THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1888.

MAKING STRAW HATS. HOW THE INDUSTRY HAS GROWN

IN THIS COUNTRY. - Sectors in it

ive Steps by Which the Grass of Chins Becomes a Hat in America-Why ched Hats Turn Tellow-Finishing

The manufacture of straw hats, though not peculiarly American, has attained im-mense proportions in this country. Over in Brookiyn, in some of the quiet streets between the city hall district and Broad-way, are a number of straw hat manu-factories, some of which give employment to more than two hundred hands, besides a lot of the most ingenious and skillfully devised machinery. Most of this ma-chinery is of American invention. With it ten times more work can be turned out by the skilled operative than by the old hand process, and yet better wages made at less labor. The stray hat of civilization is nearly a

at less labor. The straw hat of civilization is nearly a contury old, and its manufacture was not begun in Brooklyn to any extent until about eleven years ago. The raw mate-rial is all imported, and, in fact, reaches the manufacturer here in a considerably advanced stage of preparation. It comes from China, Japan and southern Europe chiofly. Years ago, when straw goods brought higher prices, braids woven with Tuscan straw, and that from Bohemia and fwitzerland, were exclusively used, but they are now employed only for the finest grades. The cheaper qualities for the masses, such as the "Mackinaws," are al-most entirely made with the straw braid masses, such as the "Mackinaws," are al-most entirely made with the straw braid imported from China. This was found to be less expensive than any other, because the cost of living among the producers amounts to almost nothing.

THE CHIP HAT.

THE CHIP HAT. The Leghorn hat is made entirely in Italy, and ouly the finishing is done in this country. Chip and Panama hats, al though sold under the general denomina-tion of straws, are made in fact from en tirely different material. The chip is so called because made from the splints of the Lombardy poplar, out of which the sap has been dried by burial in the ground for three years—a precaution taken to prevent it from turning red, which hap-pens when dried in the air. The Panama is made from the immature leaves of a palm tree indigenous to South America. palm tree indigenous to South America. The district of China where straw braid is made lies in the region of Canton, and many millions of people are employed in its production. Living principally on fruits, which the soil of that country naturally yields, and with no inclination to do more profitable work, it is often the only occupation that all the members of only occupation that all the members of the family engage in. The average wages earned are a penny a day. When the species of grass or wheat used for making the straw has attained its full height, and before it is quite ripe, it is cut down, left on the ground and allowed to bleach in the sun. This process being completed, the stalks are bound in sheaves about a foot in circumference and then drawn out as wanted. After asvering them at the leaving the women at home to take care of the vineyards and olive groves. It is a very picturesque scene, these women with their gay costumes, rich com-plexions, bright, flashing eyes, at work in the fields, or leading their flocks of goats up the mountain side to pasture. Their feet are always bare, and become so hard wanted. After severing them at the inte into strips four or five inches in joints into strips four or five inches in length, they are put into a kind of a sieve and sorted in equal sizes. Those at the top being finer have a greater value than the lower or coarser ones. These pieces are in turn separated and tied into bun-dles of convenient size. Those of good color are laid aside for bleaching, while those spotted or discolored are dyed and used with the bleached to make variega-ted braids. The solid colors are all dyed in America to suit the leading fashion. The bleaching is done by inclosing the stalks in a box with burning brimstone. The plaiting, next in order, is done mostly The plaiting, next in order, is done mostly by women and girls, while the straw is in a damp state, and after the braids are pressed flat they are put in rolls of ixty yards, packed in bales and ready for ex-portation. Encouraged by their govern-ment the Japanese, with their character istic energy, have recently begun this

WHY HATS TURN VELLOW.

When the rolls reach the manufacture in this country the braids are slightly moistened and then sown together, begin-ning at the crown and working round Use of the Identiscope. The identiscope is an affair something like a book cover with a sheet of giass in place of leaves of the book. The fact on which the instrument claims its useful-ness is that when the bony fabric of the head of any one has reached maturity neither the iris of the eye nor the area of measurement of the facile perpendicular undergo perceptible alteration. Therefore obtain an authentic photo, taken after a person has reached maturity. Score the face of the photo with parallel lines (hor-izontal and perpendicular) at equal dis-tances from each other, using the exact measurement of the diameter of the Iris as a unit to regulate the distance each line shall be from the next. Then take a photo-same size as first-of any one Use of the Identiscope. photo-same size as first-of any one claiming to be the original of the first and are it in a like manner, using the iris of score it in a like manner, using the ris of its eye as the unit of its measurement. Put these two photos into the identi-scope, one on either "cover leaf" facing the sheet of glass. Draw the covers together inter of ginss. Draw the covers together until the reflections of the two photos are thrown on the giass in the same spot. Manipulate the "covers" until the reflec-tion of a line of one photo is blended with

The identiscope was exhibited at a photographic exhibition held at Bristol, and a reward of £100 offered to any one

who could disprove the accuracy of its principle or produce two photos of differ-ent sitters which would exactly coincide with one another. Many attempts were made to obtain this reward, but all have

failed. Photos of brothers so much alike that they could hardly be distinguished

from one another, when tested were found to be distinctly different in size. The fact remains that a photo of the flabby face of the Australia butcher and one of

the aristocratic countenance of the real Tichborne before he left home, although to the eye almost as dissimilar as pes-

sible, when measured and compared by this simple and scientific little invention,

are found to be absolutely similar.-E. N. Sabel in Detroit Free Press.

The Women of Capri.

They have a strange way in this little place, I found, of betrothing the girls to the young men before the latter leave the

town. As very few of them are able to

either read or write, long years pass by without a word from the lover or "spoza" reaching the patient gtrl at home. It is

not a rare thing to meet here young cou-ples who were engaged for ten, twelve or

even fifteen years before fortune was

even infleen years before fortune was sufficiently favorable to allow them to marry. One cannot soon get rich on thirty cents a day, and that is the wages of a man in Capri. This is, perhaps, the reason why so many men leave the island, leaving the women at home to take care of the vinewards and olive generations.

that it is simply wonderful what they can endure. They will walk over the roads covered with sharp, flinty stones, climb the rugged mountain sides, and be quite

as confortable as if walking on the soft-est carpet. In fact, for hardness, their feet resemble those of the western girl, who, when told by her mother that there

was a red hot coal under her foot, drawled out, without moving an inch, "Which

foot is it under, mammy?" Yet the feet

of these women are by no means mis-shapen, but, on the contrary, are perfect models for an artist.—Woman.

Contents of a Woman's Handbag.

"What do you carry in that bag?" said the big man to the business woman, pointing to the little black handbag that

is her inseparable companion. "I'll show you," said she; and then she took out two handkerchiefs, one for use

and one for show, a lead pencil with the

VIEWING THE RED PLANET. eculations About the "Canals" in Mars and Their Builders.

People who can obtain the privilege of looking at Mars through the Lick tele-scope should not neglect the opportunity. Several years have elapsed since this re-markable planet could be seen to such admarkable pinnet could be seen to such ad-vantage as at present, and it will be three years before we have an equal chance again. It has certainly never been exam-ined before through a telescope of such power as the monster refractor on Mount Hamilton.

Hamilton. It may be interesting to lovers of as-tronomy to know that the eminent French astronomer, M. Perrotin, is engaged in a minute study of Mars, and that his dis-coveries confirm those of M. Schiaparilli in every particular. It seems actually true that the longitudinal stripes which circle round the planet are bodies of water, which must according to all have of which must, according to all laws of probability, be artificial. No one ever saw or conceived a system of parallel rivers from 1,000 to 2,000 miles long and straight as plumb lines. Everything is possible, of course, but such straight rivers it is impossible to reconcile with tion of a line of one photo is blended with the reflection of the corresponding line of the other. Then the reflection of every line on one photo must fall exactly on the reflection of the corresponding line of the other photo. If not according to the principle on which the identiscope claims its use the photos cannot be of the same sitter. the principles of cosmogony as we under-stand them. On this planet, at all events, nature abhors a straight line, and by analogy it should do so in Mars. Yet, if these bodies of water are canals

as Schlaparilli belleved and Perrotin seems hardly to doubt, what monstrous works they must be. They are from fifty to eighty miles wide. Fancy the labor of digging such a canal, the time it must have taken, and the number of workmen it must have employed. The pyramids of Egypt are trifling in comparison. The Sucz canal is 197 feet wide at the surface, Suez canal is 107 feet wide at the surface, and the Nicaragua somewhat wider. Our canals on this one horse globe are con-sidered long when they reach 100 miles in length. The Panama canal will be less than sixty miles long. The canals of Mars reach a length of 2,000 miles—say as far as from here to Omaha. What a traffic there must be to support such enterprised there must be to support such enterprises! On the waterways of China travelers de-scribe the incessant ebb and flow of multitudinous crowds, but to require canals of such dimensions as we have decanals of such dimensions as we have de-scribed, the movement of traffic in Mars must be far more prodigious. In fact, they imply a population which almost staggers belief; considering that the volume of the planet is only one-sixth that of the earth, the diameter being 4,100 miles as against 8,000 miles, they warrant the wildest conjectures as to the density with which it may be available

density with which it may be peopled. What manner of man lives in Mars, if there be men there, has stways been a favorable topic of speculation. The law favorable topic of speculation. The law of gravitation tells us that he may be fourteen feet high-not such a son of Anak as the inhabitant of the asteroids, but still one who would regard the Belgian giant as a remarkable dwarf. Possibly

the enormous public works on Mars may be explained on the theory that these tai fellows can work in proportion to their stature-that one citizen of Mars can shovel as much dirt as two and a half denizens of this world.

Whether the grass of Mars is red, as the old astronomers averred, modern tele-scopes have failed to decide. It is very difficult to determine colors when an ob-ject lens collects 20,000 times as much ight as normally enters the human eye But the speculative astronomer is safe in assorting his belief that Martian cabbages are of the color of our beet roots, as no one can disprove the assertion .- San Francisco Call.

Coffee Making in Venezuela.

What I saw of the process of making caffee requires no elaborato, carefully considered description. The following plain and unstilted cook book, English, will suffice to initiate the careful, painstaking housewife in the mystery of how to make a cup of coffee: Get your Vene-zuela coffee—the fattest, roundest, heaviest beans-roast enough of them to serve for the making of as many large cupfuls as there are to be drinkers. Roast the as there are to be drinkers. Roast the beans, do not burn brown, do not blacken them; bray them while hot in a mortar with a pestel; do not grind them in any kind of a patented or unpatented labor saving and coffee spoiling machine what-soever. Crushing does not, and grinding does, cause the coffee to part with some of its aroma. The the grains thus crushed to about the size of flaxseed in a bag of thick white flannel, so thick that no dirt or dust, if any there be in the coffee, may escape through the interstices of the cloth. Take a plain earthen pet, fill it with water and set it on the fire till it is hot, very hot, and the water has been boiling a minute or two. Throw out the water, put in the bag, let the coffee steam a few minutes, the lid of the pot closely fitting, and allowing no escape of aroma. Carefully lift the cover, pour in boiling water enough to make one third of a cup of coffee for each prospective drinker and one third of a cup for the pot. Let the bag of coffee boll three minutes, the lid of the pot still on, letting the steam escape as little as possible. In three minutes—the time it takes to boil an egg—the coffee is ready. Pour out one-third of this black, strong, hair lifting essence, dilute it with twice the quantity of bolled milk-milk of the An-dalusian cow; sweeten it with papelon, natural Venezuelan sugar crystals, and you will be prepared to enjoy the delights that excited me to two cups and a half that excited me to two cups and a half that morning John, Hans, Jean Juan gave me a Spanish lesson while taking my order for desayuno in the hotel of blessed nemory in the sweet vale of Caracas .-Cor. New York Times. Diamond Mining In South Africa.

PLAGUES OF EGYPT.

THE PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF A DRY E DUSTY ATMOSPHERE.

Acres 40 Pertinacity of the Egyptian Fly - Bad Luck to Drive Them Away-The Incessant Demand for Backshish-A Bed Among the Flens.

I am writing this at "Cook's Luxor hotel," as good a house as one could wish. A large, rambling building in a fine gar den running down to the river. It is em-bowered in noble palms and flowering trees and shrubs, and would be a charming retreat anywhere, but here surround ed by the hot mud hovels which make up an Egyptian village, with the burn sands and sterile mountains close by, it is simply delightful. We are the only occu-pants; have the whole house, do what we please, and shall leave it with regret. In-valids in search of health could spend a month or two here not only delightfully, but in this wondrously dry atmosphere most advantageously in many classes of complaints. I need state only three facts to show the rapidity of evaporation in Upper Egypt. Water too warm to drink is nut into a proven by and placed in the put into a porous jar and placed in the rind, though in the sun; in a half hour it wind, though in the sun; in a half hour it is as cool as good spring water. At night, exposed to a breeze, even when the breeze is rather warm, before morning it becomes almost ice cold. The night of my arrival here I took a pouring bath on a balcony. The wind was balmy, but fresh. The rapid evaporation so chilled me that I could not stay out long enough for my bath. At the foot of the cataract we took a swim in the Nile. We wore our underclothes for bathing suits. We hung them up before our staterooms to dry. In them up before our staterooms to dry. In ten minutes thay were dry enough to be worn. We have all heard of the univer-sal habit of all Africans to anoint themserves with oil, and travelers speak of it as a nasty habit. It is, however, neces-sary in very hot and very dry climates to prevent the eracking of the skin. An English officer told me that during the hot winds on the Upper Nile his hands and face chapped worse than they ever did in a cold climate—chapped even to blocking belly ording badly. THE WIND AND THE FLIES.

I have found fresh white butter quite as leasant on my hands as on my toast. The boys have felt no inconvenience from th My hands are very sensitive to the effect of a dry, dusty atmosphere. At Assouan we were in the sun during two We did not use our umbrells davs. pith hats being quite comfortable, and yet we were just on the edge of the tropics. It has been rather too chilly to lie down on the top of our little stear he down on the top of our little steamer for any considerable time at night. We have had no musquito curtains on our beat, and have needed none, the breeze on the water making them unnecessary. It takes a hard blow, however, to keep flies away. The pertinacity of an Egyptian fly is beyond that of any other blow group. is beyond that of any other living crea-ture. The natives never brush them away. They deem it bad luck to do so. Flies are never driven from a baby's face,

and it does not seem annoyed by them. Its face is rarely washed, and is so dirty that it affords admirable forage ground for hundreds of the little brutes. I watched a child of about 2 1.2 years

enjoying a crust of bread. There was about it a swarm of flies, and I do not exaggerate when I say two or three dozens were on its face at one time in patches as big as a half dollar about the eyes and mouth. It would screw up its yes when they threatened to go in thought some must have gone into its mouth with the bread. It did not seem at all annoyed. I saw a sleeping child or the street whose face was almost black with the insects. It smiled as if angels were whispering in its cars. I have seen men talking pleasantly together while a dozen files would be promenading about their faces, apparently unnoticed by the owners of the faces. I asked a man how he could stand it. "Mashallah! They don't bother me," was his reply. This has made the fly bold and he seems utterly unable to understand what a foreigner means when he tries to drive him off. He has, too, remarkably prehensile aws, and keeps them keep d shart when taking constitutional walks European countenances. It was probably this relieve itself by a smart, snappish fit, rather than suppressed peevishness for a the knowledge of this quality which made these people pronounce it bad luck to drive them away. They found it best to educate the masses to bear the infliction

THE WIND SWEPT WHEAT. Faint, faint and clear, Faint as the music that in dreams we hear, Shaking the curtain fold of sleep That shurs away The world's hourse voice, the sights and sounds o day, Her sorry joys, her phantoms false and fleet; So softly, softly stirs The wind's low murmur in the rippled wheat! From west to cast The warm breath blows the slender heads droor low, As if is prayer: Again, more lightly tossed in merry play. They bend and tow and sway, With measured beat,

But never rest; Through shadow and through sun Goes on the tender rustle of the wheat.

Dreams, more than sleep, Fail on the listening heart and full its care; Dead years send back That treasured haif forgotten time,

Ahi long ago, When sun and sky were sweet;

In happy noon. We stood breast high 'mid waves of ripened

grain, And heard the wind make music in the wheat!]

Not for today, Not for today, Not for this hour alone the melody. So soft and cossicles, thrills the dreamer's earl of all that was, and is, of all that yet shall be It holds a part: Love, sorrow, longing, pain. The restlessness that yearns, The thirst that burns, The bits that like a fountain overflows, The deep repose.

The deep repose, Good that we might have known, but shall not

The hope God took, the joy he made complete: Life's chords all answer from the wind swept

wheat. -Mary Ainge De Vere in Phrenological Journal.

A Ples for Better Ventilation

The lows state board of health, in its recent bulletin, concludes that few who have heard of the "Black Hole of Cal cutta" kn ow the terrible facts that have rendered the place famous and made it the synonym of all that is to be dreaded from foul air and overcrowding. At 5 o'clock on the evening of June 20, 1756, 146 microsoft diagonal and the back 146 prisoners, officers and men, black and white, and of different nationalities, were white, and of different informatics, were thrust into a room eighteen feet square-with two windows on one of the four sides heavily barred with iron-giving to each inmate forty cubic feet of space. In ten hours 123 were found dead-only twentythree being alive!

Another instance is where, in 1742, the high constable of Westminster, London, committed twenty-eight persons to prison, where they were thrust by the keeper into a hole six feet square and five feet ten inches high—the windows being close shut. In a very short time four of the inmates were sufficiated!

These facts show the poisonous effects of the human breath-or of respired air. Professor Brown-Sequard has recently made some experiments that are not only highly interesting, but show why the exfrom the condensed vapor of the expired air he produced a liquid so poisonous that when injected beneath the skin of rabbits it produced almost instant death. This poison he found to be not a microbe, but an alkaloid. His conclusions are that the expired air of all animals contains a poison more fatal than carbonic acid. well for people to understand these facts. They cry alond for better ventilation and purer air—for less crowding in home and hurch and hall and school room .- Scientific American.

Good Code for Growing Girls.

It is more important to train girls to use the tooth brush five times a day-at night and morning, and after each mealto give them crusty bread, that they may learn to cat slowly and thoroughly, to en-force the charcoal and safe dentifrices, than to classify and dissect plants or insects for the microscope. The little Indi-gestions from eating fast, or from reading while they eat, should be corrected by doses of liquid magnesia, for acidity, or the citrate of magnesia for bilious and torpid conditions. Banish books and pa-ners from the table at made makes the torpid conditions. Banish books and pa-pers from the table at meals, unless to read out an item or two of interest to give zest to the general chat. Teach young folks to be entertaining at the table, and welcome joke and fun there and every-

Check nothing but ill nature, and let

where out of church.

	a				
BBDIOAL.					
herited					
Diseases.					
the realm of disease the facts of in- nee are most numerous and are daily					

visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generation." Instances of hereditary disease abound. Fifty per cent. of cases of

lies, of cancer and scrofuls, run in families through inheritance. Insanity is hereditary in a marked degree, but, fortunately, like

many other hereditary diseases, tends to wear itself out, the stock been

A distinguished scientist truly says : "No organ or texture of the body is exempt from

the chance of being the subject of hereditary disease." Probably more chronic diseases, which permanently modify the structure and functions of the body, are more or less itable to be inherited. The important and far-reaching practical deductions from such

facts-affecting so powerfully the happiness of individuals and families and the collective

or individuals and ramines and the collective weifare of the nation-are obvious to reflec-ting minds, and the best means for prevent-ing or curing these discusses is a subject of intense interest to all. Fortunately nature has provided a remedy, which experience has attested as infailible, and the remedy is

the world famous Swift's Specific, a put

regetable compound-nature's antidote for all blood poisons. To the afflicted it is a

blessing of inestimable value. An interesting treatise on "Blood and Skin Diseases"

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A CASE

sumption, that fearful destroyer of fam

Leave Quarryville. Aing Street, Lanc. Lancaster Chickirs Marietia Junction Columbia accumulating. Here, alas, they become ter-rible, fateful and overwhelming. No fact of nature is more prognant with awful m Arrive at Reading ing than the fact of the inheritance of disease. It meets the physician on his daily rounds, paralyzing his art and filling him with dismay. The legend of the ancient Greeks pictures the Furies as pursuing families from generation to generation, rendering them desolats. The Furies still ply their work of terror and death, but they are not now clothed in the garb of supersti-tion, but appear in the more intelligible but ho lees awful form of hereditary disease. Modern science, which has liminated an BOUTHWARD. Leave Reading Arrrive at Marietta Janction Ubickies Columbia I ancaster King Street, Lanc Quarry ville Modern science, which has luminated so many dark corners of hature, has shed a new light on the ominous words of the Berlpures, "The sine of the fathers shall be

SUNDAY.

SUNDAY. Leave Quarryvillent 7.10 a.m. Ring Street, Lanc., at 5.05 a.m., and 5.55 p.m. Arrive at Beading, 10.10 a.m., and 5.55 p.m. Leave Beading, at 7.30 a.m., and 4 p.m. Arrive at King Street, Lanc., at 9.20 a.m., and 5.50 p.m. Quarryville, at 6.40 p.m.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

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

NORTHWARD.

A. M. 6.40 7.30 7.50 7.56 7.30

8.50

A. M. 7.20

2.40

11.50

P. M. 1.38 2.04 2.07 1.45 1.51 3.54

2.50

5.10

READING & COLUMBIA R. R.

Trains connect at Beading with trains to and from Philadelphia, Pottsville, Harristurg, Allentown and New York, via, Bound Brook At Columbia, with trains to and from York Hanover, Gettysburg, Frederick and Balti At Marietta Junction with trains to and At Manheim with trains to and from Leba

non. At Lancaster Junetion, with trains to and from Lancaster, Quarry ville, and Chickies. A. M. WilLSON Superintendent.

LEBANON & LANCASTER JOINT LINE RAILBOAD.

Arrangement of Passenger Trains on, and after, SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1888, -----

	NORTHWARD,			Sunday.		
	Leave	A. H.	P. M.	P. M.	AM	P. H.
	Quarryville			5,18		
	King Street, Lanc			5 54	8 05	8,55
	Lancaster		12 44	6.0	918	4.04
	Manheim		1.18	6 30	8.45	5.16
1	Arrive at		1 46	6.58	9,17	5.43
1	Lebanon SOUTH	8.11 WARD	1.58	7.10	9 32	6.56
	Leave	A M.	P. M.	P. M.	A 10	Р М.
	Lebanon	. 712	12:30			8.45
	Cornwall	. 7.27	12.45	7.46	8 10	4.00
	Manheim	. 7.68	1,14			6,16
	Arrive at	8 27	1 48	8 42		0.48
	King Street, Lanc					5.50
	A. M. WILSON, S. S. NEFF, Sup	Supt. I	L. C	Rati	road.	

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SCHEDULE.-In effect from May 13 Trains LEAVE LAWOASTER and leave and st.

WESTWARD.	Philadelphia.	Loave
Aoific Expresst	11:25 p. m.	1:25 B. m.
lews Expreast	4:30 8. 10.	6:20 D. 11.
Vay Passenger	4:50 R. 101.	6:30 B. 10
all train viaMLJoy	7:00 n. m.	9:31 A. H.
o. 9 Mail Traint	via Columbia	9:35 a. In
lagara Express	7:40 a. m.	9:50 p. 15
Anover Accom	via Columbia	9:56 R. III.
sat Linet	11:50 a. m.	2.00 p. m.
rederick Accom	via Columbia	2:10 p. m.
Ancaster Accom	via ML Joy.	2:50 p. m.
arrisburg Accom	2:15 p. m.	5:30 p. m.
olumbia Accom	4:40 p. m.	7:40 p. m.
farrisburg Expres +	5:50 p m.	7:50 p. m.
estern Expresst		11:10 p. m.
and the second second second	Leave	Arriva a
KASTWARD.	Lancaster.	Phils.
blis, Expressi	2:20 fL III.	4:45 R. 10.
Ast Line	6:06 a. m.	8:25 a. 11 .
farrisburg Express +		10:20 a. D .
Ancastor Accom at.		"In ML JC
olumbia Accom	9:00 s. m.	11:45 B. D.
eashore Express	12:58 p. m.	3:15 p. m.
'hiladelphia Accou.	2:06 p. m.	5:00 p. m.
unday Mail	\$:00 p. m.	6:45 ju, 111.
my Krpresst	4:45 p. m.	8:50 p. m
farriaburg Accom	6:45 p. m.	19:45 p. m.

The Lancaster Accommodation leaves Har risourg at 5:10 p. m. and arrives at Lancaste

The burg at \$20 p. m. and arrives at Lancaster at 25 p. m. The Marietta Accommodation leaves Colum-bis at 540 a. m. and reaches Marietta at 550. Also leaves Columbia at 12:05 a m. and 2:46 p. m. reaching Marietta at 12:01 and 2:00. Leave: Marietta at 5:00 p. m. and arrives at 2:00. The York Accommodation leaves Marietta at 5:03 and arrives at 8:35 and arrives at 5:00. The York Accommodation leaves Marietta at 5:03 and arrives at ancaster at 5:00 com-necting with Harrisburg Kryness at 5:00 a. m. The Frederick Accommodation, west, con-necting at Lancaster with Fast Line, west, at 2:05 m. will run through to Frederick. The Frederick Accommodation, east, leaves Columbia at 12:25 and reaches Lancaster at 19:55 p. m.

Columnia at instant reaches instants in the second second

de is finished. floor of the straw works are the sulphur rooms, where some of the hats are bleached. It is found that nature or science has provided nothing so powerful in this regard as the sun, and all the sulphur baths and other processes of bleaching are not com-parable with a sun bath. Ladles often feel disappointed because their straw hats turn yellow, but this is the natural result of sulphur bleached goods. Such a thing never happens after sun bleaching. When practicable and the weather permits this latter process is used at all the works, and on a fine day rows of hats may be seen on the roof undergoing whitening by the peration of the sun's rays. After being ed in French glue they are placed in ying room where the temperature is about 115 degs. and where the moisture is extracted by means of rapidly revolving fans, driven at high speed. This leaves fans, driven at high speed. This the hat in a very pliable condition.

the hat in a very pliable condition. The blocking process is next in order. Looking at a numbered tag which has been previously sewed inside, the work-man places the hat on the proper steam heated sectional expanding metal block ind presses it into the required size and shape. This blocking machine was in-vented at the straw works. The hat is then placed on solid metal dies corres-ponding in size to the blocks above menconding in size to the blocks above men-ioned, and subjected to a powerful hypressure, which gives it its proper band is then sewn in, and neanwhile the lace tip for the interior of the crown is prepared by an ingenious machine which has an attachment for cutting it the ex-act shape and size, as well as for sewing. Futting on the band, the only process remiring handiwork in the making of thes ds, is the last operation, and the hat finished ready for boxing and ship-nt.-New York Commercial Advertiger.

Alligators and the Water Supply.

A Florida newspaper says that the kill-ing off of alligators is having a marked effect on the supply of water in the cattle country. When alligators took possession of a water hole they always kept the mud pushed up on the banks, and even when hundreds of cattle went to the pool, and by crowding and pushing filled it with mnd, the alligators soon repaired the damage by digging and pushing back the mud. Now the cattle stand around these mud. Now the cattle stand around and al-holes, which are filled with mud and almost entirely dried up, and wait for rain the only water they get meantime being from the dew covered grass which they eat at night .- New York Sun.

The Time to Sleep.

Another important hygicale rule is ever to thwart that advance guard of alesp-the drowsy impulse, which in healthy individuals will be found to occur bout the same hour each night. At its spproach the individual should invariably betake himself to rest; nor should he tarry until this drowsiness verges on un-consciousness, but at the very first inti-mation of brain weariness he should seek mation of brain weariness he should seek to assume a horizontal position as quickly as possible. If this rule be scrupulously maintained it will usually be found that alsep supervenes almost as the head touches the pillow, if there has been no previous abuse of the pleasures of the table. If, however, there has been gor-mandizing and abuse of wine shortly be-fore retiring, the aspirant for honors in the arena of cerebral combat must not be surprised if he be subjected to all the in-conveniences of semi-consciousness, total conveniences of semi-consciousness, total inability to sleep, or sleep in which all the terrors of nightmare are unrolled before the irritated imagination.-Dr. J. Leon-ard Corning.

Finning by Electricity.

A pocket dynamo and scoop net prom-se to supersede the can of angle worms, the rod and the minnow bucket. The United States steamer Albatross has been United States steamer Albatross has been fitted with electric fishing lights for the conduct of scientific research, and prelim-inary experiments with these lights have revealed the fact that the curiosity of fish to investigate this unswonted radiance brings them to the light in shoals.—Ch.

point broken, a stick of gunn, unchewed; a lump of gum, chewed; George William Curtis' editorial on Matthew Arnold's death, cut out of Harper's Weckly; three keys that don't fit anything in particular, one latch key that does fit, a Bond street library card, three Daly's theatro seat coupons, a tiny box of face powder, three capsules of quinine, five visiting cards, seven letters, five of them from one man; spring suits cut out of the Sunday paper, a season ticket to the American Art assoletter to ber mother, three rubber bands, three postal cards, a shoe buttoner, den-tist's appointment card, four hairpins, an unpolished moss agate, coral brooch with the pin broken off, half a mustard leaf, a piece of paper with quotations from Mme. Blavatsky on theosophy written on it, a sample of vollow ribbon to be matched, a card photograph of another girl and a purse containing one three cent piece and a postage stamp .- New York Graphic.

The Smallpor in Mexico.

There is one peculiarity about the Mexhaving seen in print, and that is their ut-ter disregard of the disease so dreaded by Americans—smallpox. I have been in Durango several years, and it is quite common there to see children in an ad-vanced stage of the disease playing on the streets with perfectly healthy children. To say that I was astounded but faintly expresses my feelings when 1 first went that country, but I soon learned that the disease was considered an especial dispensation of Providence for the cleansing away of the wickedness of humanity, and those who pass through it are consid-ered as among the purified.

Smallpox is not nearly so virulent in Mexico as we have it in this country, and there is no such a thing as vaccination thought of by native Mexicans. I could never find any vaccine virus there, and had to send to the States for it. Americans take the precaution of vaccinating, and I can call to mind but one fatal case outside of natives during my stay in Mex-ico-that one a young English officer who fell a victim to the disease a short time after arriving in the country. If there is such a place as a pest house in Mexico I never heard of it.-Globe-Democrat.

Use of Porcelain Shot.

Under this name small white globules of porcelain are made in Munich. They are made to take the place of ordinary lead shot used for cleaning wine and med-icine bottles, as porcelain is entirely free from the objection of producing lead con-tamination, which is often the result when ordinary shot is used. Their hardness and rough surface producing, when shaken, greater friction, adapt the porce-lain shot well for quickly cleaning dirty and greasy bottles, and, as they are not acted upon by acids or alkalies, almost any liquid can be used .- American Journal of Pharmacy.

How a Woman Is Won.

Good looks cut a small figure in love making, and lucre plays no part at all in youth. People have to get old before they become sordid, and then love has taken wings. A man may have a voice like an unhinged barn door, a nose like a cucumber, a foot like a fiddle box, hands like hams, teeth like a step ladder, eyes like a jay's and a mouth like a cellar door, and if he sues judiciously no arrows of misfortune can keep the wreath from his brow provided he keeps clean shaven, clean linen and a clean mouth. He may be attenuated to the very verge of ema-ciation, or be elephantine in movements and dimensional better the statements and dimensions, but perfumed with the scent of fresh linen and possessed of wit enough to use his tongue, he may win any woman whom he studies with care .-

Chicago Times. Two Systems of Lunching.

Stranger (in Omaha)-How much is this Junch? Barkeeper-Nothing. That is a free lunch, sir. We do not charge for it. You owe 20 cents for drinks, though. "Eh? You charge for the drinks and

throw the lunch in? "Yes." "That's a new idea to me. Down in

Kansas they charge for the lunch and throw the drinks in."-Omaha World.

The diamondiferous soil is quarried out below by Kafirs and deposited in great iron buckets which run on standing wire ropes, and are hauled up by steam to the

receiving boxes on the brink of the mine. Everywhere is activity and bustle, and a loud hum comes up out of the vast hole from 8,000 to 4,000 human beings engaged at work below. The men themselves look like so many files as they dig away at the blue soll, and the thousands of wire ropes extending from every claim to the de positing boxes round the edge have the appearance of a huge spider's web, while the buckets perpetually descending empty and ascending full might well represent the giant spiders.

Every thirteen or fourteen Kafirs at work in the mine have a white overseer, prevent as much as possible that wholesale robbery which goes on among them. One would think they would find it rather hard to steal, and still more difficult to conceal a diamond on their naked persons under the eye of the over-seer; but, despite all precautions, they do steal a vast number of stones, picking them up and carrying them away in their or between their toes. months The largest diamonds are usually unearthed in the mines before the stuff is washed. and an overseer must keep his eyes well open, for he cannot be sure of the honesty of any one of his "boys."-Globe-Demo-crat Book Review.

A Strange Hereditary Feculiarity. The duke of Simonetta, an Italian nobleman, who is making a name as a musical composer, is the descendant of a long line of dukes who have a strange peculiarity. They have jet black hair, and just above the forehead a white tuft. This they had for a long series of years, until the father of the present duke was born some sixty years ago. He had a thick, curly head of brown hair, without a particle of white, and with him it was supposed there was an end of the special mark. But his son is a tall, handsome man, with a head of black hair, and he has exactly the same white tuft .- New Orleans Times Demo-

Collection of Great Men's Chairs. A collection of great men's chairs re-cently sold in London was interesting.

The plainest of all was a little, stiff arm chair of oak, said to be that in which Shakespeare wrote. John Gay had an elaborate chair, with broad, well stuffed arms and seat, and provided with branches for candles at the elbows, a flap for a desk

and a drawer in the seat for pens, ink and paper. Walter Savage Landor had a huge paper. Walter Savage Landor had a hug curule of rough oak, with stout arm Byron's chair was a handsome Louis XIV chair, well stuffed and covered with red Utrecht velvet .- Chicago Herald.

and so get used to it. THE DEMAND FOR BACKSHISH.

By the way, travelers are shocked by the incessant demand for backshish (gifts) throughout the mighty east. The thing is not to be wondered at, for all the beggars the world over knew there are none equal to the gods of the east. Their hands are everywhere represented ex-tended for backshish. Their favor was won by offerings—their anger averted by sacrifices. Like the probescis of a cele-brated elephant, their hands could pick up a pin or carry off a cart load of potatoes. They could make a lunch from a few grains of rice, the widow's mite, or they could devour a hecatomb of bullocks the gifts of a prince. The gods took gifts and demanded them. The great and powerful, profitlng by their example, took gifts and enforced the giving. The took gifts and begged for them. The poor hem. The well to do in the whole region of the early sun reach out the hand for commission The poor clamor like hungry curs for crumbs and bones, and are not ashamed of their clamor.

I fear what I have said about Upper Egypt looks too much as if I was seeing it through rose glasses. Thirty-six years ago, when Bayard Taylor and I traveled in the east together, I suffered terribly from fleas. The only pun I remember him to have made was anont the littl tormentor. He said Homer wrote the "llind," Virgil the "Æneid;" that if I ever wrote an opic it would be the "Flead. had hoped we were about to escape this Egyptian plague, but yesterday, after lunching in one of the old tombs of the kings, we lay down for a nap on the sands; but my donkey boy, desiring to please the old man, whom he flatters by calling his "father," spread the blanket and saddle for me to have a nice siesta. Ah! moment of mad forgetfulness. I slept an hour, but the Nemesis came. This particular tomb is now called the "lunch tomb." Hundreds have lunched in it this season, though it is where no living thing is seen, and ap-parently nothing can live, yet the sanded floor was full of my mortal enemies, brought to it by the many donkey boys who in its shade rest while their employ ers are wandering among the mighty caves of the dead. I have passed a good part of my time since then as a hen with one chick does in an empty chicken yard-scratch ing. I am like certain officials not far from the old court house in Chicago-only more so. They have itching talms. I au all palm. 1 itch all over a am raw in patches.-Ex-Mayor Carter H. Harrison's Thebes Letter in Chicago Times.

Not Beaconsfield's Favorite.

It is said that the primrose was not Lord Beaconsfield's favorite flower at all, and that the story that it was arose from the fact that the queen sent to grace his coffin a wreath of those flowers with a card bearing the inscription, in her own handwriting: "His favorite flower." But she meant the favorite of her own hus-band, Prince Albert, not of Lord Beacons-But field .- New York Sun.

Pittag It On.

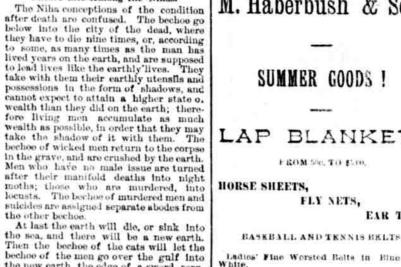
Nan-Do you like Miss Coupon? Phyllis-No, I can't say that I do. She Why, she just piles cyclones on top of tornadoes.-Philadelphia Call.

been very great. Since January, 1887, 831 companies have been started .- New York Tribune.

Don't ornament truth. It doesn't need it, and, besides, embellishment gives it much the appearance of a lie. :

The bloom stalk of a century plant at a Florida exposition grows at the rate of six inches a day.

day. There ire sound medical reasons for this advice, in allowing the nervous charge to pass off and a healthy reaction to take its place. It ought to be a great cause of gratitude to know that most of the ill humor in the world is physical, and that it passes off with rest, if over tired, or by reaction from sudden shock or stir-ring up, when the nerves suffer from confinement. This is why children are so an gelically better after an outbreak and smart slippering, and why girls will get up after hysteric crying spells, fresh as June roses after showers. Change of interest and place might prevent the naughtiness and crying in both cases. We are meant to be happy, satisfied and at ease, and nature rises up for her rights when the strain goes beyond safety .-Shirley Dare. Future Life Among the Nihas. The Niha conceptions of the condition after death are confused. The bechoe go below into the city of the dead, where they have to die nine times, or, according to some, as many times as the man has



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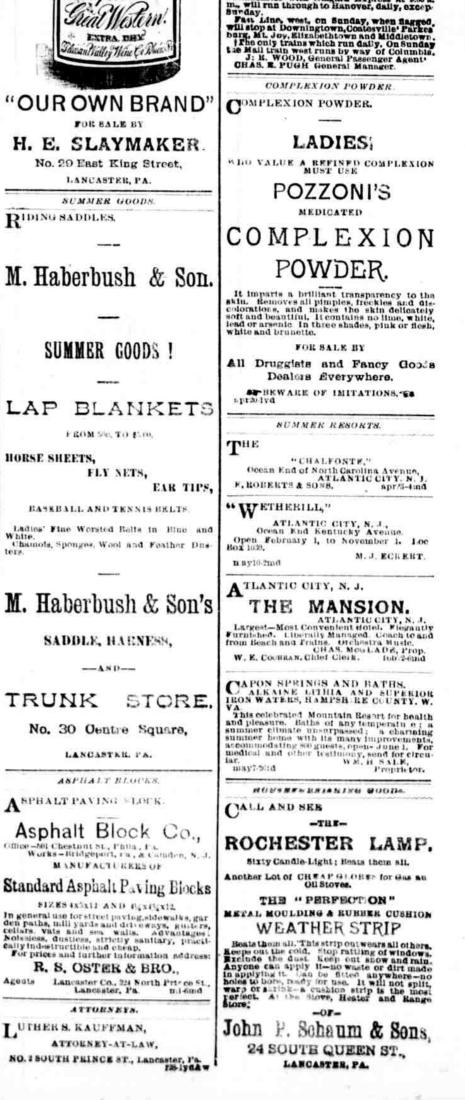
the sea, and there will be a new earth. Then the bechee of the cats will let the bechoe of the men go over the gulf into the new earth, the edge of a sword serving as a bridge. Any one who, in life, has causelessly tormented or killed a cat will be thrown by them into the abyss. There fore every person is afraid to go near cats to annoy them. Only those also who have had issue can go over, while others become butterflies or something of the kind. The bechoe of children are carried over by their mothers, and go to God.-H. Sunder mann in Popular Science Monthly.

A Parislan's Punctillons Salcide.

What, for want of a better term, may be called jocular suicides, are decidedly on the increase in Paris, where people shuffle off the mortal coil in a good humored, devil may care way, which scarcely suits the tragic nature of the act. The latest suicide of the kind we allude to is that of a respectable Paris tradesman; and the poor man's good humor was the more extraordinary, seeing that his rash act was prompted by a painful malady, from which he had been suffering for some time. On the eye of the day which he had determined should be his last, he inquired of his housekeeper and servant if they liked to see people hanging, and on receiving a negative re-ply he advised them not to put in an aparance on the following morning. Naturally, the question and the advice were looked upon in the light of a joke; but on the arrival of the servants the

next day the master's body was found hanging in the passaga. Before carrying out his resolution he had even taken the precaution of affixing to the outside of his shop shutters the usual formula when premises are closed owing to a doubt in premises are closed owing to a death in the family: "Ferme pour cause de deces;" and he had prepared for the undertaker full instructions regarding the funeral, the number of mourning carriages that would be needed and so forth. To emit othing, this order loving tradesman did not forget, either, to write to his doctor to inform him that his attendance would no longer be required -London Standard.

Sleep is the parenthesis in sorrow's tale.



puts on too many airs. Nan-Airst Well, I should say she did.

Japan's Development. The recent development of industrial and commercial enterprise in Japan has