THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1888.

QUAINT EXETER TOWN.

HER 250TH ANNIVERSARY WAS RE-CENTLY CELEBRATED.

Lewis Cass Once Lived in This Town. and Here We drive His Picture and the Picture of His House-Famous Old Er-

eter Academy.

The inhabitants of Exeter, N. H. The inhabitants of Exeter, N. H., have just been celebrating the 250th an-niversary of the founding of the town. Exeter is a quaint old town, about fifty miles from Boston, and especially noted as a place of education. The country round about had been sparsely settled when John Wheelright arrived in 1638 with a colony. Wheelright was a friend and classmate of Oliver Cromwell. Peo-ple emigrated in those days chiefly on ac-count of differing from their ancestry at home on religious matters, and when they arrived in America they differed with those they found there. Wheel-right the year after he landed in Boston was banished from Massachusetts Bay col-ony on account of his religious opinions. was ounseed for his religious opinions. He determined to go where he could have more liberty, and in March, 1638, arrived with a number of followers at Exeter,



when, Massachusetts having taken in New Hampshire, he removed to Wells, Me., and never returned. The town he had founded grew very slowly, and was not a place of much importance until the reva place of much importance until the rev-olution. In 1774, when the storm was brewing, a company from Exeter, together with a party from Portsmouth, attacked Fort William and Mary, at the entrance of Portsmouth harbor, and after a slight resistance took possession of its military stores, and removed them to places of concealment. This was the first open act of resistance of the colonies to the authority of the mother country.

After the Declaration of Independence After the Declaration of Independence Exeter became the capital of New Hamp-shire, and continued to be so until the war was over. Washington passed through the place in 1789, when he was received and welcomed by the entire pop-ulation. After he had dined, and the prominent citizens had paid their re-spects, an escort took him to his next stopping place, Haverhill, Mass. The First Congregational church in Exeter was founded by Wheelright, and is, therefore, as old as the town. There

is, therefore, as old as the town. are a number of other churches, including Methodist, Baptist and Episcopal. The Unitarian society is of modern origin, having been formed in 1854.

Exeter is now chiefly distinguished as Exeter is now chienly distinguished as being the seat of the celebrated Phillips Exeter academy, a sort of American Eton. Five years ago the alumni celebrated its centennial. John Phillips, a native of Andover, Mass., went to Exeter at an early ago and remained there till his ideath. He was graduated at Harvard at 15 Scon after settling in Exeter ha 15. Soon after settling in Exeter he opened a private school, and was employed opened a private school, and was employed to teach the school supported by the town. He studied for the ministry, but never entered upon the duties of the profession. He went into trade instead, and thirty years after retired with a large fortune. Being childless, he gave a great deal to different educational institutions, includ-ing Dartmouth and Princeton, but his

MARTIN L. CLARDY. J. R. CLAIRORNE. great work was the academy. To this work he gave a great deal of attention during the latter part of his life, and en-

FANCIES ABOUT HORSES. Who Will the Democrats Put Cp for Governor of the State? FOLK LORE CONCERNING THE WELL

MISSOURI POLITICS.

KNOWN DOMESTIC ANIMAL. The Horse as a Water Sprito-Scotland's Water Kelpy-Horses Ridden by Witches and Fairies-Various Omens and Be

liefs-As an Emblem In folk lore the horse figures most as a water sprite. Neptune having tradition-ally created the animal, we should not be astonished to find him powerful at sea. "Mystic water horses, water bulls, or cows, are to be found in the religious sys-tems of many nations of old, and they still haunt the imagination of living men-in the share of dample gray stallions and

still haunt the imagination of living men-in the shape of dapple gray stallions and brown steers that still rise from some German lake." These water horses appear in many lands. In leeland, Nick, or Hnickur, also called by other names, appears as a gray horse with hoofs turned backward. When the ice splits open in the winter it is said to be the water horse coming up. One was said to have eight feet and ten heads. This steed sometimes induces young per-sons to mount his back when he rushes into the water, and it is said that he can be tamed, but his bridle must never be taken off.

taken off. In the Orkney islands the water sprite comes as a handsome little horse, with his mane covered with weeds. In the Shetland Islands, Shoopultie is the name given to him, as well as Njuggle or Nick. An old historical chronicle asserts one was tamed and worked during the day. Popular accounts represent him as having a tail like a wheel. He is usually mis-chievous, stopping mills, carrying persons into the sea, etc.

Who Will the Democrate Pat Cp for Generat of the State? THE WATER KELPY. Nearly every Scotch lake or stream had its water kelpy. He would decoy travelers to mount him, and rush into the water with them. He could be caught by fing-ing over his head 5 bridle marked with the sign of the cross. A blacksmith, sus-picious of one of these water sprites, thrust a hot iron into its side, reducing it ducting the rigorous investigation into the question of adulterated lard. Congressman A. M. Dockery is person of Missouri. He is 43 years of age. He was for many years a practicing physician in Livingston county, Mo., but in 1874 he

thrust a hot iron into its side, reducing it to a heap of starch. Water horses are called Phookle and Aughisky in Ireland, and are shid to come up out of the lakes, some of them being carnivorous. One had a serpent's body, with a horse's head. In north Germany Jagowd is the name applied to the water horse. One is said to have come out of a lake, harnessed himself to a harrow, and worried the other horses to death. Muncuito Indians say Withwin a demon

Worried the other horses to death. Musquito Indians say Wihwin, a demon, appears in the shape of a horse. Eastern lore is not without its stories of water borses. El Kazwini, a mediaval Arab writer, says sea horses are larger than those of the land, and have cloven hoofs ord a grad mediaval and horse seat to the seal means and to borses.

and a small mane and tail. Throughout England and Scotland it was formerly supposed that horses were at times ridden by witches and fairies. It was said that if the manes and tails of the horses were found to be plaited and Include the planted and to be planted and knotted together it was a sure sign the fairies had been riding the steeds. To prevent this, as well as to guard against the unwelcome visits of witches, it was the custom to hang about the doors of the stables and in the stalls and mangers branches of sale y was hard or brown branches of ash or yew, hazel or broom. The horseshoe, nailed up over the door, was also efficacious here. When the in-mates of the stables were found covered with a cold sweat or moisture in the morning it was deemed a sure sign that witches had ridden them during the

night. Nor were these beldames satisfied with Nor were these beldames satisfied with the chargers thus surreptitiously pro-cured. It was wildly believed, here and on the continent, that witches were able to transform persons into horses, and that such steeds were ridden to the night-ly rendezvous of these hags.

VARIOUS OMENS. There are few omens connected with the horse. In Yorkshire, England, it is thought unlucky to see a white horse. Probably here is a key to the connection between the white steed and the ill omened red haired girl. In many parts of England it is believed that any person riding a picheld horse is able to cure the

horse is

This is reached by a stairway from the porte cocher, so that ladies in their party wraps will not have to pass in view be-fore the guests, but may go at once from their carriages to the dressing rooms. The ball room is frescored by hand, and in the center is an old fashioned brick fire place. The very bath rooms are decorated by hand with flowers. It will require ten servants to keep such a house in order. The furniture is being made to order in New York. Such extensive decorations cost a fortune. There are a number of residences in the city which have magnificent interiors, representing an outlay of from \$10,000 to \$40,000. If does not require many extras to absorb a an outlay of from \$10,000 to \$40,000. It does not require many extras to absorb a big sum, once a man undertakes to put his house decorations on a magnificent scale. Two thousand dollars goes into a mantel, \$1,000 in curtains or chandeliers that dazzle the eyes. It is not uncommon to put \$5,000 in the parlor alone.—House Decorator in Globe-Democrat.

THE LONG EARED PESTS.

Attempts to Exterminate Rabbits in the

Australian Colonies. It is morally certain that Australia and New Zealand, those rabbit ridden coun-tries, will be quick to adopt the "drive" idea, and probably the farmers of those distant islands will find the method more effective in the matter of alloying the rabbit nuisance than all the theories of inoculation.

A reporter met a gentleman recently who had been largely identified with pastoral interests both in Australia and New Zealand, and from him some interesting facts were ascertained in connec-tion with the efforts of antipodean agri-culturists to combat the plague of the long eared pests. "The 'drive' idea," said the gentleman,

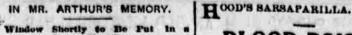
"Is not entirely new to Australians. They have for years employed a some-what similar method of ridding pastoral lands of the destructive kangaroo."

conversation From kangaroos the conversation drifted back to the rabbit question, and the gentleman from the antipodes related his experience in the matter, together with the efforts of colonial governments

with the efforts of colonial governments to subdue the pests. First of all, I suppose you have heard that valuable pastoral holdings, both in New Zealand and Australia, have had to be Boandoned through the depredations of rabbits, and I assure you that the losses these harmless looking creatures have entailed have been very much under-estimated. The rabbits in the colonies are burrowers, and this makes them harder to get at. A few years are a system of to get at. A few years ago a system of fencing with wire netting was introduced there, but it only proved effective on uni-formly level land. Rabbits do not, as a rule, burrow on flat places, but where the fence ran over the slightest knoll or hill bunny would get his deadly work in by riddling the mound with holes and open-

riaging the mound with holes and open-ing up an avenue to the inner pastures. "On small holdings the owners obvi-ated the difficulty by sinking narrow trenches and inserting the wire netting below ground, but the cost this system would entail in making a large run rabbit most would constitute total abandament proof would constitute total abandonment of the place a profitable alternative. It is only on these large runs that the dep-redations are felt severely, as around farms and tillage lands the constant presence of plowmen and other laborers scares away the colonial rabbit, which is as shy as it is destructive. I have often read of grasshopper plagues in this and other countries, but I don't think there can be a more desolate sight than that of a run which has been abandoned to rabbits. I believe that out that way the furry de-stroyers breed four or five times a year... "The methods experimented with in order to exterminate them have been as varied as they were effective. Poisoned

order to exterminate them have been as varied as they were effective. Poisoned grain was tried, but a short experience illustrated the fact that valuable sheep and cattle dogs were killed through eat-ing poisoned rabbits, while sheep were occasionally poisoned by eating the grain. Then an enterprising German came along and announced to the long suffering co-lonial stockmen that he had an infallible remedy for the curso. His plan was to remedy for the curso. His plan was to inject some poisonous acids into the bur-rows, but as far as appeared on the sur-face the rabbits devoured his patent medi-cine and asked for more. Then we began to introduce ferrets and kindred small but undicting animals, which it was eveneted



Lenoz Ch

Lenox Church. There is to be placed in Trinity church, Lenox, Mass., a memorial window to the hato President Chester A. Arthur. Messrs. Tiffany & Co., of New York, are to furnish it. In dimensions it is 9 foot by 5 and consists of three panels. It is a crystal mesaic, composed of 2,093 pleces of glass, which are wrought together in such a manner as to produce the effect de-sired without painting. The design is pure Byzantine. The upper panel is semi-

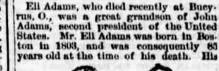


Owing to the inclination of many WILL YOU people to be humburged in the purchase of articles of necessity LISTEN in the household, we feel it out duty to sound a note of warning To to these who seek remedies for the realed of the sches and pains sound incident to this season of the year. The great and growing popularity ADVICE ? of BENRON'S PLANTER has tempted unseruppilons manufacturers' to offer many worthless enbattinutions and inits tions of that valuable reinedy, hence we would davise those who wish to secure proup residu from Cougha. Colds, Hearseness, Pleurisy, Chest Pains, Relatics, Bleumatian, Lumburgo and Backache, to carefully avoid worthless plasters by always asking for Bussors and the no persuasion by the dealer induce you to accept any other plaster. (3)

President Arthur laid the corner stone

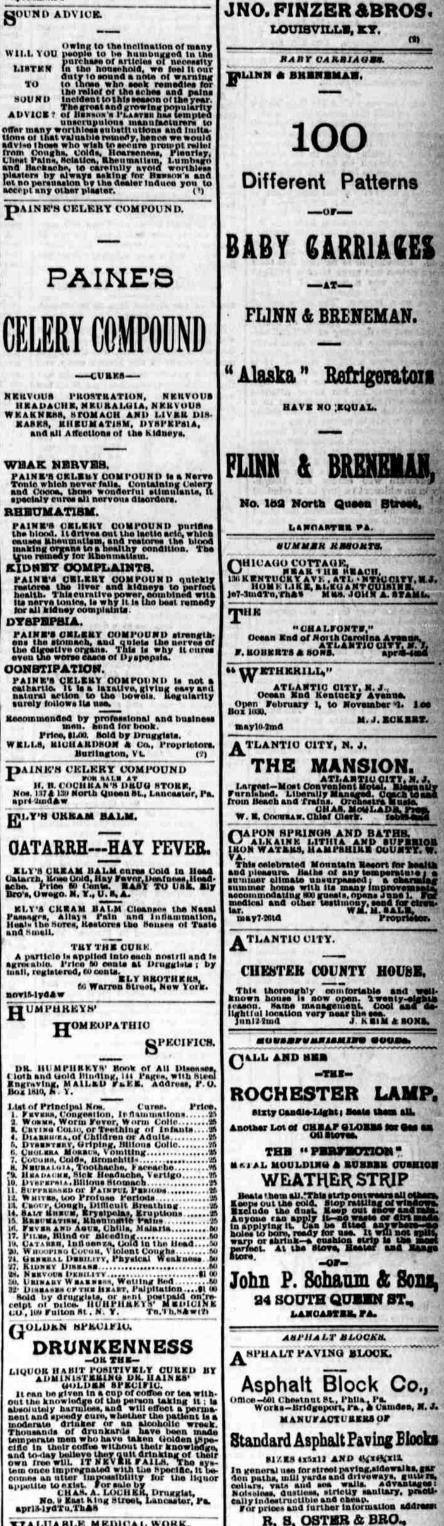
of the church which contains this window RHEUMATISM.

President Adams' Great Grandso



DYSPEPSIA.

CONSTIPATION.





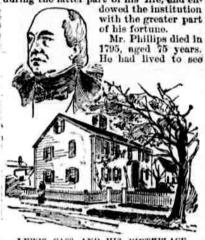
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OLD HONESTY.

BLOOD POISON



LEWIS CASS AND HIS BURTHPLACE. the academy he founded a flourishing in On the granite monument stitution_ which marks his grave in the old church yard in Exeter is this inscription:

JOHN PHILLIPS, LL. D., Founder of the Phillips Exeter Academy, An Associate Founder of the Phillips Andore Academy, And a liberal benefactor of Dartmouth College. Died

April 21, 1795, aged 75 years. Actuated by his ardent attachment to the cause

of Christianity, Jie devoted his wealth to the advancement of Learning and Religiez. His appropriate micromments are The institutions which bear his name.

The alumni of Phillips academy number over 6,000 men. Many of the most dis tinguished men of the United States were educated there, among them the Hon Lewis Cass, who was born in Exeter, see retary of state under President Bucht The people of Exeter have not been satisfied to educate men without educat-ing helpmates for them. William Robinson founded the Robinson Female semi Robinson removed to Georgia and died there in 1864. He was educated at the Phillips academy in the class with John G. Palfrey, Jared Sparks and John A. Dix. Robinson left \$200,000 for the bene-fit of Exeter. The corner stone of the seminary was laid in 1868, and the build ing was completed and dedicated a year

Exeter is an old fashioned town. has a great many old landmarks, resi dences, churches, etc., which give it a venerable appearance. There is a man-sion called "Under the Elm," the residence during the Revolution of Nicholas Gilman, who was in correspondence with Madison, Clinton, Gen. Knox and others It was built of logs, and the loopholes for

Indian fighting purposes are still to b seen. The house wherein sat the legis lators of New Hampshire during the Rev olution, and the inn where Washington breakfasted on the morning of his visi to Exeter are still standing.

At the celebration there was the an nual procession, but as might be expected from so ancient and learned a town the literary exercises were the chief feature Ex-Governor Charles H. Bell delivered at oration, in which he sketched the history of the town from the advent of Wheel right to the present day.

A Pill for the Liver.

"In nine cases out of ten," says a De troit doctor, "where people come to me and want something for the liver, I give them a bread pill and they are prompt! The liver is about the last orga to rebel, but is the first to be suspected if one doesn't feel well."-New Graphic.

The Emperor of Brazil.

Dom Pedro, besides being a wise and liberal monarch, an accomplished musician and an experienced traveler, has been profound student of languages, and is well versed in Hebrow, Arabic and San scrit.-New York Evening World.

A. M. DOCKERY. W. H. HATCH. law at an early age. He was elected to congress in 1880 and has served continu ously ever since. He was chairman of the committee on mines and mining in the last house, and in the present congress ho is chairman of the committee on com merce, one of the most important of the house committees. Mr. Clardy has been regarded as a possibility in the guberna torial race for four years or more. His name was frequently mentioned in the campaign of four years ago.

abandoned the practice of medicine and went into a bank at Gallatin. He was cashier of this bank until he was elected to congress in 1882. He has been presi-dent of the board of education of Chilli

cothe, Mo., chairman of the congressional committee of his district, a member of the

city council of Gallatin for five years, serving the last two years as mayor, and

in 1886 was chairman of the Democratic state convention. In congress Mr. Dockery has been one of the most valued members

of the committee on postoffices and post roads, and on the floor of the house he has the reputation of an able parliamen-tarian and is frequently called apon tem-porarily to occupy the speaker's chair.

Congressman Clardy ranks with his col.

league, Mr. Hatch, in point of service, and there is only one member of the Missonri delegation, Mr. Bland, who has been in

house longer than these two.

Clardy is, like Mr. Dockery, a native of Missouri. He was educated at the St.

Louis university and at the University of Virginia, and entered upon the practice of

John Milton Glover, the fourth congress man who is in the field, came out less than a year ago with the flat footed an-nouncement that he was a candidate for the governorship. Mr. Glover is now serving his second term in congress, hav-ing been re-elected from the Ninth Missouri district by a majority of 100 votes, after one of the hardest fought fights in the history of Missouri politics. He is a law ver, and his father was one of the greates lawyers in Missouri some years ago. Mr. Glover is of a combative nature, and since his entrance into politics he has been con tinually in hot water with some one. fought a hard fight against the nomina tion of the present surveyor of the port of St. Louis, R. J. Lancaster, but he was not able to prevent either the appoint ment or the confirmation of Lancaster and his open accusations of him have brought a heavy damage suit down upor him. Mr. Glover was born in St. Louis in 1852, and he is the youngest of the

Democratic candidates.

Col. J. R. Claiborne, better known as "Bob" Claiborne, is from St. Louis. does not count on as large a vote as either of these other candidates on the first bal lot, but he expects a big vote as a com-promise candidate when the other com-batants are tired. Col. Claiborne was born in Virginia forty-seven years ago. He retains to this day all the peculiarities of the Virginian dialect, and all the pecu liarities of the Virginian manner as well. At the breaking out of the war young Claiborne was a candidate for th state legislature in a Democratic county in his native state. He would undoubtedly have been elected, but the call to arms took him to the battle field just three weeks before the election day. He entered the army as a private and came out a colonel. At the close of the war he went to St Louis and began the practice of criminal law. He was a member of the state senate in two legislatures, and made quite a reputation for himself there. Since 1883 he has been prosecuting attorney of the court of criminal correction in St. Louis.

The most active of the candidates in the field today are the present acting gov-ernor, A. P. Morehouse, and the mayor of St. Louis, D. R. Francis, whose features zine. and records are already known of all men

Chest Measurement for Recruits.

As the result of many years' experience the recruiting office of the United States army have adopted this method of chest measurement, which may be of advantage to amateur athletes who find the circum ference of their chests varying through inaccurate measurement. Strip to the waist. Hold your arms above your head, the tips of your fingers touching. Have the measurer put a tape around your chest under the armpits. Inhale and exhale naturally. Lot your arms fall easily by your side. The tape will slip down to the maximum girth of the chest. This is the mean chest. Exhale all you can, sti keeping your arms by your side. This is the minimum chest. Inhale and inflatall you can, in the same position. This is the maximum chest. The difference be tween the maximum and minimum chest is called the mobility. A mobility of over three inches in a man of medium height considered good, below two and one-hal inches it is poor. Artificial movements o the arms or muscles interfere with prope measurement .- New York Sun.

The state of Sonora, Mexico, levies tax of \$2 on every child born within it

whooping cough. Around the neck of a horse in York shire, some years since, was found a string tied to a bag made of the thumb o an ole d glove, containing the Lord's prayer ten on parchment. This was thought written on parchment. to preserve the animal from evil. In th same district, if a horse became "foul" or "fellen," the owner cured it by going into the orchard at midnight, cutting into the right of the foot of an apple tree and hanging it in the branches of the tree. As the turf decayed it was said the horse would recover. In Ireland it is thought As the

would recover. In reland it is thought that you may subdue an unruly horse by whispering in his ear the Creed. It is said that Darius, king of Persia, was chosen ruler by the neighing of his horse, it having been left by lot to decide who should hold the refus of power by choosing the neigher beas steed neighed choosing the noble whose steed

first. The horse is a well known emblem in heraldry and in art. It is frequently fig-ured on the tombs in the catacombs, where it is the emblem of the swiftness of life. In early Christian art it typified courage and generosity, and St. Martin, St. Maurice, St. George, St. Victor and St. Leon are all represented on horseback. In Aryan mythology the swift flying clouds were said to be horses. Gothic and Germanic tribes convinged secrificed Germanic tribes sometimes sacrificed horses on the funeral piles of their chief tains.—F. S. Bassett in Globe-Democrat

Forks a Modern Invention.

It is difficult to realize what a modern invention the table fork is. Queen Eliza-beth never heard of one. She had, it is true, a few dainty forks, perchance with crystal handles, for eating preserved fruit at dessert. But long after her time dinner forks were unknown in England. The very earliest now to be found belong t The the same nobleman whose hour glass sal has been already spoken of, and these are not older than the middle of the reign of Charles II. The few early forks of reign of George I are three pronged, and but few of our neighbors can show us four pronged forks much before the reign of George III, from which time thet fashion has remained unaltered to the present day, except for their handles which have followed the fashions o spoons, finishing up with the familiar "fiddle pattern" of Nineteenth century

use. Before the days of forks the ewer and basin, which have now generally disap-peared, were much in request after every course; whereas now the basin alone, with a little rose water, makes its appearance at civic feasts after dinner, as a matter of fashion rather than necessity. Four out of five fine old basins have no doubt been melted up to supply the very forks whose invention rendered the washing of the fingers superfluous.-Murray's Maga-

Interior Decoration in St. Louis.

A visit to the houses of Vandeventer place would reveal to the visitor decorations and extravagant magnificence which would open his eyes to the amount of fine art in the homes of St. Louis. In the library of one gentleman the carvings overshadow the beautiful bindings of the books. Over one window Longfellow is carved, over another Whittier, and ove the mantle Hawthorne, and a larger book the leaves represented fluttering and carved with favorite American books. In all the houses the servants have separate bath rooms, and, in fact, servants cut an important figure in all these residences, in some of which there are eight and ten servants. One house in particular is a marvel of luxury, and is being decorated in a way beyond on all local precedent. will give you a brief idea of these decora tions. The parlor is finished in satir wood and gold. The mantel is a finely carved effect, reaching far up and sur-mounted by a mirror which is so high that

it does not reflect anything but the ceil ing. The reception room is finished in blue and gilt, and the library is hung with Gobelin tapestry, a rare and expensive goods, which people who possess a small

piece value very highly. It is a Four-teenth century decoration. The ball room on the third floor is a crowning effect.

vindictive animals, which it was expected would glide noiselessly into the burrows, and in time wipe the rabbits off our sec-tion of the globe. The ferrets, however, after a while tired of an exclusive rabbit diet and turned their attention to poultry. They have also been known to attack children, there being one case in particular where a child at Damara, New Zealand, had its eyes nearly eaten out before as sistance arrived. I have not heard any thing anent the ferret question lately but I should not wonder if the colonist are not, in pursuance of the chain of de-struction they have organized, looking around for some antidote to ferrets. The only method that has been in any manner effective in keeping the rabbits down in the colonies has been the employment of men known as rabbiters. They are, as a rule, clever with the fowling piece, and the run-holders supply them with ammunition run-holders supply them with ammunition and 'tucker' (Anglice, provisions). They wage a steady and merciless war on the pests, and as rabbit skins properly cured find a ready sale, rabbiting is a fairly lucrative calling. The introduction of this method of meeting the difficulty on the New Zealand side has been brought about by the establishment of a rabbit department, the maintenance of which costs the government \$100,000 a year.-San cisco Examiner.

Ventriloquism in Nature.

While pioneering in south Brazil Mr. Withers was struck by the low and plain-tive cry of some creature calling in the night. He was at first impressed with the idea that it was the cry of a child, but the tones soon convinced him that this could t be the case. "I had never heard a more pure and

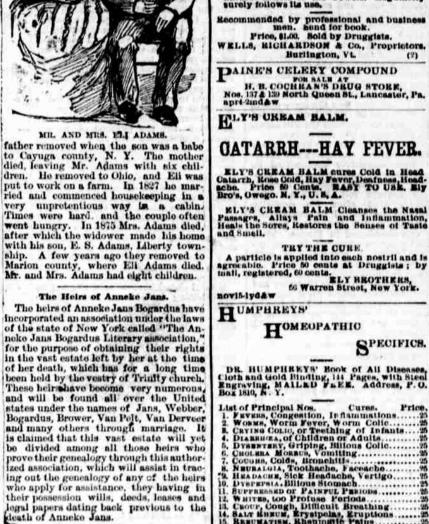
liquid musical sound than this was. The pleasing effect upon the ear was but little diminished on learning by what animal it was produced. The vocalist was a frog. and soon another from a more distant spot took up the strain, and the two sang together, now in solos, now in chorus. Curious to see this musical frog, I took torch from the fira and went to look for him. I arrived at the spot whence the sound was proceeding, but as I stooped to search the grass the music seemed to float away to another place some yards distant. "I followed, and still the sound moved,

and nowhere could I discover whence it came. I searched for nearly a quarter of an hour without being able to fix the spot, and then I gave up in despair. The fact is, this frog is recognized to be a ventriloquist of no common order. I have many a time since heard him crying in broad daylight, and the power of ventril oquism is no doubt given him as a protection against the numerous cranes and other frog enemies that would otherwise be guided by the sound, and soon render the species extinct."-Youth's Companion.

Crickets in Algeria.

Accounts are published of the devasta tion caused by crickets in Algeria. The insects resemble but are not identical with either locusts or grasshoppers. Last year swarms of grasshoppers ravaged the colony. This year the crickets have taken their place. They spring like grasshop pers, but have a mo flight. They form of pers, but have a more rapid and sustained flight. They form clouds which shut out the light of the sun. When they alight on the ground they destroy every trace of vegetation. They sometimes fall ex hausted on the ground in such numbers as to cover it with a layer of dead bodies from which pestilential exhalations arise The correspondent of a Paris newspaper, in a letter from Algeria, says that the railway trains have been stopped by the insects between Constantine and Batna. The method still employed to check the

evil in the African possessions of France is the old and expensive one of digging long trenches at a right angle to the ad long trenches at a right angle to the ad vancing swarms, and placing on the most distant side a sort of fence formed by a web of cloth. The advancing insects strike against the cloth, fall into the pit, and are there covered with lime or mold. The Algerian authorities have spent 700, 000 francs in destroying them, and now contemplate a further expenditure of 1,009,000 france to complete the work -London Times.



A Very Delicate Mission

"My dear madam," said the chairman of the committee of the Maine Benevolent fraternity calling on the Widow Gushing ton, "allow us to intrude on your great sorrow so far as to say that your lamented husband"-

(Burst of tears from Mrs. Gushington. She has an attack of faintness. One o the committee supports her.) GOLDEN SPECIFIC.

"That your lamented husband was in sured in our association for \$2,000,

and"-(Mrs. Gushington exclaims: "Poor, poor Charles," and bursts into tears again. The

"And that the money will be promptly paid to you in sixty days."

Mrs. Gushington (in another burst of tears)-Good gracious, I thought you'd brought it with you!-Lewiston Journal.

A Stingy English Dake.

The Duke of Edinburgh, who is noted for his stinginess, is in the habit of having his frock costs made with removable buttons, so that the same coat can be used either for uniform or civilian dress.-Chicago Herald.

A Philosophical Reason Wife (tearfully)-Oh, John, John, why TRUTH do you always come home full? Husband (soothingly)-Don't know, m dear, 'less 'tis nature abhors a vacuum.-

OF the SCIENCE OF LIFE, A VALUABLE MEDICAL WORK.

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VALUABLE MEDICAL WORK.

A Sensitive Thermometer.

MEDICAL WORK, the only true description of this time on Man-hood. Nervous and Physical Debinity, Proma-tare Decline, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries consequent to same, as well as an er-posure of quacks and their so-called medical works, by which they victimize thousands, and by their exagershing disease, makes these poor sufferers insane. Every young man, infdice aged or old, should read this book. It is more than wealth to them. Send two cent stamp for a copy. Address. DE THOS. THERL, 555 North Fourth St., Philadelphis, Fa. f13-19d A Frenchman claims to have invented a thermometer so sensitive that its index needle will deflect two inches upon the entrance of a person into the room where it has been placed.

Washington Critic.

"Lingua" is a new language that threat ens to drive out Volapuk. It is based or Latin roots.

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