag, with a hole for the head and holes for the arms, and when the skirt is fastened around the waist with their pretty belts, the lower part of the skirt becomes a pet-ticoat. Dress a prettily shaped and well washed Indian girl in this costume, give her a bright turban, and let her balance the earthen water jar gracefully on her head, and you have a picture not soon to be forgotten; and yet they seem to be un-aware how picturesque they look.—Guate-nuals Cor. New York Times.

We are under obligation to state pa-pers for kindly interest manifested in the state of our health during our late illness, which the "comps" who were running The Muldoon at the time charitably an-nounced as "pneumonia." The attending physician has since pronounced it a plain

Tempered by Electricity.

Working People's Planta.

but little else can be expected when the late hours usually kept by them are con-sidered and it is remembered how many dozens of cigarettes they smoke during the day and how many deadly cocktalls are imbibed.—New York Mail and Ex-The introduction of American watches into England has reduced the number of gold cases marked at the London assay office from 34.844 in 1876 to 20,416 in 1886, and of silver cases from 119,394 in 1876 to 95,708 in 1886.—New York Sun.

Plenty on Hano. Wife—Why is it, John, that you rarely kiss me now? Before we were married you bothered me almost to death.

Husband-I know it, my dear, and I laid in stock enough to last.—The Epoch.

They are laughing in one coterie about a young fellow who has come to disaster through being at once a joker with the boys and a masher with the girls. In the former capacity he is ingenious and expert in playing tricks upon his fellows at the club. His latest device was what he called the "goblin squirt." It consisted of a scarf pin, the form of which was a comic face, calculated to make the observer look close at it, and this was attached to a water filled rubber bulb hidden under his shirt bosom. The practical working of this invention was to press on the little tank at the instant when some curious friend had his face close to the pin and thus eject a tiny stream of water upon him. Possibly there was no great wit in this joke, but the chap enjoyed it very much. The mistake that he made was in not putting aside the apparatus when he went out in his capacity of masher.

when he went out in his capacity of masher.

One wealthy maiden was understood to be his serious choice for a wife, and he was in the early stages of earnest endeavor to win her. He called on her, and sat alongside her on a not too capacious sofa. They were in some sentimental conversation at close range. Her face was far enough away from the scarf pin to satisfy the demands of propriety, and yet it was near by when he placed his hand with a passionate gesture on his heart. But between the palm and the heart lay the little rubber bag. A squirt of water flew into the eyes of the maiden. It was a dash of cold water on the romantic hopes of the poor fellow. How is it known that it ended his courtship? Why, because the girl told the story merrily to all her sequaintances. She wouldn't have ridiculed a love scene if she hadn't regarded it as terminal.—New York Sun.

As soon as he can walk and talk, the small boy is put into clothes of exactly the same cut and material as those of his father. I don't think you will be able to remember all these hard names, but I'll call them off for you, so that you can see for yourselves how much goes to make up a suit of clothes there, even for a boy of 6 or 7. First, then, we have the shirt, called "pirabau," which buttons on the shoulder. Next there is the tight fitting cost of native cotton goods called "ark-halook," then the cost of one shade only, named "khaeba." Around the waist is worn the girdle or "kamerbund." This, with sens of the wealthy, is sometimes a costly thing, of velvet or rich silk, and studded with diamonds or woven through with gold thread, forming fanciful designs. Over it all is put the long coat or "kuledjeh," with short sleeves ending at the elbows.

The overcoat or "djubbeh" is, according to the second. A Persian Boy's Dress

the elbows.

The overcoat or "djubbeh" is, according to the season, of cashmere shawl cloth, or of thick wollen stuff, or even felt. Of course, the little fellow also wears tight drawers, and over them short and very wide trousers called "shalwar," as well as short socks or "djurab" and shoes or "kafsh." On his shaven head he dons the "kolah," a cap of conical shape. This may be had as low as thirty cents of our money, and as high as \$10, according to the fineness of the lambskin.—Wolfoon Schlerbrand in The Cosmopolitan.

A charming read of seventy-four miles carries the traveler to Kandy, the ancient Singalese capital of the country. This is a picturesque place, with some beautiful views, a residence of the governor and a views, a residence of the governor and a Buddhist temple, where, in a wonderfully rich shrine, one of Gautama's teeth is kept. This is one of the treasures of the "Light of Asia," for which, it is said, the king of Siam offered 1,000,000 rupees not long since, but in vain. The priests having it in their care are said to be among the most intelligent and learned of the eastern craft, and possess much Buddhistic lore of great antiquity and value. One of the attendants informed me with much pride that Edwin Arnold worshiped at the shrine when last in Ceylon. I cannot say that Edwin is a Buddhist, but his writings show him quite as deeply inwritings show him quite as deeply im-bued with reverence for Gautama as for him we of the west claim to be the Lord. him we of the west claim to be the Lord.
One cannot talk with the intelligent people at this temple without being impressed with the fact that their creed rests with them upon enlightened faith, and not upon blind superstition. The priests, too, wear an expression of calm dignity utterly at variance with bigotry or fanaticism.—Carter Harrison's Ceylon Letter.

The Language of Animals Mock anger seems to be rather common among birds. There is in them, when caged, some suppressed excitement or fury, especially in the spring. Every one who knows a parrot knows that a perfectly reciprocal fondness is no protection against his bits. The one I know bites his best friend deeply, and roars with laughter. The little birds use a kind of direction of defence with the overwhelm. first the fittle birds use a kind of first tation of defiance with the overwhelming power of those they know intimately.

A skilled bird tamer, I believe, puts his hand into the cage, and, when the bird moves, withdraws it hurriedly, as if in fear. This invites the bird to a contempt which becomes the foundation for femiliary. which becomes the foundation for familiarity, and the device is founded, I sup iarity, and the device is founded, I suppose, on that adventurous and provocative spirit in the bird which prompts the
bullfinches to scold and bully the master
whose favors they value. Does a puppy
bark and snap in play in something like
the same temper? I might mention a
goldfinch I know, which, I think, never
fails to distinguish its partial mistress
from all others by an outburst of swearing and ruffling.—London Spectator.

How to Play Them Out. A famous musician was spending a short holiday in the country. On the Sunday he went to the parish church and

At the Baseball Match.

Jobson—Yes, Kuehne is a fine batter. Snobson—Oh, Kuehne is nothing besid

The Weaker Sex No Longer.

Society women nowadays thoroughly realize the importance of good health in the matrimonial market, and New York

women are today much stronger and healthier, as a rule, than the men are. A

few minutes on Broadway, between Four-teenth street and Thirty-second, on the west side of the street, of a Saturday

afternoon, will demonstrate the truth of this assertion. The women, as a rule, are fresh of face, erect of carriage, their heads are well poised and their cms well rounded. Their figures are trim and they

walk along with a strong and regular stride. The men, on the other hand, are too often sallow and loose jointed, flat

chested and hollow eyed, and certainly

asked the village organist if he would kindly allow him to play while the people were going out. Consent was readily given. But such wonderful and beautiful music did the accomplished stranger bring out of the old fashioned organ that everybody kept their seats to enjoy it This vexed the ordinary player and he "That kind of playing will never get the people out; I will show you how to do it." So saying, he took his place and be-Speedily the congregation rose from their pews and fled. "There," cried he, with a self satisfied smile, "that is the way to play them out."—Home Journal.

By the old method the steel wire from which watch springs are made was heated to the proper temperature and immedi-ately plunged into oil. In the new process rire is immersed in the oil bath first

Plants most cultivated by working peo-ple in cities are said by a florist to be the geranium, the heliotrope, fuchsia, daisy, gillyflower, primrose, plnk and oxaiis. These will grow where less hardy plants would die, and will thrive in small quar-ters.—Chicago Herald.

England's Watch Trade.

Rewarded by Honor.

Duffy's Formula. Composed Principally of Raw Beef and Duffy's Pare Malt whisky. It will Cure the First Stages of Consumption: Build up the These; Increase the Strength; Add Vitality and Life; Give Good Color to the Face; Form

DUFFY'S MALT WEISKY.

and Life; Give Good Color to the Face; Form a healthy appealate; while as a tonic and blood maker it has no rival If your druggist does not keep it, send one dollar to the Duffy Mait Whisky Co, Roches-ter, N. Y., and they will send you a bottle by

THE DUFFY MALT WHISEY CO.,

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA IF YOU FEEL TIRED

Weak and weary, worn out, or un down from hard work, by impoverished condition of the blood or low state of the systes, you should take Hood's Facesparilla. The peculiar toning, purifying, and vitalizing qualities of this success ful medicine are soon felt throughout the entire system, expelling disease, and giving quick, healthy setion to every organ. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite, and rouses the liver and kidneys. Thousands who have taken it with benefit, testify that Hood's Sareaparilla." makes the weak strong." Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I have taken not quite a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and must say it is one of the Fest medici se for riving an appette, purifying the blood, and regulating the digestive organs, that I ever heard of It did me a great deal of good." Mrs. N. A. STARLEY, Canastol's

"I had salt rheum on my arm three years suffering t ribly. I took Hood's "arsaperille, and the salt rheum has entirely disappeared." H. M. Mills, 71 French St., Lowell, Mass. Makes the Weak Strong

"Feeling languid and dissy, having no appetite and no ambition to work, I took Hood's sare prills, with the best results. As a health invigorator and for general debitity I think it superior to anything cles." A. A. Riken, Utica, N. Y. HOOD'S SARSAPARICLA Sold by all druggists. \$1 ; six for \$6. Prepared only by C 1. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar. HOOD'S BARSAPARILLA FOR BALE at H. M. Cochran's Drug Store, M. and 139 North Queen St., Lancaster, Pa. apri-2mdaw

A YER'S PILLS.

COMMON SENSE

save a vest amount of sickness and misery. ONE OF AYER'S P.LLS, taken after dinner will assist Digestion: taken at night, will re-lieve Constipation: taken at any time, will correct irre gularities of the Stomach and Row els, atimulate the Liver and cure Sick Headache. Ayer's Pills, as all know who use them are a mild cathartic, pleasant to take, and al ways prempt and satis'actory in thoir results I can recommend Ayer's Fils above al others, having long proved their value as a

CATHARTIC

for myself and family."-J. T. Hess, Letths-

" Ayer's Pills have been in use in my family upwards of twenty years, and have completely verified all that is claimed for them "—Thomas F. Adams, San Diego, Texas.

"I have used Ayer's Pills in my family for seven or eight years. Whonever I have an attack of headachs, to which I am very sub-ject, I take a dose of Ayer's Pills and am ject, I take a dose of Ayer's Pills and am always promptly relieved I find them equally beneficial in colds; and, in my family, they are used for billious complaints and other dis turbances with such good effect that we rarely if ever, have to call a physician."—H. Voul liems, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

AYER'S PILLS PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. may21 to27

CELERY COMPOUND

Celery and Cocca, the prominent ingre-dients, are the best and salest Ferve Tonice, it strengthens and quiets the nervous sys-tem, curing Fervous Weakness, Hysteria, Sleeplessness, &c.

LAXATIVE.

DIURETIC.

Mike Mullin, the middle fielder of the Kankakees. Why, only llast week he hit a ball so hard that it stuck against a

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's,

cloud. They called it a four bagger, and gave Mike a home run.

Jobson-Did they recover the ball?

Snobson-Why, cert. It came down when it rained.—Pittaburg Bulletin. DAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

OATARRH---HAY FEVER.

ELY'S CREAM BALM Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Seres, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents.

ELY BROTHERS,

56 Warren Street, New York.

SCHENCE'S MANDRAKE PILLS

WILL YOU people to be humbugged in the purchase of articles of necessity in the household, we seel it out to those who seek remedia for the relief of the sches and pains to the relief of the sches and pains sound incident to this season of the year. The great and growing popularity ADVICE ? of Banson's Plasten has templed unscrippidous manufacturers to offer many worthless substitutions of that valuable reliefs, he noe we wealth advise I hose who wish to scarre proupt relief from Coughs, colds, Hoarseness, Fleating, Christ Pains, Sciatica, Rhounstim, Lumbage and Backsche, to carefully avoid worthless plasters by always asking for fluxous and let to persuasion by the dealer induce you to accept any other plaster.

(1)

HOMEOPATRIO

Engraving, MAILED F.EE. Address, F.O.
BOX 1810, N.Y.

List of Principal Nos.

1. Fuvana, Congestion, Iz flaminations
2. Wowns, Worm Fever, Worm Colic.

2. Wowns, Worm Fever, Worm Colic.

3. CRYING COLIC, OF Testhing Of Ivfants
4. DIABRESA, Of Children OF Adults
5. DYABRESA, Griping, Millous Colic.

6. CROLERA MOREUS, Vomiting
6. CROCHS, Colos, Honochtis
7. COUGHS, Colos, Honochtis
8. NEURALGIA, Toothache Facesche
9. HRADACHE, Sick Headache, Vertigo
10. 1-Tapersia Billous Signach
11. Suppressand OF PAINFUL PRINCIPS
12. WHITES, GOO FOOOS POTIONS
13. HADACHE, Sick Headache, Vertigo
14. Salt Kingur, Erystpelas, Eruptions
15. HRUMATISM, Heumatic Pains
16. HRUMATISM, Metumatic Pains
17. PILES, Hind OF Dieeding
19. CATARES, Influeres, Cold in the Head.
19. WHOOPING COUGH, Violent Coughs
19. WHOOPING COUGH, Violent Coughs
19. MRYOUS DEBILITY, Physical Weakness
19. NERVOUS DEBILITY, Physical Weakness
20. WHOOPING COUGH, Violent Coughs
20. URINARY WARDERS, Westing Bod
22. DIBMARES OF THE HEAST, Palpitation
23. Sold by Gruggists, Or sent postpaid on receipt of unios. HUHPHERYS' MERICINES

COLDEN NPECIFUL

DRUNKENNESS

DRUNKENNES

OR THE—

LIQUOE HABIT POBITIVELY GURED BY ADMINISTERING DR HAINES

GOLDEN SPECIFIC.

It can be given in a cup of codes or sea without the knowledge of the person taking it; is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreek. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken Golden Specific in their codies without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. IT NEV EE FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it occurs an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. For sale by

CHAS. A. LOCHER, Druggist,

No. 9 East King Street, Lancaster, Pa.

April-lydTu. Thas

VALUABLE MEDICAL WORK.

MAUHINBEY. DATTERNS, MODELS, &c.

Central Machine Works,

GRANT AND CHRISTIAN STREETS, (Rear of Court House). LANCASTER, PA.

BUSINESS METHODS MADE PLAIN. D The system of instruction at the

Evening cosions—Tuesdays, Wednes and Fridays. Full information given by H. C. WEIDLER.
Lancaster Commercial Coll.

OLD HONESTY A FAIR TRIAL. Ask your dealer for it. Don't take any other.

JNO. FINZER &BROS. LOUISVILLE, KY.

MANDRAKE PILLS

PURBLY VEGETABLE, STRICTLY RELIA-BLE AND ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

For sale by all Druggists Price if cents per box; 5 boxes for 65 cents; or a at by mail, postage free, on receipt of price. Dr. J. H. rebenck & Son, Philadelphia. ml7-lyd&w

SPECIFICE. DR. HUMPHREYS' Book of All Diseases. Cloth and Gold Binding, 141 Pages, with Stee Engraving, MAILED FAKE. Address, F. O. Box 1810, N. Y.

GOLDEN SPECIFIC

Or the SCIENCE OF LIFE, A VALUABLE MEDICAL WORK,
the only true description of this time on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debinty, Premiture Decline, Errors of Youth, and the united miseries consequent to same, as well as an exposure of quacks and they rectimize thousands, and by their exaggerating disease, makes these poor sufferers insane. Every young man, middle-aged or old, should read this book. It is more than wealth to them, Send two cent stamp for a copy. Address,

DR THOS. THEEL,
538 North Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CORNER OF

Engines, Botlers, Machinery and Repairing, Patterns, Drawings, Iron and Brass Castings, etc.

Best equipped Machine and Pattern #hop in the city for light work.

Second Work, Promptuess Resemble decitif Charges.

is so simple and plain that any young 1-dy or gentleman can easily master all the details of abusiness education.

The wheels of the world go round and roun in the press of a busy throng.

Hors with its matts maledy
And night with its vesper song;
The tides are out and the tides are in,
Like the sea is its able and flow,
For there's always one to star at home. or there's always one to stay at ho.
Where there is one to go. Abroad on the highway's noisy track
There is rush of hurrying fest.
The sparks fly out from the wheels of time.
To brighten the bitter and sweet;
But apart from the beaten read and path,
Where the pulse of earth runs slow.
There is always one to stay at home
Where there is one to go.

Over and over good-typ are said,
In tests that die with the day.
When eyes are wet that cannot forget,
And smiles have faded away:
Emiles that are worn as over a grave
Flowers will blossom and blow;
For there's always one to stay at home
Where there is one to go. Always one for the little tasks
Of a day that is never done;
Always one to sit down at night
And watch with the stars alone.
And he who fights on the world's bread field,
With basner and bleet and drum,
Little dreams of a battle gained
By the one who stayed at home.
—Burneston Lane in Detroit Free Press

THE ONE WHO STAYS AT HOME

BEARD AND MUSTACHE

TODAY'S FACIAL ORNAMENTS ONCE

MUCH RIDICULED.

Whishers in History-The Pathers of the

Republic Were Entirely Boardies or

and Presidential Candidates. The beard and mustache as an appendage

The beard and mustache as an appendage to the face is of comparative recent date in the United States. Thirty years ago a beard was an exception, and thirty-five years have scarcely elapsed since the wearer of a beard was either an object of ridicule or suspicion. When a boy the writer listened to a sermon in which the smooth facus preacher descanted on the sin of the learnt, and conclusively proved

smooth faces preacher descanted on the sin of the heard, and conclusively proved that Adam was not endowed with this facial appendage until after his fall, and that it constituted the actual thicket behind to be sought to hide himself from a sight of his maker.

and to be thereafter stood in the pillory. A SUBJECT OF RIDICULE.

of old, lies in their hair?"

faces so clean that their every thought might be read.

THE CROPPED AIDE WHISKER.

or so below the ear, but always kept cropped. This is the whiskers we find on the pictures of Perry, Bainbridge, Decatur, Lawrence and others, and is the plant which was afterwards built out and,

in connection with the mustache, became the "Burnside." All the principal officers

of the Mexican war were also beardless, although the mustache and beard began

aithough the mustache and beard began about that time creep into the army.

Of the presidents of the United States John Q. Adams and Zachary Taylor had a mere bunch of hair, extending the length of the ear. Martin Van Buren had more of the "mutton leg," which curled forward, and being of a sandy color gave that peculiar expression to

can party for the presidency, also culti-vated his entire cheek and chin space for

on the ticket four years later, and the first Republican president, also were a full

tained the ascendency, and men by the thousands who ten years before would

rather have been caught burning a house

Eight Acres a Day.

No Longer a Trade.

thing outside the game, or he is lost. To be a great ball player requires a special genius, just as much as it does to achieve greatness in any of the called

greatness in any of the other branches of life. The game has improved, and so have the players.—New York World.

An Economical Father.

A miserly old man lived with his son, who was somewhat of a reprobate. The son turned seriously ill one day, and the symptoms proving very alarming a doctor was grudgingly sent for. The doctor arrived in due time, and, stooping over the young man, began to sound him with a stethoscope when he was interrupted by the father: "Noo, doctor," he said, "before gauge one farrer, let we say this girls."

fore gaun ony farrer lat we say this, gin ye say he's no worth repairin', dinna put

out muckle expense upon hima"-Scottish

miserly old man lived with his son.

The cabinet which Lincoln assembled was composed largely of bearded men. The despised abolition sentiment had ob-

the ancients to keep down the

oth Shaven-Facts Concerning Presi-

NOW THEY ARE BISHOPS.

of the part which dates back less than two maturies, the hair was kept from accumulating on the face by rubbing the skin quickly with pumice stone, which gave it that peculiar polish and hardness of outline noticeable in old paintings. Barbers are first mentioned in English history about the year 1629, during the reign of Charles I, when a number of Puritans were ordered to be punished by having their "beards ahaven from their faces with sharp knives, and the hair to be cropped close to their heads therswith, in addition to having their ears cut off and tongues bored with a red hot iron, and to be thereafter stood in the pillory." The Men Who Have Received the Highest Methodistic Bonors. Rethedistic Honors.

Bishop J. H. Vincent, one of the five regular bishops elected by the Methodist conference, was born in 1883. He was converted to Methodism in early life and joined the New Jersey conference in 1858. In 1856 he was transferred to the New York conference, where he has remained ever since. Bishop Vincent has long made a specialty of Sunday school work, and in order to become better acquainted with Bible incidents, he has traveled extensively in the Holy Land. He has been general agent for the Sunday School union and conference editor of The Sunday School Journal. In 1872 he was elected editor of all Sunday school books, papers and tracts, and corresponding secretary of the Sunday School Union and Tracts ociety. Bishop Vincent is a good speaker.

A SUBJECT OF RIDICULE.

About 1835 beards and mustaches began to make their appearance in this country on the streets of the cities, and were everywhere the subject of ridicule, so much so that few were vain enough to cultivate them. In 1888 the fad for wearing hair on the face was given a great thrust forward by a picture of Count D'Orsay, published in Frazer's Magazine, illustrating how copiously a chin could be cushioned, and which, it was conceded, reached the climax of hair arrangement in that quarter. the Sunday School Union and Tract society. Bishop Vincent is a good speaker.

Bishop James N. Fitzgerald commenced life as a lawyer. He was born at Newark, N. J., and admitted to practice in 1858. He was converted during a revival in 1861 and at once became a Methodist preacher. His talents in this field have always brought him success. He has been presiding elder of the Newark conference and recording secretary of the Missionary board and society. He has also been secretary of the Newark conference and assistant secretary of the General conferences of 1878, 1880 and 1884. Bishop Isaac W. Joyce is a native of

that quarter.

Still for a number of years later long beards were considered diagraceful; as masks behind which criminals and outlaws sought to hide their identity. As late as 1848 the writer remembers to have seen a Jew with long hair and beard "bated" on Beaver street, in this city, by a crowd of boys, who chased him with sticks and stones through the streets and alleys of what was then one of the most attractive portions of New York, and for no other reason than the great mass of hair which concealed his features. And on this occasion the sedate business men Bishop Issae W. Joyce is a native of Hamilton, O. His parents removed to Indiana when he was a child. He was brought up on a farm, and at 16 was conbrought up on a farm, and at 16 was converted to Methodism. From that time until 1859 he was occupied in study, and in that year was admitted to trial, two years later was ordained deacon, and in two years more was ordained elder. He was presiding elder of the East Lafayette, lud., district for several years, and is a doctor of divinity, the degree having been conferred upon him by Dickinson college. In 1860 he was secretary of the committee of itinerancy of the general conference.

Bishop John P. Newman became well known several years ago from his friendship for Gen. Grant and his attendance upon the general at the time of his death. He was born in New York city in 1826, and was graduated at the Cazenovia, N. Y., university. In 1849 he became a min hair which concealed his features. And on this occasion the sedate business men of that part of the city gathered at their doors and cheered the boys with their expressions of approval.

One or two judges about that time began to make their appearance on the bench with whiskers. This the public took as an offense, and the papers seriously discussed it as a matter of prime importance. "Whiskers," says The Democratic Review, "are bad enough at the bar, and even then they are pestilent accompaniment for counsel. There is no

accompaniment for counsel. There is no gentlemanly managing a jury with them. Men are not open to reason or pathos that might issue from any part of a face thus and was graduated at the Cazenovia, N. Y., university. In 1849 he became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1860 and 1861 he traveled abroad in the Holy Land. In 1864 he was sent to New Orleans, where he spent five years aboring in the southern church, and established three annual conferences, two colleges and a church paper. In 1869 he went to Washington, D. C., and established the Memorial Methodist church. The same year he was appointed chaplain to the senate. He was appointed impactor of United States consulships in Asia in 1874 and made a tour around the world. cultivated. They continually, and for good reason, suspect those who talk to them in a mask. But to carry whiskers up to the tribunal is unbecoming the judge as it is unfortunate for the wool-sack. What would man have Do they mean to enforce decisions by the ferocity of their countenances? To make us fear instead of honor them? Or would they, wherever they may be, have us understand that their strength, like his of United States consulants in Asia in 1874 and made a tour around the world. In 1882 he became pastor of the Madison Avenue church in New York and re-signed after two years' service. Bishop Newman has written considerably on Bible subjects. None of the fathers of the republic ever wore a beard. The appendage of hair is not to be found on the face of any of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and it was unknown to all the officers of the revolutionary army. Those men of great minds, iron will and strong purpose

The war of 1812 brought no generals to the front with beards, but all the commanders of the navy appear to have cultivated the "mutton leg," as it was ence called—the side whisker reaching an inch or so below the ear, but always kept

J. N. FITZGERALD. J. W. JOYCE. curled forward, and being of a sandy color, gave that peculiar expression to his face which caused him to be nicknamed "The Bed Fox of Kinderhook" or "Foxy" Van Buren. All the other presidents had faces shaven of every particle of hair, and up to 1861 no man had occupied a position of prominence in the national government who wore a beard on his chin or a mustache. John C. Fremont, the first candidate of the Republican party for the presidency, also culti-

ular preacher. The missions the age of 21. He went to India twentyhine years ago as a missionary, and, in
conjunction with Bishop Taylor, did much
to build up the church among the native
tribes. He built the largest church in
India at Calcutta, and preached for five
years at Simla, the summer capital. He
was editor for a time of The India Withess, published at Calcutta, and is the
author of "My Missionary Apprenticeship:
a History of Twenty-five Years' Experience in India," and of a volume of "Missionary Sermons."

than raising a beard, threw away their razors and turned their faces out to nature for coverings. The officers in the field of both armies let the beard grow or cut-tin shapes to suit their particular fancy or appearance, until a smooth faced man became almost as rare as a hairy one had been a few months previous.

Presidents Grant. Hayes and Garfield all appeared in full beards, and we all renber the luxurious Burnsides of Chester A Arthur, the pre-eminently gentlemanly occupant of the White House. Cleveland

is the first president that ever was elected backed by a mustache only.-New York back to Illinois and studied law The Dutch are taking Holland at the rate of eight acres a day. During the last two centuries, it is estimated, 1.000 acres of land have been reclaimed from the sea "Baseball," said John Ward a couple of days ago to a newspaper man, "used to be a trade; now it is a profession. No mere mechanic can play ball as it is played these days. Before a man can properly fill an important position in a first class club at the present time he must be so thoroughly absorbed in the game that he must, figuratively speaking, eat, drink and sleep baseball and nothing else. He mustn't allow his mind to wander, to anything outside the game, or he is lost. To

the winter of 18ss he walked to Springfield and was examined for the bar by John Y. Seammon, of Ste-



he were his major general's shoulder straps. In 1864 he was made military governor of Kentucky. In 1868 he was elected Republican governor of Illinois. He supported Horace Greeley in 1872 and

JAMES W. THOBURN

The missionary bishop for India and Malaysia, James M. Thoburn, was born at St. Clairsville, O., in 1886. He was graduated from Alleghany college at Meadville, Pa., and began preaching in Ohio at the age of 21. He went to India twenty-line years ago as a missionary, and in

sionary Sermons."

phen A. Douglas. He occupied himself in teaching school and study, and in the spring of 1839 he went to Alton, and thence to St. Louis. From there he went and studied law
in an office at
Carlinville. He
drifted into politics and became a
candidate for
county clerk, but
was beaten. In
the winter of 1839
he walked to

Bishop D. A. Goodsell was born in 1849 at Newburg. N. Y., and entered the ministry in 1861 at New Haven, Conn. He has frequently been socretary of annual conferences. As editor of The Christian Advocate and The Zion Herald he has achieved considerable reputation as a writer. He comes into the ministry by inheritance, his father having been a pop-

John M. Palmer.

John M. Palmer, nominated for govermor of Illinois on the Democratic ticket,
was born at Eagle Creek, Ky., Sept. 13,
1817. First a cooper, then a peddler, he
finally determined to become a lawyer.
This decision he reached from a chance
acquaintance which he formed with Staphen A. Douglas. He occupied himself

and that night strolling into a political meeting listened to a speech made by Abraham Lincoln. Shortly after Mr. Palmer became deeply immersed in politics. In 1843 he was elected probate judge of Moccoupin county. In 1851 he ran for the senate as an independent Democratic candidate against Douglas and was elected.

On file breaking out of the war Mr. Palmer entered the service of the United States as colonel of the Fourteenth Illinois volunteers. He served under Gen. Hunter in Missouri. In December, 1871, he was made brigadier general, and commanded a division of Pope's army at Island No. 10. He fought at the battle of Farrington, where he achieved great distinction. At the battle of Stone river he wore his major general's shoulder and that night strolling into a political

phen A. Douglas.
He was admitted, JOHN M. PALMER.

CLAY EATERS OF CAROLINA.

m's Study of a Peculiar Vice

A Short time ago Dr. Frank H. Getchell, Philadelphia, went on a gunning expedition to North Carolina. His quest of game led him into the wild country back of Salisbury, which is inhabited, for the most part, by a miserable race of beings, with only just enough energy to eke out a wretched existence. These creatures are nearly all veritable living skeletons, and, with few exceptions, are addicted to the habit of clay eating. While shooting wild turkeys and other game in this wild region, Dr. Getchell made an incidental study of this peculiar habit or wice among the inhabitants.

It is a mountainous country, and in the spring little sivulets start out from the caps of snow on the mountain, and as the days grow warmer, the little rivulets become torrents, and great washouts are made along the mountain side. The soil is of a heavy, clayey nature, but there are strata of clay that is heavier than the rest, and when the water rushes down this clay is formed into little peliets and rolls and accumulates in heaps in the valley. These little peliets and rolls are what the clay eaters devour with as much avidity as a toper swallows a glass of whisky.

"Among the poor people of this see."

avidity as a toper swallows a glass of whishy.

"Among the poor people of this section," said Dr. Getchell, "the habit of esting clay is almost universal. Even little toddlers are confirmed in the habit, and the appetite increases with time. While investigating the matter, I entered a cabin occupied by one of these poor families, and saw a little chap tied by the ankle to the leg of a table, on which was placed a big dish of bread and mest and potatoes within easy reach. The child was kicking and crying, and I asked his mother why she had tied him up. She replied that she wanted him to eat some food before he went out to the clay, and he refused to do so. The woman confessed that she ate the clay herself, but explained that the child's health demanded that it eat some substantial food before eating any earth. Almost every one I met in this section was addicted to this habit. They were all very thin, but their flesh seemed to be puffed out. This was particularly noticeable about the eyes, which had a sort of reddish hue.

"All of the clay eaters were excessively lazy and indelent, and all of these condi-

particularly noticeable about the eyes, which had a sort of reddish hue.

"All of the clay eaters were excessively lazy and indelent, and all of these conditions combined led me to the conclusion that there must be some sedative or stimulating qualities, or both, in the clay, and I determined to find out whether there was or not. I consequently brought a lot of the clay home with me, and Professor Tiernan and myself made an analysis of the stuff, and discovered that instead of clay eaters the inhabitants of central North Carolina should more properly be called arsenic eaters. All of this clay contains arsenic, but exactly in what proportion we have not yet discovered. Arsenic eating is common in many parts of the world, and is practiced to a greater or less extent throughout the world. It acts as a sedative and also as a stimulant. The mountaineers of Styria, Austria, are acts as a sedative and also as a stimulant. The mountaineers of Styria, Austria, are habitual arsenic eaters. They give as their reason for eating it that they are better able to climb the mountains after eating the poison, and their explanation is a perfectly reasonable one, as arsenic acts as a sedative to the heart's action. It has been shown that arsenic or arsenical fumes are a sure cure for intermittent fever. The inhabitants of a section of Cornwall, England, at one time suffered with this type of fever, but when the copper works were established there the fever disappeared. This was accounted for by the arsenical fumes created in the treatment of copper. As to whether arsenic eating shortens life I am

whether arsenic eating shortens life I am not prepared to say, but I intend investi-gating the matter thoroughly."—The Clay Worker. The life of a brakeman on the elevated roads is an exemplification of the persis-tent regard that should be paid to what many consider little things if one has am-bition to rise in life. It is noticed that men who were brakemen ten years ago are still employed as such, and that men who started ten years ago are now conducters, with a pleasant and dignified responsibility and higher pay to their credit. The new men rose by persistently province attention to their dynamics. paying attention to their duties, the chie one being to call out all stations correctly and distinctly. Of course this has to be done hundreds of times each day, but the advanced ones have not tired.

the hundreds of thousands who ride on the road. The eyes of the management are constantly on them. The slovenly and inattentive ones grumble at the ad-vancement of new men, seemingly un-aware of the cause. They continue the haphazard way of doing things, and see the persistently attentive ones rise, and are apparently unaware that they are the arbiters of their own fate.—New York Sun.

Many Uses of Castor Oil. The average boy has an idea that easter oil was got up for the terture of all kids who have careful mothers to protect them from the fell destroyer. He is mistaken, from the fell destroyer. He is mistaken, like a majority of grown people who only regard castor oil as a medicine. Only a very small proportion of it is consumed in that manner. Castor oil forms one of the best lubricators, and is used for greasing wagons and other purposes where the price does not prohibit it. Then it is burned as an illuminator, not only by the Jews for their Sabbath lamp, but elsewhere

t is a wrong supposition to think that tness men are apparently lost among the hundreds of thousands who ride on

where.

In India, where large quantities of the seed are raised, the oil is added to the native condiments to flavor them. It is also made into an illuminating gas in India. In this country castor oil is used to dress

Habit of Dropping the H. management, that "Woodman's Hut" was produced. It was crammed full of sensation, prominently a burning forest. A new actor was cast as one of the three robbers, Wallack and J. Smith being his fellow scamps. The scene was a forest—the woodman's hut; time, night. Enter the three thieves to extremely cautious music—an indispensable condition, by the way, of doing wicked things on the stage. First Robber (the new actor)—'Ush! I see a nouse. (Pointing to the hut.)
Second Robber (enjoying the joke)—No.

An Ancient Buried Forest.

twelve meters above the level of the lowest ebb. Now the high water level is 15.5 meters above the lowest."—Home Wisconsin's Farmers' Institutes. Farmers' institutes have become an institution in Wisconsin. Eighty-two were held last year in forty-five counties, and

279 practical topics were discussed. More than one hundred lecturers and specialists

imparted instruction, and the state ap-propriated \$12,000 to help the farmers' cause alone.—New Orleans Times Demo-

During the late violent storms in the English channel the sea washed through a high and hard sandbank near St. Maio, a high and hard sandbank hear st. Malo, almost four meters thick, laying bare a portion of an ancient forest, which was already passing into the condition of coal. The London Times says: "This forest at the beginning of our era covered an extensive tract of the coast, but with the coast, but with the coast, but with the coast, but with the coast. sinking of the land it became submerged and covered up by the drifting sand. Mont Saint Michel once stood in the middle of it. The forest had quite disappeared by the middle of the Tenth century. Oc-casionally, at very low tides after storms, remains of it are disclosed, just as at present. It is believed that some cent-

Morocco leather. California, Kansas, Iowa and Illinois are the principal sections of this country where the seed is raised, and the castor oil presses at Belleville, Ills., are among the most extensive in the world.—Druggist in Globe-Democrat. The reminiscent and gossipy author of "Old Drury Lane" tells a story that comically illustrates the H dropping habit that occasionally besets our English cousins. It was in 1831, under Elliston's management, that "Woodman's Hut" was

Second Robber (enjoying the joke)-No, Blunderby, it's a nut.

Third Robber (Wallack)—No, fool, it's a nabitation—Detroit Free Press.

case of election booze. But thanks, aw-fully, just the same.—Ouray Solid Mul-

and is then brought, by means of an electric current, to the desired degree of heat.—Boston Budget.

Col. Higginson told the whole truth in his recent Cambridge lecture on the professional life of a literary man; the gist of which was, that honor makes a great part of the reward of an honorable profession.

The virtues of cinchona were not known till 1633 co 1638, when it cured the wife of the farmian viceroy, Cinchona.