

NOTHER year about to send out a new crop of There are the

a more modern appearance and more dur-able. Books, philosophical instruments, relics, portraits of West Point's great

ties, a niche in history so much larger, or at least filled with figures so much more

brilliant, than her rival institutions of

earning.

For many years during the month of

June there has been a gathering of strangers at West Point. It began by a congregation of the relatives of the cadets

who were passing through their graduat-ing exercises. Then West Point became

a summer resort, and for thirty years her hotels have been filled with young girls and their mammas who attend them to this paradise for women under 20. Those

who are attracted by the Military academy go to the West Point hotel, built very

near the spot where stood Fort Clinton. There on the piazza the young girl dreams

away the summer afternoons with some youngster who, with a shingled head and

wasp waist, has been given a short leave

of absence for the purpose. There they listen to such sounds as flos' over the plain—the handling of muskets, the roll-

martial music. They may dream of the old chain and boom of Fort Constitution.

the site of which is in view directly across

the river, and fancy they can see the antique looking Continental sentinel pacing back and forth; of Fort Putnam up

on the hill, with its magazines once ful

FORT PUTNAM.

All these things they may dream of, at they don't. Not one in a hundred is

but they don't. Not one in a hundred is thinking about Fort Constitution or Fort

Clinton, or Washington or Kosciusko, who engineered it all, or of the chain or

the boom, or Benedict Arnold. What they

do dream of no one knows, but a shrewd

guess would be very likely to strike a pic ture of army life in wedded bliss in some

fort; not a fort about which there are half breeds and Indians, cowboys and cut-

throats, but a fort where all the guns shine and martial music always sounds as

delightfully as the strains coming from the West Point band across the "plain;" a

West Point band across the "plain," a fort around which there are beautiful walks like "flirtation," where they will

stroll and pick wild flowers. Here they fancy a life with all the pleasures of peace

and all the fascinating accessories of war. But at last the season is over; the cadet

goes back to barracks or alone to his post

packer, and settles in a "stone front," though sometimes she realizes enough of

the dream to go with the cadet to his fort.

BISHOP OF DETROIT

Rev. John S. Foley, Who Was Recently

Appointed.

Rev. John S. Foley, D. D., the new bishop of the diocese of Detroit, has for a

number of years been one of the best known and most successful clergymen in

the Catholic church. He was born in 1842. His family is one of the most prominent of Baltimore, and his brother was the late Bish.p Thomas Foley, of the diocese of

Chicago. It is exceedingly rare that two bishops are taken from the same family.

but the Foleys are exceptional people, both in standing and mental capacity.

both in standing and mental capacity. Father Foley began to study for the priesthood at Mt. St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg. Md. After completing the course there he went to Rome, and finished at Apollinaris college with the degree of D. D. Returning to this country, he took charge of

ferred to Baltimore city as the assistant

of Mgr. McColgan at St. Peter's church. In 1866 he was commissioned by Arch-

bishop Spaulding to establish a congrega

tion on the western outskirts of the city. The results of his work for over twenty

years in this field are a beautiful church, one of the largest congregations of Balti-

more, and many excellent schools and church societies. He is president of vari-

ous organizations of his church. He was the public secretary for the last Plenary

council, and he made all the arrangements

for the elaborate ceremonles in connection

with the conferring of the beretta upon Cardinal Gibbons. He is one of the car-

dinal's most intimate friends, and he has

several times been prominently men-tioned for bishop. No clergyman in Balti-mere is better known or more highly es-

teemed, and his appointment is warmly

rae tate ter Inompson.

Rev. Edwin Thompson, one of the original anti-slavery agitators of New Eng-

when a very young man. Being a good stump speaker, with a good fund of anec-

dotes, he soon became prominent as an

itinerant preacher against slavery, and was elected secretary of the Anti-Slavery society of Lynn. He was also a member

of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery society.

THE LATE DR. THOMP of his race. The efforts of Mr. Thompson arose

from a pure sympathy with the slave. He

spoke without pay and traveled at his own

expense.

Mr. Thompson was a member of the

conventes which formed the first ten-ance society, in Issue county, Mass, and he was also interested in the first total

abstinence movement in the state, and was connected with the first society of

that cause organized in the state, the Massachusetts Temperance union.

皇后

He was advised by Wendell Phil-

lips to devote

himself to the cause. While

speaking in New Bedford the cele-

brated ex slave

Wils

Journal.

Fred Douglass lis-

quence to bestir

himself in behalf

induced by Mr. Thompson's elo-

BISHOP FOLEY.

the missions at Canton, Port De-

increased them

wonderfully by his activity. Ho

was then given charge of the church at Elliott

City, Md., where

his success was so

pronounced that he was trans-

posit, Havre de Grace and South-ern Maryland, and

in the frontier. And the girl! is a practical age. Most often she cos back to her home, marries a broker or pork

of pork and powder, now a ruin.

earning.

usual examinations, the artillery, infantry and cavalry drills, brinding building, signaling, exercises theoretic, with a slight which soldiers are made. Once a year some half a hundred of these young men are turned loose, some to go at once into civil life, some to spend a few years in alcept forts and garrisons, and then make a break for activity, while others, after passing a lifetime in the military service, at 64 are retired with the rank of major or lieutenant colonel. If they are major or lieutenant colonel. If they are recry fortunate they may reach to the com-mand of a regiment, a position attained a regiment of 23 or in war time by many a youngster of 23 or

years of age.

Much interest attaches to West Point eyond that felt in the Military academy. very schoolboy lingers over the story of rnoid and Andre, "Gustavus" and "John nderson," and the three Continentals the captured Andre, and their noble self who captured Andre, and their none sacrifice in not selling their country for the yellow metal. Perhaps not one in twenty who have read the story of Article and execunold's treason, of the capture and execu tion of an accomplished young British officer, really understands the strategic importance of West Point to both the British and the Americans during the lutionary war.

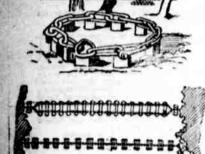
At the time of this struggle the Hud son's river, as it was then called, was the main artery of communication linking the uthern, the middle and New England



MAP OF WEST POINT.

[From an old drawing.] olonies, forming, with Lakes St. George and Champlain and the St. Lawrence, an and Champian and the almost continuous waterway to the great lakes. From the first both sides appreciated the importance of this line of com-munication. The British were very de drous of getting possession of it; for once aving it they could not only prevent communication along its course, but their hips, patrolling the river, could even shut ff communication between New England and the west and south. In short, they could cut the colonies in two in the middle, and their subjection would be inevitable. It became at once an object with the Americans to blockade the river to the enemy's ships. Engineer officers reported that for this purpose the highlands about West Point furnished admirable ground. The hills on either side are very high, the river much narrower than at any other point, and taking a sudden bend between Constitution Island and West Point. This int. This bend would force a deflection in the course of a ship, and was thus extremely favor-able to the colonists' plan for obstruction, which was by means of a boom and a chain stretched across the river, for in turning much of the headway of a ship brought to bear on the obstructions would be lost.

The first place, however, fortified by the Americans was at Fort Montgomery, several miles below; but one morning the British walked up to the fort from their ships lying in the river below, overpowered the garrison and destroyed works that had cost the Americans \$250,000. After this disaster Washington urged forward the work at West Point. Fort Constitution had been built on Constitution Island opposite, and Fort Arnold—afterward Fort Clinton—was built on West Point. Higher up beyond the plain other works were constructed, the principles. The first place, however, fortified by the other works were constructed, the principal of which was Fort Putnam. A chain was laid and a boom placed just below it. Sections of the boom have been preserved and a portion of the chain, a cut of which is here given, is now preserved as a relice
at West Point. The links average 114
pounds each in weight, and considering
the size of the wooden ships of that period
would doubtless have formed an effective



OLD CHAIN. With diagram showing position of chain and boom across the Hudson.] obstacle, though the weight of a modern iron clad would probably cut it as if it were a thread. The chain and the boom were both removed in the winter, when the tide carried the ice back and forth, and when no such obstructions would hold against the great cakes of ice and

These obstructions held the river & the Americans, and West Point was during the whole period the key to the passage way between the northern and the southern states. There was always a considerable force kept there—at least for that time—and Washington was frequently there himself. At the time of the birth of the Dauphin of France, an order was least to the day in honore. was issued to celebrate the day in honor of the allies who were supporting the states in their struggle against the king. An evergreen areade was erected on "the plain" and on the very spot where Grant, sherman, Sheridan, Meade and others have since paraded about with a musket, Washington led off a dance with Mrs. Gen.

Ington led off a dance with Mrs. Gen. Knox.

The academy was not born; it was evolved. After the revolution the artillery was grouped into a regiment and the engineers into a corps, and the head-quarters were at West Point. Cadets were attached to each corps for instruction. In 1802 there were three professors or instructors, but there were few to teach and little to teach them with. Congress paid no attention to the matter, and and little to teach them with. Congress paid no attention to the matter, and Thomas Jefferson doubted whether the government had a constitutional authority to establish an academy, and the embryo cradle of heroes came very near being saufied out altogether.

However, the cradle kept a-rocking, thomash during the first fifteen years of

AT FAIR COLUMBIA.

na metery, there were but few infant prodigies of war to be rocked. After that the academy took a start, and under the management of its first superintendent, Col. Thayer, became at once an excellent institution. Little is left of the buildings ARSENAL WILL SHORTLY BE ESTABLISHED THERE. in which the cadets, who were there be-tween 1802 and 1850, slept and ate and rested. The old South barracks and North barracks and mess hall have passed away, and in their stead have risen buildings of

Here Lived Two Men Who Were Afterward Presidents-James R. Polk's Law Office-Andrew Johnson's Tallor Shop. Tennessee's Intellectual Center.

acie. Books, philosophical instruments, relics, portraits of West Point's great generals, are now collected in these buildings, while without more than one monument has been erected to point to her past. A soldier's life is made up of long periods of quiet, broken by intervals of intense activity. His peace is more peaceful, his activity is more active than that of other men. It is these brief periods of activity when the eyes of all have been turned upon the sons of West Point, that have suddenly lifted them to tower over those educated by other methods and for other paths. Most of the regular officers who participated in the Mexican war were young and held low rank. It was only when the civil war came on that names of those who had been entered on the academy books as boys suddenly shone out with dazzling brilliancy and passed directly into history. It is this that has given West Point, though but a youth in comparison to many American universities, a niche in history so much larger, or at least filled with figures so much process. Columbia, Tenn., the home of many great men in times past, has recently been thrust into prominence by the president's signature to a bill for the construction there of an arsenal for the storage, dis-bursement, repairs and, in time, the manufacture of arms. The sudden and warlike bristle of the intellectual center of the but Tennessee at large. Here were lo-cated the two most famous female schools in the south, the Athensum and the Institute, almost centenarians. Here, too, the religious denominations of the state had recently organized the Tennessee Chautau-qua under Dr. Edward Warren Clark, of the University of Tokic, to open June 20, when came the news of the innovation.



POLK'S RESIDENCE. Columbia is a city of 5,000 inhabitants, located in the center of the famous Blue Grass region, from which emanate the lastest horses, the sleekest mules and the fattest eattle. An old butcher shop stands on the main street which was formerly occupied by a tailor of the name of James R. Shelton. Here was an ap-Here was an aping over the ground of artillery, or the tramp of horses in drill, the strains of prentice of the name of Andrew Johnson who daily worked at the goose. Mrs. Shelton taught him the alphabet and looked after his welfare. Having learned the alphabet and the uses of language, he entered politics and became an alderman. In after years when the assassination of Lincoln elevated him to the presidency, Andrew Johnson minually remembered with a gift the old lady. Mrs. Shelton, who died several years since. About the time of her death Columbia wanted a hotel of size. One of the buildings it tore down to make room was an ancient



POLE'S LAW OFFICE AS IT APPEARED WHEN TORN DOWN.

office all covered with signs and occupied by a cobbler. In other years it had served as a law office for President James K. as a law office for Pressoria. Polk, Upon the bill, a few squares away, and out six miles to the west is the grand old farm where the Polks sur-passed the world in hospitality. The old mansion is burned down, but the church is in existence which the family built for their own and the worship of their guests. In looking over the old records it is found that Steuley Matthews, now a supreme coart judge, while practicing law, kept an innet Columbia and was directed by the council not to sell more liquor on Emplay than was neces pary. It also recorded that Thomas H Benton, a local practitioner, was fined \$1 for swearing in open court; still he lived to transcribe the events of thirty years in Not far away in one out corner of the county on a lonely hill, a simple monument marks the last remains of Meriwether Lowis, the head of the Lewis and Clark exploring ex-

Local tradition states that he was the protege and intimate friend of Thomas Jefferson, and on account of his great mel-ancholy the president sent him on this



JOHNSON'S SHOP AS IT NOW APPEARS. The trip had no such effect, and he was made governor of Louisiana with head-quarters at St. Louis. One day he went down the Mississippi to Memphis, or where it now stands, and started for Washington on the Natchez trail. A friend accompanied him, believing him to be in a suicidal frame of mind. One night, while stopping at the home of Mrs. Grinfler, a pistol shot was heard and Meri-wether Lewis was found dead with a bulbet through his brain. The old Natchez trail raus near Columbia. It was built by the government in 1801-2, and was the route of Gen. Jackson when he disobeyed the secretary of war and went down to Pensacola to thrash the Spaniards. It was also used by Aaron Burr when he went to see Jackson at his home. The new arsenal will doubtless be lo

cated on Duck river. It was located at Columbia on account of the city being the center of an immense productive area and hatural supply center during the war. Fort Meisner was located on the top of Parmassus, in the center of the city. but neither force fought for it, occupying It alternately to secure supplies. Today the fort is gone, and the mountain has been hollowed out for a stand pipe and reservoir of the city water works. Colum-bia has demonstrated that cotton can be land, who died recently at East Walpole, Mass., was born at Lynn, Mass., of Quaker parents, in 1809. His sympathies were aroused in the anti-slavery cause when a very years. manufactured at the point of supply with profit, since its factory has recently de-clared an annual dividend of 19.9 per cent.

The Homes of the Hindoos.

The Hindoos are not without taste in their dwellings. They build the front very light and airy, and with some ornamentation, and this part is for the hus-band; the wife has her apartments in the rear of the house, and the windows are only holes placed high up near the ceiling. just like many of the little ventilators we see in this country. There the wife has to remain in semi-darkness. Some may speak of the modern improvements made in the houses, the introduction of grs and water, but these improvements are only a cause of more trouble for the women prisoners. Formerly the wife could go o the well to draw water and have, for a half hour, a little goesip with her friends, but she is deprived of all this now; also when she wanted a light she could go to a neighbor for a red coal, but has now lost those sole little gleams of happiness in her life. She is not allowed to because if seen with a book or paper or pencil there is a superstition that her hus-band might die, and she knows well what the sorrow is of being a widow.-Home

Frank Ford's rule for mixing Paris green with plaster for the points bug is one pound of Paris green to 300 of plaster. BISHOP OF SOUTHERN OHIO.

Rev. William A. Leonard, Who Has R. Rev. William A. Leonard, Who Has Received the Appointment.

Rev. William A. Leonard, who has been elected Episcopal bishop of southern Ohio, was born in Southport, Conn., July 15, 1848. His grandfather, Hon. Stephen B. Leonard, was a prominent member of congress during the Jackson and Van Buren administrations. His father was for many years before his recent retirement from business a banker of some prominence in Brooklyn. He is now a resident of that city.

Rev. W. A. Leonard was educated at Phillips' academy,

THE PARCHASTURE DATE OF THE PROPERTY OF SAVINGED AND STORES

Phillips academy, Andover, Mass, St. Stephen's college, Annandale, N. Y., and Berk ely Divinity school, Middletown, Conn. On the completion of his course of the ological study he went abroad, where he travel a great deal and completed his

general educa-tion. On May 31, BISHOP W. A. LEONARD. 1871, being then a little less than 23 years of age, he was ordained a deacon by Bishop Williams, at Middletown, Conn., and on July 21, 1872, at Stamford, Conn. the same hishop ordained him a priest. While a deacon he served as assistant to Rev. C. H. Hall, of Holy Trinity church, Brooklyn, the church which he attended as a youth and of which his father was war-den. Shortly after his ordainment in 1872 ho became rector of the Church of the Re-deemer in Brooklyn, and he continued to minister to the spiritual wants of that congregation for nine years, refusing in that time invitations from Toledo, St. Louis and Chicago. He was in this time a lecturer and examiner of prominent cathedral schools and chaplain of the Brooklyn Homospathic hospital and of the Twenty third regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. In 1879 he received the degree of bachelor of divinity from St. Stephen's college, New York. In 1880 Dr. Leonard founded and inaugurated the Brooklyn Free li-brary. In the same year he was made missionary bishop of Washington terri-tory, but he declined the office.

In February, 1881, Dr. Leonard was called to Washington to take charge of one of the most flourishing Episcopal congregations in the capital city—that of St. John's church. He has been there ever since that time, and has done much good work. He has published a book for holy week—'Via Sacra'—and has written a number of magazine and newspaper articles. In April, 1873, Dr. Leonard married Miss Sarah Sullivan, of Brooklyn, N. Y. His election to the bishopric was a complete surprise to Dr. Leonard. He was in doubt about its acceptance at first, but he has practically announced now that he has come to a favorable conclusion.

I shall never forget the first brutal ex-hibition of the kind I witnessed on Russian soil. It was on the docks at Baku. As the little Caspian steamer moved up to the wharf a swarm of ragged porters were seen struggling for position where they could pounce on the passengers' bag-gage. Gaunt, hungry looking and clad in rags, they seemed like the very off scour-ing of the world. Standing out in bold relief against them were a number of bur ley policemen. The chief duty of the latter seemed to be to abuse the former, which they did in a most unwarrantable bluecoats did no artistic and fin-

ished tapping with the locusts, like the members of the Broadway squad, but they struck the poor, half starved wretches squarely in the face with clenched fist squarely in the face with clenched fist and kicked them in the stomachs. The burly policemen seemed to take a wanton pride in smashing the poor ragged devils a the face and in kicking them in dangerous places with their heavy topboots. As a picture of brute force unbridled, gloating over defenseless victims, it beats

anything I ever saw.
It seems incredible to an Anglo-Saxon that human beings could ever be so thoroughly crushed and cowed as to submit meekly to such inexcusable brutality as the lower class Russians do. One after another the wretched victims of police brutality would go limping away, lamed or doubled up by a kick, and faces often treaming with blood. Our Russian passengers paid no sort of attention to the scene; only in the breasts of two persons present, in all that crowd, was aroused any sentiment of pity or condemnation, so far as could be seen on the surface These two exceptions were an English war correspondent and myself.—Thomas Stevens' Letter.

Advantages of Andible Laughter. Man is the only audible laughing animal in existence. Girls giggle, boys te he, women hah ha, and men haw haw. These

are the spontaneous outbursts of follity are the spontaneous outpursts of jointy, and in trying to suppress it one cannot be accountable for the consequence. You have the faculty of communicating to your blind friend the reciprocal pleasure of life, therefore you have advantage over se most intelligent of the brute creation. No dumb animal has the faculty pressing any emotion they may feel save he dog, who laughs with his tail as his long absent master returns; it seems as if he would never cease to wiggle-waggle his tail and nibble his master's beard from one ear to the other; he laughs with his tail, kisses, as it were, with his teeth, and caresses with his paws, seeming to be the exact converse of human nature. Be sure exact converse of human nature. Be sure that heaven and all the cherubims are better pleased with inate goodness, rose-ate with smiles, than a face as long as your arm and as solemn as the day of judgment. Give us a bright, smiling face, indicative of the effervescence of the within. It helps us to enjoy a passing hour of blissful happiness. A new delight steals over the heart, and we willingly yield to the fleeting, fanciful dream that all of earth is surest bliss .- New York

Inheritance of Moral Weakness.

"There are not too many people for the world to support," says Professor Summer; nor are there too many liable to be born; but there are by far too many of sorts that never ought to be born. He conhat never ought to be born. reives that all social questions drop into and physical feebleness, or inferiority, is at the bottom of our troubles; but the professor must also include moral weak ness, inherited like other evils, and aggravated by personal habit. Is it improbable that some degree of control may be some day established over the multiplication of seased personalities?

Darwin dares to hint that the same care that is exercised in breeding our domestic animals might in the future be applied to humanity. Is it necessary that "Margaret, the mother of criminals," be allowed to populate the state with a breed so debased that in a few generations there are papers iddes, moral cutesties. here are paupers, idiots, moral outcasts and beggars by the hundred, and hardly a savable person out of a score? It will not do, perhaps, at present to any more than suggest the question.—Globe Democrat.

What It Really Means.

Did you ever think what it really means "tramp?" No home, no friends, work, no chance, nobody in all the he in the gutters like a dog. No heaven for such vags to inherit; no decent grave hide them out of sight; no opportunity be anything, and no hand stretched out ye. Nobody to feel an interest in you, whether your bones ache from cold or ur skin cracks with fever. No spot in all the world to call your own, not even mud wherein your wandering foot step leaves its fleeting mark; no prospect ad, and no unbroken link to bind you the past. A name like a curse to blight hope of manhood, and a reputation like a ball and chain on your leg, to hin der the way to any good accomplishment. I tell you, when we sit right down to it, and figure out what it really means to be a tramp. I guess we will not find it so easy to withhold a piece of bread and a cup of coffee next time one calls at our door .- "Amber" in Chicago Journal.

PHIL SHERIDAN'S DASH.

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE DURING THE EARLY DAYS OF THE WAR.

Lost Under Halleck, Buell and Ro in the West-A Caged Tiger-The Very Incarnation of Battle-The Northern Stonewall Jackson.

Gen. Phil Sheridan always had about him more of the dash, more of the mag-netism of a general than any of the others who in the end came out the great leaders of the war. For the first three years of the struggle he occupied subordinate posi-tions, and his transition from a captain and quartermaster to one of the three most prominent leaders of the war was even greater than that of Gen. Grant, from colonel of volunteers to general in chief. As a division commander in the west a division commander in the west ridan was never heard of; but he seems to have attracted the attention of Grant, for it was Grant who called him from the west to take command of the cavalry forces of the Army of the Potomac.

When Sheridan was commanding a division in the Army of the Cumberland he

was not the stocky person be was afterward. He then weighed about 130 pounds; his figure was small, his face

rather thin. He always had the same splendid black eye. A division general, where there are corps commanders and the general commanding the army over him, is a mere executive

officer. He is but two grades above LITTLE PRIL SHERIDAN. two grades above a colonel and one above a brigadier gen-eral. He may fight his men well, but no planning, nothing original is expected of him. If Grant, when asked by President him. If Grant, when asked by President Lincoln whom he wanted to command the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, had thought of some one else, Sheridan would probably have died comparatively un-known. As it was, he came out the most striking figure for spirit and quick, nervous work of the war.

Gen. Horace Porter has given in The century Magazine for November, 1887, a vivid picture of Sheridan as he appeared at one of the closing scenes of the war, before the enemy's earthworks, near the White Oaks road in Virginia. The movement was slow and Sheridan got impa-tient. "Sheridan," says Gen. Porter, chafing with impatience and consumed with anxiety, became as restive as a racer with anxiety, became as restive as a racer when he nears the line and is struggling to make the start. He made every possible appeal for promptness, he dismounted from his horse, paced up and down, struck the clenched fist of one hand into the palm of the other, and fretted like a caged tiger.

"At 4 o'clock the formation was completed and the order for the assault was given, and the struggle for Picket's in.

given, and the struggle for Picket's in-trenched line began. Sheridan how rushed into the midst of the broken ines and cried out, 'Where is my battle flag? As the sergeant who carried it rode up, Sheridan seized the crimson and white standard, waved it above his head, the cheered on the men and made great efforts to close up the ranks. Bullets were huming like a swarm of bees. One pierced the battle flag, another killed the sergeant who had carried it, another wounded Capt. McGonigle in the side, others struck two or three of the staff officers' horses. All this time Sheridan was dashing from one point of the line to another, waving his flag, shaking his fists, encouraging, threatening, praying, swearing, the very incarnation of battle. It would be a sorry soldier who could help following such

Sheridan rode Rienzi, the famous horse that had once carried him 'twenty miles from Winchester.' The general spurred him up to the angle, and with a bound be carried his rider over the earthworks and landed him in the midst of a line of prisoners, who had thrown down their arms and were crouching close under their breastworks. Some of them called out, Whar do you want us to go to?' Then Sheridan's race turned to humor, and he had a idan's rage turned to humor, and he had a running talk with the 'Johunies' as they filed past. 'Go right over there,' he cried, pointing to the rear; 'get right along now; drop your guns; you'll never need them any more. You'll all be safe over there; are there any more of you' We want every one of you fellows.

There is no such picture as this of any of the great leaders of that period. Stone-wall Jackson, on the battlefield, has been described as such a man, and undoubtedly had a remarkable power of transmitting

enthusiasm to his troops.

No general rose so rapidly when he once got an opportunity as Phil Sheridau.

"OUR OWN BRAND" "Transatlantic." FOR SALE BY The venerable and world famed Irish H. E. SLAYMAKER

torrespondent, Thomas Mooney, more fa-miliarly known to every one in this coun-No. 29 East King Street, try interested in the cause of Irish free dom as "Transatlantic," recently ended his long life at Dieppe, France. For sev-enty years he devoted himself heart and soul to the cause of Ireland, and from Emmet to O'Connell and O'Connell to Parhell he has been an active and valuable leader in Irish affairs. To "Transatlan-RIDING SADDLES, tic" is undoubtedly due the honor of having inaugurated, during the twenty years, the crusade which has developed into such powerful proportions that M. Haberbush & Son.

proportions that t has even brought over the greatest of politi-Cale Les cal parties and the most illustri-ous British states-A STA man to the defor national self government. In his generation, and especially during the past fifteen years, there

THOMAS MOONEY,

has been in Irish journalism no correspondence so widely read, no signature so widely familiar and so deservedly popular as that of "Trans-atlantic," and there has been no writer so cordially hated by the enemies of Ireland and so much looked up o by that country's friends. His letters o The Irish World have always been widely quoted, and their brilliancy were applicated on both sides of the Atlantic. His extraordinary length of life (which he attributed to his abstention from alcohol and tobacco), enabled him to read the signs of the times with a comprehensibility which rarely misled him, and the solid and telling work which he performed for his country during his ninety years can scarcely be overesti-mated. His intellect remained clear to the last, and he continued writing newspaper articles almost to his death.

Whistles of All Sorts

The primary idea of a whistle lies in the making of a column of air to vibrate, in whatever condition. As there is no lack of means or methods for doing this, the infinite diversity of the forms of the apparatus for producing the vibrations and the resultant sounds is a matter of course. The most general form is the human whistle, which one can make sound-after a fashion-without much preliminary training; but many musicians have made themselves masters of its in-tonations to such a degree that, instead of the usual inffirmonious and unmethod-ical discords, they can render with it the most difficult passages of elaborate mu-sical notes. I shall not dwell upon the means that may be employed to make the sounds sharper and to modulate their tones. Every one knows what effects are produced by inserting the fore and second lingers so as to turn the tongue slightly back as the column of air passes over it. or by sending the blast over the outside

of the bent fingers.

If we seek other primitive whistles, we have them in the hollow barreled key, the terror of authors and comedians; the fam ous willow whistle, cut when the twig is most sappy; the green dandelion stem, split along its length; the nut shell be-tween the flagers; the cherry stone, which

conoci doys grand flown so patiently on the soles of the shoes and bore with a hole; the buckborn, and all the other things which we are fond of contriving, in our early youth, with which to split the ears of our parents and teachers.—M. L. Gu-tode in Popular Science Monthly.

It is stated that at least 1,000,000 tons of commercial fertilizers are now annual

used in this country CURE OF CANCER and ULCERS.

Judge T. C. McLendon writes to the Switt Specific Co., Atlanta, Gn., under date of Feb-ruary 14, 1885: "About three years ago, Jerry Bradley, a colored man, had a cancerous sore on his face, near the right eye. It cause on his face, near the right eye. It caused him a great deal of pain, and he lest the sight of the eye, but was finally cured of the cancer by the use of Swift's Specific. This case is well known in Wilkes Co., Ga, where he lived (near Danbury), and of this case, I, myself, had personal knowledge."

Mr. L. Cox, of Arkabulla, Tate Co., Miss.

writes, February 21, 1981: "I suffered a greas deal from old nicers for six years. Your med-leine was recommended to me, and after using six bottles, I was completely cured. I never saw its equal as a Blood Purifier. My neighbors will use no other. Your medicine

never saw its equal as a Blood Purifier. My neighbors will use no other. Your medicine does even more than you claim for it. I have known it to cure cases which were thought to be hopeless. It is the best medicine made."

Mrs. A. M. Goldsmith, No. 674 Warren St., Brooklyn, N. T., writes, February 22, 1885 : "I commenced using S. S. B. about three years ago. I had suffered with a sore throat for over a year, when I commenced using your remedy. I used a great thany other remedies with no good results. My little girl, also, had sore fingers; it commenced from the quick, and then the nails would come off. We doctored her for over two years, and when I commenced using S. S. I thought I would see what It would do for her. I am thankful to may that it entirely cured her. It is the beat remedy I know of, for the blood. I reslip believe it was the means of raving my life. The doctor told me I had a throat disease similar to General Grant's. I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from disordered blood. I use it now as a tonic whenever I think I need it."

Mr. B. F. George, Milford F. O., Ellis Co., Texas, writes; "I had a cancerous wart or mole on my eyelid, as large as the end of my thumb, which had the appearance of canera, causing me much pain and inflammation, from which I suffered a long time. Seeing the S. S. S. advertised I commenced using it, and after the use of a few bottles the sore dropped out, my cancer was gone, and I was entirely relieved."

Mr. G. W. Pettis, of Alkin, S. C., writes; "I was a sufferer from cancer of the hread, and had been under the treatment of three physicians, but it did me no good. It was so had that I had to stop work. After taking a course of S. S. S. I was entirely cured."

Treatise on Blood and Sain Diseases mailed free.

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Leave SOUTHWARD.

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Arrive at # 2.30
Arrive at # 2.30
Arrive at # 2.30
Columbia 9.30
Columbia 9.30
Columbia 9.30
Ring street, Lanc 9.30
Quarry ville 10.30 SUNDAY. Leave
Quarry ville at 7 10 a m.
King Street, Lanc., at 8.05 a. m., and 8:5 p. m.
Arrive at
Beading, 10 10 a. m., and 8.55 p. m.
Leave?
Beading, at 7 20 a. m., and 4 p. m.
Arrive at
Rine Street, Lanc., at 8.20 a. m., and 8.50 p. m.
Quarry ville, at 6.40 p m.

Arrive at
Arrive at
Rine Street, Lanc., at 8.20 a. m., and 8.50 p. m.
Quarry ville, at 6.40 p m.
Allentown and Rew York, via Bound Brook
Route. Leave

TRAVELBRO OUIDE.

Afrangement of Passenger Trains on, and after, SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1888.

NORTHWARD.

READING & COLUMBIA R. R.

Quarryville.

Guarryville.

Ring Street, Lanc.

Lancaster.

Chickies.

Marietta Junction.

Columbia.

Houte. At Columbia, with trains to and from York, Hanever, Gettysburg, Frederick and Balti-At Marietta Junction with trains to and from Chickies.
At Manheim with trains to and from Lebs-At Lancaster Junction, with trains to and from Lancaster, Quarry vi le, and Chickies. A. M. Wilcon Superintendent.

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

Leave A. P. N. P. N. A. M. Lebanon 712 12:30 7:407.55
Cornwall 727 12:45 7.46810
Manhetm 7.88 1,4 815.646
Lancater. 821 148 8429.19
Arriveat. 821 148 8429.19
Arriveat. 148 8429.19
Arriveat. 8 5 1.58 8.509 20
A. M. WILSON, Supt. R. & C. Raiiroad.
S. S. N. Eff. Supt. G. R. R.

PRANSILVANIA RAILRUAU SCHEDULE.-In effect from May 18,

recite value of the property o Fabruary Lancaster.
Fast Line: 100 a. m.
Fast liburg Expres: 100 a. m.
Fast liburg Expres: 100 a. m.
Fast liburg Expres: 100 a. m.
Fast liburg Accom. 100 p. m.
Fast liburg Accom. 100 p. m.
Har liburg Accom. 100 p. m.

the erg at 200 p. m. and arrives at Lancaster 100 m. m. m. m. and reaches Marietta at 655 a. m. and reaches Marietta at 655 a. m. and reaches Marietta at 655 a. m. and reaches Marietta at 655 p. m. and arrives at 250 p. m. west, arrives at 250 p. m. arrives at 1255 p. m.

B. M. HEAGOVET ACCOMMODATION, East, leaves Columbia at 4:10 p. m. Arrives at Lancaster at 4:30 a. m., connecting with Day 8 xpress.

Hancver Accommodation, west, connecting at Lancaster with Nigaras Xxpress at 9:30 a. m., vill run through to Hancver, daily, exceptionally.

Past Line, west, in china, when dagged, will stop at Downingtown, Contesville Parkee-bury, Mr. Joy, Sitzaletti var at d siddletown, the only trains which run daily, On Sunday the stall train west runs by way of Columbia.

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