I be Located at Amesbury, Mas Is the Gift of Jacob R. Huntington. ing of Bartlett's History

metiful statue of Josiah Bartlett, signer the Declaration of Independence, to the most of Amesbury, Mass., where Bartlett born, and on the Fourth of July the me will be put in place with very image eremonies and a fine display of sie, poetry and oratory. The state appropriated \$5,000 and the town over the present the occasion. Governor

as appropriated \$5,000 and the town \$60,000 for the occasion. Governor ames and his staff will occupy the place of honor, and there will be an immense military and civic display.

G. W. Osgood will be chief marshal and Moody Boynton president of the day. There will be a new poem by John G. Whittier, an oration by Hon. R. T. Davis, of Fall River, and probably an ode by Harrist Prescott Spofford, and the occasion will be made further remarkable by the presence. of 100 descendants of the man who is to he man who is to Josiah Bartlett m to most readers of the present day a

ather obscure ero of the revo-ation, but in his ime be was a man time he was a man MONCHENT.

of very great prominence and influence.

He was born at Amesbury Nov. 21, 1729.

and after obtaining a good academic education studied medicine, and began to practice at Kingston, N. H. He represented that place in the colonial legislature of 1765, and in the preliminary discussions between Great Britain and the colonists he took a very active part on the side of liberty. After receiving a valuable appropriment from the royal governor he appointment from the royal governor he
was deprived of it for being an uncompromising Whig. In the meantime he had
emerged triumphantly from a professional

ght, which is seldom mentioned in his-ory, though it marked an epoch. In 1754 there was a great epidemic of angina maligna," which we might define malignant catarrhal fever, complicated th what we now call "malaria." Dr. ett prescribed quinine as a tonic and periodic; the older school of physicians att-periodic; the older school of physicians ondemned him, and a wordy war raged or some time, but experience fully justiled Dr. Bartlett's course, and the practice accommended by him has since been established as the regular thing in medicine. It should be added that at that time Peruvian bark was the agent most employed instead of quinine.
In 1774 he boldly advocated a prepara-

tion for resistance to British aggressions, and was made colonel of a regiment of militia. He was chosen one of the first delegates to the continental congress, was the first to vote for independence, and, ter the president, the first to sign the During the war he

defatigable in securing arms and supplies. In 1777 he joined the expedition of Stark, and was in the engagement at Bennington. In 1779 he was made hief justice of he common pleas, n 1784 justice of the supreme court of New Hamp-shire, and in 1788

J. R. HUNTINGTON. chief justice. But in the meantime he had rendered invaluable service as one of New Hampshire's convention to consider the newly formed constitution of the United States, and to him we are largely indebted for the fact that that state was the ninth to ratify and thus secure the

new government. New Hampshire's convention met in bruary, 1788, and in the first test vote ere was a small majority against rati-ing. Then Josiah Bartlett, John Sulli-John Langdon, Samuel Livermore
John Pickering entered the arena,
by pure force of truth, cloquence
ardent patriotism saved the day. opposition asked an adjournment to suit their constituents; it was granted consult their constituents; it was granted, and when the convention reassembled the constitution was adopted by a vote of 57 to 46, on June 21 at 1 o'clock p. m., just four days before Virginia ratified. In 1790 Dr. Bartlett was elected president of New Hampshire, and in 1793 governor under the new constitution. He died May 19, 1795.

Hard on Railroad Engineers.

"These fast trains have played the schief with engineers," said a railroad m. "It is a fact that almost daily you hear of one of these royal knights of the lever suffering from a paralytic stroke. The rapid time made puts every e gineer on such a strain that is is only a ques-tion of a few months until the nervous system collapses. I remember seeing the statement some time ago, and I do not doubt its truth, that there is a train rundoubt its truth, that there is a train running from St. Paul to Stillwater, on the Omaha, that is called the hospital train, for every man who runs with it has either had a stroke of paralysis or has been injured in some way or other. But in this day and age, when everything goes at lightning speed, on railroads and in business alike, I suppose little heed is given to these poor fellows who drop by the wayside, in reality victims of the greed of their fellow man."— Chicago Tribune.

Without the Middleman's Ald. Every morning there comes to the house in which I live a fine, hale old man, with the fresh scent of country lanes about him, who brings an abundant supply of vegetables, of a quality one can only find in the most expensive green groceries and fruit stores. He makes a business of fruit stores. He makes a business of serving the products of his little market garden across the North river to a choice list of customers in certain apartment houses of the better order. He sells all that he can deliver, and the prices he gets, while reasonable enough to satisfy his patrons, are sufficiently liberal to compensate him handsomely. There are other men, I notice, who make a specialty of milk, eggs and other fresh table commodities, which they deliver after the same fashion, directly from their farms or poultry yards. They pay no tribute to a middleman, nor are they under any expense for a city shop. They begin by drumming up custom in good houses, and, as they serve the best of material, are not long in establishing a profitable connection. After this it is plain sailing with them.

with them.

The business of putting up preserves and jellies seems also to be extensively followed by rural housewives, who seek their industry in much the same way. Some of them advertise in the family papers. The majority employ a draumer. Some of them advertise in the family papers. The majority employ a drummer to beat up custom in town. The fact that they can afford the expense of advertisement or the salary of an agent, and still make a greater profit than if they sold their products to the shops, may serve as a sight hint of the proportions of gain that fall to the middle man or retailer. A man in Fordham who has quite an extensive fruit farm, which, thanks to his pession for improving varieties, produces passion for improving varieties, produces aome of the finest fruit in the country, informs me that he now gets nearly three times as much for the product of his orchard, which he rotalls himself, than he did when he sold it to a fruiterer. And still his customers get it chaper than they did from the fruit shop.—Alfred Trumble in New York News.

REAL ESTATE OXYGEN.

nething in the Atmosphere That Makes Chicago People Buy Real Estate.

Chicago People Buy Real Estate.

Talking with a broker on the question of trade and weather he gave expression to some very peculiar ideas, for this same broker, though prominent on the street and very successful, has a wonderful imagination, and frequently expresses himself in the most visionary manner.

On this occasion he said: "I can tell you what the trouble is; it's the air for a dead certainty. I have watched this market for years, and have seen some queer things. Under ordinary circumstances rain and snow have their effect upon the real estate market, but there are times when they do not. Say, did you ever read Dr. Ox's experiment? He way the chap, you know, Jules Verne writes about as having stirred up the quiet little Dutch burg and set the steady going old residents in commotion by the aid of oxygen. Well, I want to tell you that in a minor form that very thing is transpiring around us every once in a while. There is certainly something in the air that makes people buy real estate. I feel it very quickly. The moment I get out of bed some mornings it seems as though I could not get to town quick enough, and all the way in there is a sort of suppressed eagermess to buy acres and subdivide them. I fairly have a craving to buy land.

"Well, as sure as shooting, when I reach the office I notice an activity among the clerks that is unusual, and I also notice that people begin to flock in. They do not struggle in, one at a time, and go out almost immediately, but they crowd the office and they buy lots, too, and when they do finally leave it is with a sort of hungry look at the maps and plats as though they wanted more. You can laugh

they do finally leave it is with a sort of hungry look at the maps and plats as though they wanted more. You can laugh and think I am a crank, if you like, but it's a fact, all the same. Why, I attended an auction sale of lots one day when I had this 'bunch' to buy. I tried to keep away, but I could not. Some big, bald headed fellow, with a voice like a broken down calliope, was acting as auctioneer, and had got the crowd in laughing humor by telling funny stories, but evihumor by telling funny stories, but evidently that was not what they came out for and they began to howl for the sale to begin. The sale did begin, and so did a begin. The sale did begin, and so did a rainstorm, but it had no more effect on that crowd than a gentle breath of wind; everybody had the fever, and we all stood there in the pelting rain bidding and buy-ing until the big chap said he was cleaned out entirely and had no more lots to sell. This atmospheric boomer comes very sud denly s' times.

denly s' times.

'I remember another sale I happened to be at where the crowd, though large, seemed apathetic, loggy and lifeless; the salesman was doing his best, and it was uphill work for him, only a stray bid here and there reaching his ear. I was leaning against a tree, as listless as the rest, when, in a twinkling, all was changed; life and animation had taken the place of lethargy, and the bids were rolling in thick and fast. I knew what it was, for I felt it sweep over me and surge through, my frame like a charge of electricity—it was the real estate oxygen, and, so far as I was concerned, I bought thirteen lots in the next twenty minutes. What I am telling you is right, and no funny business, and the only regret I have now is that the epidemic does not strike oftener. I'll tell you what would be a good scheme. If some of those invention fellows, like Edison, would get up a machine to store this striff and let it of upon proper con-Edison, would get up a machine to store this stuff and let it off upon proper occa-sions what real estate booms could be inaugurated; but we have no such machine yet, and have to depend upon the fitful fancy of nature for a supply, and nature has evidently got her back up at Chicago real estate men, for this strange and ex-hilarating air has been denied now for many weeks. Let us hope for a speedy change."—Chicago Herald.

Milliners Advertisements on Broadway. Those physical wrecks of men who pace wearily up and down Broadway with pla eards on their fronts and backs, and famil iarly called sandwich men, are not the only persons who promenade as advertise-ments. Comelier advertisers are several girls sent out by leading milliner and models chosen for perfection of face and figure, clothed in the newest and most pro-nounced costumes or bonnets, and then sent out to walk in Broadway and Fifth avenue. The girls selected for this particular service are those who have been for several years used in their employers' stores as models on which to show off. goods to wealthy purchasers, and thus have become known to those customers so well that, on being seen in the streets, they are instantly recognized. Thus the freshest wares offered for sale in those particular shops are announced under the most favorable circumstances. A dress or a bonnet seen out of doors on the person of a beautiful girl is, of course, pow erfully recommended, and no doubt that the manufacturers who have resorted to this novel method of announcing their novelties find a good profit in it.—New York Sun.

Women Workers on the Continent. A sad effect of the increased armaments of continental Europe is to be found in the scarcity of farm hands to prepare and handle the crops. The consequence is that the field work is mostly done now by women, lads and old men. The cultiva-tion of flowers, vines and small fruit is a healthy occupation for a woman, but the plowing and reaping are too onerous, and the German woman of the lower classes shows, by increased physical defects, the heavy drain made on her constitution by this severe labor. Women in Germany are also employed in other outside work. Mecklenburg—of all the German states shecken surge-of all the termin states the one least suspected of such a move-ment—has recently begun to employ women as road tenders on the Friedrich-Franz railway. Since April 1 a number of women have been enrolled in the service at 100 marks per annum. Many of these are the wives of the near new to service are the wives of the men now in service, who are to relieve their husbands. uniform of this female corps consists of a badge on the arm in the national colors (blue, vellow and red) and a dark blue andanna around the head. The stipend is of a miserable quantity, amounting to but \$50 a year, or less than \$1 a week for important services that require unceasing attention and exactitude.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Ence and Mental Disease.

In an article entitled "Race and In sanity," published in The American Jour-nal of Insanity, Drs. Bannister and Hek-toen, physicians of the Illinois eastern hospital for the insane, express the opinion that there is little doubt but that insanity is influenced by race. From the insanity is influenced by race. From the statistics of three institutions in which insane persons are treated they draw the following conclusions: 1. That in the white race the depressive types of mental disease are most frequent in the Germanic and Scandinavian peoples, and least so in the Celts; the reverse of this appears to be the case as to the exalted or maniacal types. 2. That general peoplesis is not a types. 2. That general paralysis is not a disorder to which any race is immune, but one that depends upon causes independent of racial or national psculiarities. 8. That the well known fact that insanity is much more common among the foreign born than among natives in this country is not to any great extent explainable

by the shipment of the defective classes of Europe to America. The "cranks" and epileptics and other neurotic individuals do not appear to be represented, in due proportion even, among the foreigners in our asylums. The cause of the excess of foreign born insane in this country is, it seems proba-ble, to be looked for mainly in the fact that, supposing the immigration to in-clude only its proportion of persons below clude only its proportion of persons below the average of mental strength and flexi-bility, the change of scene and associa-tions, the difficulties of beginning life among them, disappointments, homesick-ness, and all the other accidents and trials that befall the new comers, together con-tribute to break down mentally a vast number who under other circumstances would have exceed and largely conwould have escaped, and largely con-tribute to the mass of insanity in this country.-Science.

A gun for projectiles of 100 pounds has been completed by Armstrong. It fires seven shells a minute.

THE ELECTRIC MOTOR.

IT IS BECOMING A FORCE IN ALMOST EVERY INDUSTRY.

Six Millions Invested in the Manufacture of Electric Motors-A Successful Railroad Electricity to a Flour Mill-The Secret of Progress.

There are now about \$6,000,000 invested in the manufacture of electric motors in the United States, and this large investment has nearly all been made within the last three or four years. It represents either the independent investment of companies engaged in the exclusive manufacture of motors, or an increase in the capitalization of companies that manufacture electric light appliances, and find the construction of electric motors a good auxiliary industry. Some of these companies employ many hundred men, sometimes approaching a thousand; and they turn out motors almost innumerable each year. These motors are of all sizes, from one-half horse power for driving sewing machines and such other light work, up to several hundred horse power, for heavy work. They are becoming a driving force in almost every industry, and can be utilized in localities where the cost of obtaining fuel would almost equal their operating fuel would almost equal their operat-

ing expenses. Our readers readers have already been made familiar with the names of some of the towns and cities in the United States, nearly fifty in all, that have adopted, or are preparing to adopt, the electric motor for street railway traction in preference to horses or cables. The systems in us-in some of these places are very extended that of Montgomery, Ala., counting about fifteen miles of road, and transporting. over a million passengers annually. Elec-tric roads many miles in length are also operated in some of the California cities, most noticeably San Diego and Los

A SUCCESSFUL RAILROAD.

Recently a road twelve miles long was opened in Richmond, Va., represented by its managers, in a letter published in The Electrical Review, to be a road of pscullar difficulty in operating on account of the sharp curves and difficult grades. Some of these grades reach the maximum ever overcome by motors depending on the ad-hesiveness of their wheels to the tracks, and in the length there are no less than seventeen curves around right angled cor-ners. Yet the managers write with the utmost enthusiasm of the successful operation of the road in every particu-lar. The cars of the road, described as of a very elegant pattern, are not only pro-pelled by electricity, but they are lighted by electricity, which naturally follows, and when the cold weather comes they are to be heated by electricity, in accordance with a system not yet generally introduced, but for which patents have been obtained.

Another field where the utility of the electric motor is soon to be illustrated on a large scale is found in the mining dis-trict of Butte county, Cal. Among the Big Bend mountains, making a horseshoe curve about a dozen miles in extent, runs the Feather river. At the upper end of the curve a dam, built entirely across the river, will throw the water into a tunnel several miles in length which empties into the Dark canyon, the waters of the tyon in turn emptying into the river at the lower end of the horseshoe. A water wheel and electrical generators are to be located in the canyon one mile, or a mile and a half, from its mouth; and from these generators will proceed an electrical conductor, which, crossing over the mountains to the dam, will follow the shore of the river around the entire horseshoe, and return to the starting point. This conductor will be eighteen miles in In a conductor will be eighteen miles in length, estimating the entire distance, and at points here and there along the route are to be located electric motors, numbering fourteen in all. These motors will supply the power for all the pumping, hauling and hoisting demanded in the operations of mining after the water has been drawn from the bed of the stream. The cost of operating the motor can be easily estimated. It will take a man to tend the water wheel, and another man to look after the conductor and keep it in order, and this, plus the interest on the plant, which will not be considerable, will represent the entire

They are building a new capitol at Topeka, in Kansas. That might be a matter of no particular concern in New York, where men have learned to be weary of the very word capitol. But this Kansas capitol is to be built by electricity. There are four electric motors at work on the building lifting the bricks, stones and mortar up to their places, and handling the stones again into position on the walls. They are said to do their work admirably.

ELECTRICITY IN A MILL. Away out in Laramie, Wy. T., there is a company known as the Laramie Milling and Elevator company. This company has a mill capable of producing 100 barrels of flour a day, and the only visible source of power is seen in a couple of little eccentrically shaped iron cases down in one corner of the roller floor. But those cases are twenty-five horse power those cases are twenty-five horse power electric motors. The manager of the com-pany, under the recent date of April 8, pany, under the recent date of April 8, gives a glowing account of their performances. Among their points of excellence he refers to their uniform rate of speed; the ease with which power can be placed where it is wanted, obviating the necessity for long lines of shafting or still more objectionable belts; the economy of room for power plant; the saving of from 30 to 50 per cent. in insurance rates, and the saving on first cost of plant. The motors, he says, require very little atten-tion, and give better service with vary-ing loads than any other power that could

The chief secret of the rapid advance of this new mechanical agent is found in the flexibility of its resources. Electricity is not the generator of power, but only the agency for its transmission and distribu-tion, as it is an agent for the transmission of the human voice over the tele-phone wire. Through its resources power can be distributed to any point, and in quantities to suit the customer. Steam, water, air, caloric or any known agency for generating power is either stationary or it demands stationary applicances; but electricity is its messenger boy, its Puck, who will consent to do its errands invisibly, and never ask a day off or the grant of liberty. Does a lady want an infinitesimal bit of electrical energy to relieve her boot on the treadle of her sewing machine? It can be delivered in her room through an iron box not much bigger than her reticule. Is the restaurant keeper plagued by an invasion of flies that expel all but the most hungry and ast profitable customers? They can be gently wafted to the door by a multitude of revolving fans and conged out either into the bright sunlight or the refreshing shower.—New York Sun.

Sanstroke from Electricity. Dr. Defontaine, the medical officer at tached to the French foundry at Creuzot, recently cited several cases of "sunstroke" from electric furnaces used at these works to fuse refractory ores and weld metals. The luminosity of the fur-nace is expressed as of 100,000 candle power, or more, and though persons standing in this intense glow feel no unusual heat, they become conscious of acute pain, and for an hour or two afterward experience a burning sensation and pain in the neck, face and forehead, their skin at the same time turning a coppery red. Although it is customary to protect the eyes with dark glasses, the spectator the eyes with dark glasses, the spectator is biinded for several minutes in broad daylight, and for nearly an hour afterward the landscape appears of a saffron color. The eyes feel gritty also, the lachrymal glands are stimulated, and sleep-lessness, with headache, sometimes results. In ordinary sunstroke it is usual to blame the solar heat; but in this case there is little or no heat, and the effect is apparently due to the intensity of the light.—Detroit Free Press.

The present London fashion of carrying the arms prescribes that the elbows should be thrust out as far as possible, giving a square look to the body. MISS ALICE L. POND.

She Enjoys the Distinction of Being a "B. A." Graduate of Columbia.

Miss Alice Louise Pond is the first woman graduate of Columbia college, New York, with the degree of bachelor of arts. Others of her sex have studied at Columbia, but Miss Pond is the first to take the B. A. course. Miss Pond is 20 years old, and is described as "beautiful and sweet natured." She has triumphantly passed through the regular academic four years course, and has emerged a full fledged backelor of arts, though why she should not be styled maid of arts, which, with the prefix of two little letters before the last word, would be prettler still, does not ap-"B. A." Graduate of Columbia.

still, does not ap-Miss Pond, when

very young, developed a taste for the classics, MISS ALICE L. POND. and on this account she determined to take a full course at college. Though she finds amusement in Horace and Juvenal, in Thucydides and other literary Greeks and Romans, she doesn't scorn conic sections and the math-ematical branches. To take her degree proficiency in all these branches was nec-

When the class of 1888 received their diplomas the presentation of a sheepskin to Miss Alice Louise Pond, bearing the first B. A. degree ever conferred by Columbia upon a woman, caused the vast throng that crowded the Academy of Music to send up a shout loud enough to wake old Horace himself and set him to grinding out odes again.

THE KNIGHTSTOF PYTHIAS. Portraits of Their Highest Officials—The

At the recent grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias at Cincinnati, Gen. William Ward, the former vice supreme chancellor, was elected supreme chancellor, and G. B. Shaw was made supreme vice chancellor. Gen. Ward is a Jerseyman having been born at Newark, N. J., in 1824. When the war came Ward became a captain of volunteers, and when it was over he found himself a brevet brigadier general. He has for a long time been connected with the Knights of Pythias in prominent positions.



GEN. WARD. KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS,

G. B. Shaw, the supreme vice chancellor, hails from Wisconsin, and is mayor of one of her prominent lumber towns, Eau Claire. Since 1878 he has been supreme master at arms, and was at one time the

youngest supreme representative.

The parade was a great success. day was charming, the route had been elaborately decorated, twenty-eight bands furnished music, 6,000 uniformed and 2,000 ununiformed men marched through the streets past 100,000 people who had gathered to witness the imposing pageant. On the reviewing stand were Ex-Supreme Chanceller Van Valkenburg and Supreme Chanceller Howard Douglass. As the knights marched past they saluted the supreme chancellor, the mounted officers wheeled out of line and took positions in front of the reviewing officer. The affair was one of the most imposing spectacles ever witnessed in Cincinnati.

WILLIAM H. DIXON.

An Eminent Railroad Man of the Broad Northwest.

William Henry Dixon, the well known assistant general passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwankee and St. Paul railway, was born in the Emerald Isle in 1844. When a youngster he came to America, and at 22 entered the railroad service as clerk in the freight office of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad at Hamilton, O. A clerk in a local

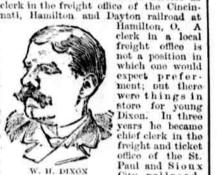
freight office is

not a position in

which one would

expect prefer

ment; but there were things in



Paul and Sious W. H. DIXON City railroad. Here he made a stand for nine years, when he was made general ticket agent for the same road. The expiration of another two years found him general passenger agent of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha road at St. Paul, in 1885 he reached his present position, assistant general passenger agent of the Milwaukee

and St. Paul, and located at Chicago.

Mr. Dixon has occupied other positions of trust than those named above, such as commissioner of the Western Trunk Line Passenger association, secretary of the Western Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents, secretary of the Chi-engo Railroad association, and commissioner of passenger traffic between Chicago and St. Louis. Like many of his countrymen, Mr. Dixon

possesses a wonderful fund of good humor and good stories. .

Too Much Brainwork. Country Editor (to wife)-This writin editorials for the paper is killin' me, Maria. It's too much brainwork for one man, an not quite enough for two.

Wife-Well, why don't yeu hire a cheap boy to help you, John'-Harper's

A BACHELOR'S SECRET.

I keep one precious hit of gold farfe hidden like a miser; And yet, if found by robber bold, He'd never steal my wealth untold. And none would be the wiser

Why do I hoard this bit of gold, Ne or giving it or lending? My friend, the story's trite and old; I loved—but words were weak and cold; Let's hasten to the ending.

From all her wealth, her glory Of golden hair—gold, and like this This curl I took, and left a kiss— And now you know the story. "Why prize it so?" I think may be

Half-way in scorn you queried.

Ab: friend, a miser lovingly

Saves out one bit of gold—ah, me!

When all the rest is buried. One bit he saves to touch and see, As I this little token. weetheart: 'tis all I have of thee-

This and a life long memory

Of love that ne er was spoken. Through weary years my bit of gold I've hearded like a miser; Friend, when my heart grows tired and cold, This curl lay to my dying hold, And some will be the wiser.
-Mrs. B. W. Hunt.

There is one part of his luggage which no American should leave in Europe, and that is his nationality. It too often happens that that is just what he does leave, and there have been weak Americans who have come home from Europe with but a slight knowledge of their own language after six months abroad. They are smitten with everything French, and are constantly interlarding their talk with convenient French phrases, are disturbed in their belief in women and are not at all sure of their belief in anything. Some Americans come home from England so heavily Britainized that we can only call them Brittania ware. Others get a smattering of German, can listen to nothing but German music, smoke German pipes and raise a German beard. These are our green travelers, and these are diseases green travelers, and these are diseases like the measels, whooping cough and falling in love. They pass away with experience and years.—Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood.

The Winter Cradle of China. The Winter Cradle of China.

The Chinese have a queer institution which they call the winter cradle. It is shaped somewhat like an hour glass and stands on end. There is an opening above and below, and the waist, which is contracted, serves to keep the celestial baby on his feet. Day after day little almoud shaped eyes peep over the top of this cradle and little hands play with miniature dragons and other toys till the nurse puts in an appearance. Some of these puts in an appearance. Some of these winter cradles are made of wicker work and are beautifully painted by Chinese women artists. It is almost impossible for one to be upset; but now and then, when two are placed close together and the occupants declare war and measure arms, two cradles roll over the floor to noises that "bring down the house."-

Berlin Women Not Pretty. I referred a short distance back to a Russian opera I had heard. It was inter-esting because the music and the singing were so much like the Italian school. Th people are great theater goers here, and the art of acting and singing is far be-yond the general average of our own stage. The accessories, such as scenery, costumes and pretty feminine faces, are lacking. It seems odd, even yet, to go to an opera or a play at 6:30, and walk out in the court yard of the theatre for a cig-arette after an act or two, and find it still broad daylight. Almost no one wears evening cathes in Berlin. The women are obliged by a cast iron law to take off their hats, and it's a wonderful comfort, too, to the men Berlin women are not

pretty by any meana. In Vienna a plain woman is a rarity here a pretty one is much more rare. Beer does it, I fancy. A woman of 25 with anything approaching a figure is seldom to be encountered on the Berlin streets. It is beer always and ever. The gowns are ill fitting, the shoulders round gowns are ill fitting, the shoulders round and the faces heavy and pudgy. It is not the healthy, rosy plumpness that often goes with maturity in England and Amer-ica, but the coloriess and fluffy accumula-tion of fat that has none of the elements of beauty in it. They neither sit nor stand erect. Of course this is a mere generalization, and I shall be vastly obliged if the Gorman readers of this let-ter will not rise at cores and represent the ter will not rise at once and pepper the paper with missives, proving at length and with unquestionable force of logic that I am an ass and in no way qualified to judge.-Blakely Hall in The Argonaut.

Cheerful Mortuary Practices. In one corner was an inclosure, which contained bushels upon bushels of human bones, piled in heaps, bleaching and blistering in the sun. A grave was being dug, and we watched the process. The Indians used a crowbar and machete, scooping out the loose earth with their hands. Proceeding lower down, they filled their hemp fiber aprons with the dirt and scrambled to the top with it. Now and then the crowbar would enter something with a cracking and tearing sound—pass-ing through a skuil. Then the Indians would take it out in their hands, examine and comment upon it, and generally identify it as having belonged to some friend or neighbor. If the bones belonging with it were easily obtainable they lifted them out respectfully and laid them on the pile in the charnel house.

It seemed as if every skull in the yard had once sat upon the shoulders of an acquaintance, so many did they identify as part of the late Don Jean or Don Jose as part of the late Don Juan or Don Jose
—a lesson to comebody. One cadaver was
brought up—that of a woman—on the
bones of which flesh still adhered, dried
like a mummy. Why, in heaven's name,
when there is so much unoccupied space
all over the country, they continue piling
dead people on top of each other, from
generation to generation, none can tell,
but such seems to be the universal custom all over Mexico and Central America.
—Cor. Philadelphia Record. —Cor. Philadelphia Record.

A Timeplece with a History. Across the corridor from the roomy offires of Secretary Whitney is the compass testing room of the navy department. 1 strolled in there today and saw two very interesting curios. One was a quaint, high backed chair which had been used for years by Gideon Welles, who was the secretary of the navy in Lincoln's cabinet.
"Sit in it," said Lieut. Denfeld, "and I will show you the star attraction of the room." He unlocked a glass case and carefully uncovered an ordinary looking

ship's chronometer.
But its history was not at all ordinary. It has lain for four years in an Arctic cairn without receiving the slightest damage. It had been catched in the arctic wilds in 1872 by members of the ill fated Polaris expedition, and in 1876 it was found there by her majesty's ship Dis-covery. It was taken to London in due course, and later returned to the government of the United States. The report accompanying it states that the London testcompanying it states that the bandon lost ers discovered that the chronometer lost but one tenth of a second per day, which was the loss statement in the rate paper of the American manufacturers. officers of the British ship state that while they were there the mercury of the thermometer was frozen for forty-seven days although one day the mercury marked 104 degs. below freezing. This is considered to be the severest test ever borne by a time marking instrument .- Washington

I am myself so deaf that common conversation is inaudible to me when in a room where there is no other noise, but when there is singing or instruments playing I can hear as well as any one, and when on board of railroad cars in motion I have frequently heard conversation from the seat behind me that those on the seat with me could not hear. I have known a number of people similarly affected. I am 70 years of age, and have been deaf for more than fifty years.— Charles Stone in Scientific American

Shortsightedness in California is at tributed by some physicians to the absence of color in that country, the prevailing tint being dull brown or drab. In the land of perpetual sunshine, white houses and white concrete sidewalks are said to be most injurious to the sight.-Chicago

A Change of Title. Two are riding in a street car, when one

says to the other:
"Look here, Mac, here's Hoadley com ing, he's just written a book. Remember the title, 'Forever Bereft,' and when I introduce you say something about it; it will please him."

Hoadley enters and is at once intro-duced by his friend to Mr. Mac, who says, enthusiastically:
"So glad to meet you, my dear sir. I
have wanted for a long time to know the
author of that charming book—er—er—
'Never Got Left."—Detroit Free Press.

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scrofule, and on the recommendation of my druggist I gave him Hood's Farsapartila. To-day be is sound and well, notwithstanding it was said there was not enough medicine in Him is to effect a cure." J. (HRISTIAN, Hilpo-

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