JOSEPH BRANTS WATCH.

IT IS IN POSSESSION OF DANIEL MIN-THORN AND IS WELL PRESERVED.

Himself Had a Gemantic History, and Here Are a Few Facts Conng Him Which Will Interest the

An ancient silver timepiece, valuable its historical associations no less than its antiquity, is owned by Mr. Daniel linthorn, of Watertown, N. Y. It weighs five and a quarter ounces and is 150 years old, yet it keeps good time when sound and has not been repaired since 567. The watch is of the pattern known a the "British Bullears" as the "British Bullseye," and is an inch and a half thick. The face is of silver, roughly chased, and has a double row of figures, both the Arabic and Roman num-Thomas Linhard, London, 110." A

Thomas Linhard, London, 110." A search through ancient directories of the city of London, made by Mr. Minthorn at the centennial exposition, revealed the fact that this jeweler did business on Fleet street. en Fleet street, between the years 1638 and 1658. This cumbrous -JOSEPH BRANT'S

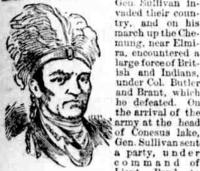
the buckskin coat of the celebrated Mo-hawk war chief. Joseph Brant, whose Indian name was Thayendanega, regarding whose accomplishments as a warrior, chief and courtier many legends abound in western New York and Canada, and se influence during the latter half of the past century is unprecedented in the annals of the Indian race.

According to tradition, Joseph Brant first drew the breath of life in 1742, on the wooded banks of the Ohio river, where his people were temporarily sojourning. The home of his family was at the Canajoharie castle, in the Mohawk valley, and his mother returned there while Joseph was quite young. His ancestry and the origin of his name are mooted questions, but Brant himself declared that he was a full blooded Indian. It would appear from the rather legendary evidence presented that Thayendanega's father was a distinguished warrior, sometimes called Aroghyadagha and at others Nickus Brant, who became sachem of the Mohawks on the death of King Hendrick in 1755. Are: the death of King Hendrick in 1755. Are ghyadagha had three sons in the English army, and his daughter, Mollie, became the Indian wife of Sir William Johnson, the British superintendent of Indian affairs in North America.

There are no accounts of the early youth of Thayendanega, but from all that is known he must have been a lad of un-common enterprise. When but 13 years of age he joined the Mohawk warriors under Sir William Johnson, and received his baptismal fire at the battle of Lake George, where the brave King Hendrick was killed. In the English expedition of 1750 against Fort Niagara, then occupied by the French, Brant, then about 17 years age, was in the Mohawk contingent that took part in the campaign, and is said to have acquitted himself with a bravery almost rash in its reckless fero clousness. Brant received an English education through the liberality of Sir William Johnson, who employed him in public business for several years, and contributed to his advancement until he became a leading man of the Mohawk nation.

At the beginning of the revolutionary war Tryon county included all of the colony of New York west and southwest of Schenectady, with the county seat at Johnstown, the residence of Sir William Johnson, who died suddenly on June 24, 1774. The official positions of superin-tendent of the Indian department and major general of militia, held by Siz William, were conferred on his son-in-law, Col. Guy Johnson, and Joseph Brant was made secretary to Guy Johnson. The leading men of Tryon county at that date were all in some way connected with the British government, and all bitter parti-sans of the king. They looked upon the spirit of independence, which was then be-ginning to manifest itself in the colonies, with eyes of hatred, and by dint of many roseate promises, false tales and general persuasion and tondyism, they had long before succeeded in infusing something of this hatred into the minds of the Indians. For many years these Indians had received their supplies through Sir William Johnson, gone to him for advice and counsel and looked upon him as an oracle. At his death their affections were transferred to his family and successors. They had been taught to reverence the name of the king. believed him all powerful and considered the officers of the crown their best friends. Hence it was but natural that they should side with the British in the contest between king and colonists. At the best mutterings of the colonists Guy Johnson organized his forces, composed of English adherents and the Indians, of whom Joseph Brant was the leader, and ravaged Tryon county with relentless fury during the war. Brant was commissioned a captain in the British service, and visited England in 1775. Returning to America in 1776, he entered into the conflict with all the force of his fiery nature, and was speedily recognized as the principal war chief and master spirit of the British Indian allies. His name was associated with every affair in which Indians were engaged—often unjustly, it is said—and became the terror of the American border.

The atrocities committed at Wyoming, Cherry Valley and other frontier settle-ments induced congress to attempt the destruction of all the towns of the Six Nations in the British interest. In 1779 Geo Sullivan in



of Conesus lake, Gen. Sullivan sent a party, under command of Lieut. Boyd, to JOSEPH BRANT. discover the Genesce castle. Boyd's party passed through the lines of Butler's forces, which lay in ambush on the western side of Conesus inlet, and reached a deserted town near the Canaseraga creek, undiscovered. On attempting to return on the following morning Boyd was led into the ambush prepared for Sullivan's entire army, his marty cut to pieces and himself and deserted.

party cut to pieces, and himself and Sergt. Parker made captives. Butler, knowing nothing of Boyd's presence in his rear, hearing the firing, supposed that Suili-van had outflanked him, and at once retreated. Boyd had by some means learned that Brant was a Free Mason, and sollciting an interview with the chief, made himself known as a "brother in distress." The appeal was recognized, and Brant immediately, and in the strongest lan-guage, assured Boyd that his life would be spared. Brant, however, being called apon to perform some service which required a few hours' absence, left the pris-

oners in charge of Col. Butler, who, upon their refusal to answer his questions, de-livered them over to the Indians for tor-After the revolution Brant devoted his time principally to the interests of his people, who were then settled in He displayed great executive ability in He displayed great executive ability in the management of the affairs of his tribe, and his business training with Sir William Johnson stood him in good stead.

He died in 1807. Brant was a man of handsome person and agreeable manners. When with the whites he dressed well in the garb of the English, kept a white valet, and commanded respect by his dignified deportment. When with his people, however, he assumed the garb of the tribe, had his face painted, and was a perfect specimen of the Indian, with the exception that

his face bore more marks of culture than those of his fellows. Brant was a thorough believer in Christianity, and translated the New Testament and the Book of Common Prayer into the Mehawk tengue. Two years ago a monument of heroic size was unveiled at Brantford, Canada, to the memory of Brant. The unveiling was made the occasion of ceremenies which lasted two days, in which Indians representing nearly all the tribes in the United States and Canada took part.

THE TREE WALES PLANTED.

Is an Oak in Central Park, New York and It Is Very Sickly. When the Frince of Wales was in America in 1860 he planted an English oak in Central park, New York. In those days Fernando Wood was the mayor of New York, and he appointed a committee to entertain the prince. On Oct. 12 the royal visitor accepted an invitation of the committee to visit Central park. The prince and suite were met at the entrance by the park commissioners. They all then proceeded to a spot in the park west of the Mall, a short distance southwest of the Mail, a short distance southwest of the concert grounds, where the ground had been prepared for the reception of two young trees. When the party ar-rived at the spot, where there were as-sembled a number of people in carriages and 200 park laborers drawn up in line. Mr. Blatchford, president of the park commissioners, addressed the prince:

Loss Respects, defined as princed to the park, to whom the state of New York has intrusted the construction of this great pleasure ground for the people, have requested me to ask you to do them the favor to plant there two trees, one an English oak, the other an American elin. They trust that these trees will long flourish and remain a lasting memorial of your visit to the city and this park.

The prince—with assistance, of course—placed the trees in position. With a shovel he threw clay about the roots. The elm was first put in, and then the oak. There was a cheer by the workmen, and afterward a banquet at the residence of the mayor.



THE OAK THE PRINCE PLANTED. After standing in its place for twenty eight years the oak is at last found to be dying. Every effort has been made to save it, a portion of the top having been cut away, but it is feared the tree will

The whirligig of time brings strange changes. Something more than a century ago there was a ceremony at the other end of Manhattan Island not at all in accord with the ceremony in Central park in 1860, or the efforts of today to this tree. At the opening of the American Revolution the people of New York found in the Bowling Green a lead equestrian statue of his majesty King George III, an ancestor of this same Prince of Wales, Baron Renfrew and a great many other aliases. They proceeded with great disrespect to take down this statue, and it was melted into bullets to fire at the redcoat soldiers of the said George III. If these people knew of a tree planted on Manhattan Island by one of his subjects they would doubtless turn in their graves, and should a ghostly group of Continentals be reported by the park watchmen at midnight about the British eak, oisoning the roots, there would be some would not be disposed to question the

Something Alyout House Flies. s asked where do Hi the winter. This is a question of some interest, for a house fly is born fully grown and of mature size, and there are io little flies of the same species, small ones occasionally observed being different in kind from the large ones. The house fly does not bite nor pierce the skin, but gathers its food by a comb or rake or brush like tongue, with which it

is able to scrape the varnish from covers of books, and it thus tickles the skin of

persons upon which it alights to feed upon the perspiration. A fly is a scavenger, and is a vehicle by which contagious diseases are spread. poisons wounds, and may carry deadly virus from decaying organic matter into food. It retires from the sight at the beginning of winter, but where it goes few persons know. If a search of the house is made, they will be found in great numbers secreted in warm places in the roof or between the partitions or floors. Last winter we had occasion to examine a roof, and found around the chimney myr inds of flies hibernating comfortably and sufficiently lively to fly when disturbed 'in overpowering clouds." No doubt this is a favorite winter resort for these crea-tures. — Wilmington (N. C.) Messenger.

Childhood of Miss Hosmer.

Speaking of Harriet Hosmer, the celebrated sculptor, who in her childhood lived at Watertown, Mass., an old citizen of that town, who knew the family well, says that her mother and sister had died from consumption, so her father, who was a physician, determined to give all the advantages of an outdoor life She was taught to ride and shoot and climb trees and do everything that boys do. When she was sent to school she found it very difficult to bend gracefully to rules and regulations, and the conse quence was that she was twice expelled But she was only wild, not vicious, and finally buckled down to study. At the age of 19 she developed a decided talent for sculpture, and her father fitted up a studio for her, but it was afterward de termined to send her to Roma for study and there the high spirited girl worked hard and soon had a pleasant home of her

wn -New York World.

The way in which people go unbidden to church weddings is notorious, and thereby hangs a trilling but not unamusing tale. At a recent wedding in Arlington street church one of the ushers lady come in who was so stylishly dressed that he immediately jumped the conclusion that she must be a guest of importance. He accordingly offered her his arm and started down the aisle to escort her to the seats directly behind those reserved for the families of the contracting parties. Just as he neared the slip into which it was evident he meant to show her the lady looked up and asked ingenuously: Can you tell me whose w iding this

The usher's eyebrows contracted invot-

untarily.
"Certainly," he answered. "It is that
of Miss Blank and Mr. That." Then, being a man of presence of mind, he kept coolly on down the aisle, turned and crossed the chancel, brought the lady up the next aisle, and scated her obscurely near the door.—Boston Letter.

An Undeveloped Art.

The attention of experimenters is being directed o the subject of photography without lenses, which offers possibilities yet unknown. The plan yields an im-portant advantage in the fact that images of various sizes may be obtained with a single apparatus by simply changing the distance of the camera front from the plate and varying the opening from one-difficient or one-sixtieth of an inch for small pictures to one-twenty-fifth of an inch for large ones. The negatives lack the sharpness given by lensea. A curious result of this has been obtained by Capt. Colson in a copy of an engraving in which no trace of lines can be seen without a magnifying glass. A present drawback to this kind of photography is the length of exposure necessary, but this will doubtless soon be shortened.—Arkansaw

Traveler.

A TIMBER SHIP.

The Man Who Lost the Big Raft Will Try Again. Many will remember the great log raft which left Nova Scotia last spring in tow of tugs; how adverse winds set in, and how instead of the tugs towing the raft the raft towed the tugs; its abandon-ment; its breaking up; the whole being a dead loss to the man who conceived the scheme. Mr. J. D. Leary, who lost 40,-000 logs, nothing daunted by his first un-successful attempt, has determined to try

It again.

The float which he is now constructing is entirely different from the first one indeed, it is not a raft at all. It is a ship constructed of 80,000 logs varying in size. Some are 25 feet long, some 200.



LEARY'S BIG TIMBER SHIP.

They are placed together in the shape of a ship's hull, and bolted and lashed with ship's hull, and botted and lashed with thirty-five tons of wire rope. The ship is 700 feet long, which is longer than any of the steamers now engaged in crossing the Atlantic ocean. She is 65 feet broad and 85 feet deep, drawing about 22 feet. All the logs are in the rough, but on the out-side is built a shell of thick, smooth plank coming to a sharp point at the bow, with a heavy cutwater. She will have six masts, each about 70 feet high. Five of them will be fitted with heavy yards and rigged with square sails. The mizzen-mast will be fitted with a spanker.

The logs are laid together in tiers lapping over one another, the whole resting in an eno lous cradle built of spiles. A great chain runs through the center of the ship from one end to another. Its links are one and three-quarter inches thick. Then there are cross chains with links four inches long and three inches wide. These run in all directions, and are clamped on the outside by cross arms of wood. The towing line will be attached to the main chain, and the transverse chains are so arranged that the draught on the main chain binds the whole mass together so that it will be next to impossible for it to go to pieces. The greater the strain on the main chain the tighter the raft will be held together. Still further precautions are taken by the use of thick wire rope, which will be bound about the logs midway between each cross chain. The ship will thus be bound together by chains and steel wire at every five feet. Its weight is estimated at 20,000 tons. The sails will be useful not only for

lightening the tow, but in case the ship is abandoned to furnish headway, in order abandoned to furnish headway, in order that she may be kept in her course. It is claimed that the sails will be sufficient power to drive the ship without any strain at all; but considering her immense weight this is very doubtful.

There will be a deck house aft for the shelter of the crew of fifteen seamen. The ship will be towed by the tug M. B. Morse. The course will be from the Bay of Fundy to Long Island sound, and the ship is expected to anchor at Eric basin, where she will be broken up Brooklyn, and the logs sold. Seven days are allowed

for the voyage.

The profit of the venture, if successful. is obvious. The timber contained in the ship, if sawed on the Bay of Fundy, would require a hundred schooners or fifty trains of fifty cars each to transport it to New York. The cost of the ship and attendant expenses are estimated as lows: The timbers cost in Nova Scotia \$13,000; the towage will cost \$100 per day. The logs can be sold in New York for \$50,000.

Vessel wners and those engaged with schooners and other small craft are very much opposed to the scheme.

THE WIDOW OF PRESIDENT POLK.

She Touched the Electric Button and Started the Cincinnati Exposition. The wid w of ex-President Polk, who touched the key that set the machinery at the Cincinnati exposition going the other day, has spanned a long period in American history and taken a prominent part. In 1844 her husband was elected president of the United States, and now, forty-four years afterward, she officiates in opening a great exposition. There are but five wives of ex-presidents

living—Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Garfield. Mrs. Polk retired from the capital at the end of her husband's term, March 4, 1849. Three months after she became widow. Fourteen years passed and brought one of the most remarkable changes that has ever fallen within the experience of any woman. In '49 she was the wife of the president who was prosecuting a suc-



STARTING THE EXPOSITIONS. [From The Nashville American.] cessful war. In '62 she sent for the commander of the advance troops of a great army of her own countrymen to ask him to see that her husband's tomb should be

Mrs. Polk has spent much time in Washington of late years, but her home is in Nashville, Tenn. She is described as a fine looking old lady, with white hair and erect, dignified carriage. Every year that she lives she becomes more notable from her connection through her husband with the history of the United States during the exciting period of '48.

A Substitute for Hay. A Dakota farmer mixed four bushels of barley, two bushels of wheat and seven-teen bushels of cats, and sowed the mixture on nine acres of land. He cut the crop when green, as soon as the barley was ripe, tied in sheaves, cured and stored it in the barn, and says he never

had a better substitute for hay. NOT THOU, BUT I.

It must have been for one of us my own To drink this cup, and eat this bitter bread, Had not my terrs upon thy face been shed, Thy tears had dropped on mine: if I alone Did not walk now, thy spirit would have known My loneliness, and did my feet not tread This weary path and steep, thy feet had bled For mine, and thy mouth had for mine made

moun. And so it comforts me, yea, not in vain, To think of thy eternity of sleep, To know thine eyes are tearless though mine weep; And when this cup's last bitterness I drain One thought shall still its primal sweetness keep: Thou hadst the peace, and I the undying pain. — Philip Boarke Marston.

When Frederick Was Young. Of the late Emperor Frederick, early in her reign Empress Eugenie wrote as fol lows: The prince is tall and handsome, almost a head taller than the emperor: he is slight and fair, with a straw colored mustache, a German (as Tacitus might de scribe him) of chivalrous courtesy, with something of the Hamlet about him.

His companion, a Gen. Moltke (or some such name), is a tacitum gentleman, but by no means a dreamer, and, being perpetually on the lookout, takes one by surprise with his pointed remarks. They are an imposing race, these Germans. Louis calls them the race of the future."-New York Tribune.

THE ART QF DYEING.

SOMETHING ABOUT WHICH BUT LITTLE IS POPULARLY KNOWN.

Less a Mystery New Than in Olden Time. An Advance in the Art-Discoveries in Chemistry -- An Important Industry.

But this is the age of color; and in nothing else during the last thirty years has science made such a forcible impression on the usages of domestic life as it has made through its contributions to the resources of the dyer. Go through the dry goods district and observe the windows. Look into the carpet ware rooms, the furniture ware rooms, or even into the gentleman's furnishing store. Everywhere the rainbow seems to have been caught and reproduced in fresh hues. The very flowers and fruits, though still beau-tiful and attractive on account of their odor and flavor, have lost the transcending superiority in tints for which they were once noted, and must consent to become only common contributors to an ocean of color, where every wave is a ocean of color, where every wave is a translucent marvel. According to M. Chevreul, the resources of the dyer now cover 15 (1994). cover 15,000 chromatic shades. But after counting 14,999 shades it would have been just as well had this author stopped calculating and pronounced the remainder infinite in number.

This sudden advance in the art of dye

ing has been due to the general cause that has contributed so much to civilization during the last hundred years. It has been due to the discoveries in chemistry. Through all the many centuries of history the world knew only of natural dyes, and down to the beginning of the present cen-tury, or rather till past the middle of this century, it still busied itself with the dis-covery of new natural agents. It had found indigo, cochineal, logwood, madder, querettron bark, sumach, Brazil wood, and other vegetable or wood dyes, and it learned by various means to be more or less successful, by the use of chemicals in a process technically known as mordant ing, in making permanent the colors produced by these agents. But it had not learned to distill color from the elements. It could reach only the boundaries of an empire that was not yet quite won. Finally, the chemist Unverdarben discovered aniline, a purely chemical agent, the distillation from coal tar. This discovery pened the way for an industrial revolution, which is perhaps even yet only in the infancy of its movement. This hap-pened in 1826. But the utility of the disovery was not known until many years ater. It was not until the year 1858 that the tint known as Perkin's purple, a product of aniline, followed soon afterward by aniline red, or Magenta became known. Then the revolution was fairly inaugurated, and since this latter date the advance has been rapid. All that is most brilliant in color is credited to this new chemical

But the body of the art remains unchanged. the wood dyes have more substance and permanency than the aniline dyes. Indigo still forms the basis for blue. The scarlet on the coats of the British soldiery, warranted not to run, is mainly produced from cochineal; madder is the basis for crimson red and Turkey red, and yellow is produced by fustic, quercitron bark, or its concentrated extract, called flavine, and from Avignon or Persian berries. mordants remain also unchanged. Chief among them is the oxide of tin, called tin spirits by the trade. This fixes the scarlet colors founded upon cochineal; but alum is used as a mordant for crimson red, and cherry red is produced with a tin mordant from ammoniscal cochineal. Turkey red is produced from madder on an aluminous basis. Thus ran the formula in the old art of dyeing, and thus it runs still. Aniline is rather a re-enforcement than an ndependent agent. Prussian blue, how ever, is purely a chemical product, and its discovery antedated the discovery of ani-

But after the production of the simple or primary colors comes the production of the infinite variety of tints that go to make up the total used in the industrial arts. In this work the process of the dyer differs from the process of the painter rather in the means of execution than in the principles on which he works. Does the dyer wish to produce a green fabric? He may mix indigo (blue) with fustic or nereitron bark (yellow), handling at the ame time the mordants in accordance with the teachings of the best experience, and the result will be the desired color. Does he want orange? The dyes that pro-duce yellow and red will give him an orange fiber, and by the same process of combination he may have purple, violet, manye, gray, drab, black, or any one of M. Chevreul's 15,000 chromatic tints. Bu he should be a man with a trained eve and a person who is color blind

hardly make a dver. Dyeing is one of our most important in dustries, employing in New York alone nearly 3,000 men, at wages averaging about \$18 a week. It does not belong strictly to the process of manufacture, as commonly supposed, but it is a separate art—it may be easily seen, too, that there is no other industrial art where there is more likely to be a marked differ-ence in the capacity of different workmen. First, there is demanded the accomplish-ment of knowing the mechanical process to perfection. It is an operation that to perfection. It is an operation that must be timed to a nicety, as the best re-sults may be lost even at the mement of fruition. Then, again, no man can ever become a good dyer, no matter what the length of his training, who is in any way defective in his sense of color. In a cer-tain sense the dyer is a professional colorist, and though dyeing is usually done in the skein, and much of the beauty of the finished fabric is due to the taste for com-bination in the designer of patterns, the dyer has his share, and a very large share, in the success of the work. It is the advance in the art of dyeing that makes the chief superiority in the coloring of the

more modern goods, and not the advance in the art of combination and design. Were the subject of dycing to be reated broadly it might be made to include other arts besides the art of dyeing textile fabrics. Other material may be made to receive coloring matter in a man Ler to change its appearance as comletely as the appearance of those fabrics is changed. The endolithic process in the treatment of marble furnishes an instance. Marbles subjected to this process are as completely dyed when it is thought worth while to change the entire substance, as a skein of silk, and made to imitate perfectly the product of any ancient or modern quarry, or to absorb pictures. But this is not credited to the dyer's art and stands as a distinct dis-covery, with only the antiquity of a few years to make it venerable. The true dyer can trace his lineage back almost as far as the shoemaker.—New York Sun.

A Discarded Invention

A Philadelphia boy with some preten-tions to depravity has invented a very handsome shingle neatly upholstered with plush stuffed with cotton. He presented his model to his father on April 1, and although on its first trial as an instrument of punishment it proved eminently satis factory to the inventor, the father has since discarded it for a simpler contrivance in the shape of a trunk strap with the buckle on -New York Evening Sun.

Quality Recognized. The New York delegate is easily picked out by his dress and manner. If there is still any doubt as to his identity, you might approach him and ask him if he wants the earth. If he is a genuine New Yorker he will reply: "Well, you might leave it in my back yard and I will take a look at it. If I conclude to take it I will

let you know."-Chicago Mail.

English Farmers' Accounts. English farmers, as a class, keep no regular accounts. Chalk marks on the backs of doors or scattered notes in memorandum books are the usual means of tell-ing farmers how they stand. It would be interesting to know how many American farmers understand and employ the art of bookkeeping.—Chicago Herald. WHO CAN EXPLAIN IT!

A Strange Disease on the Little Island of St. Kilda—Another Story. Few portions of the habitable earth have received more attention during the past three centuries than the little island of St. Kilda, which lies off the coast of of St. Kilda, which lies off the coast of Scotland. No people are so strongly attached to their home as the inhabitants of this lonely place. Benevolent persons in Great Britain have repeatedly offered to move them all to Australia or Canada, and to provide for their wants till they could get established. They have, however, always declined these propositions. The climate of the island is so severe that it is scarcely endurable, the sea about it is so tempestuous at most times that vessels so tempestuous at most times that vessels

so tempestuous at most times that vessels cannot approach it, while the soil is so sterile that it will produce little but grass, potatoes and barley.

The people suffer from cold, hunger and isolation. It is also affirmed that they suffer from the visits of strangers even those who come on errands of mercy All writers on St. Kilda affirm that the arfival of a vessel is immediately followed by a peculiar sort of influenza which affects all the people. Rev. Aulay Macaulay, great grandfather of the distinguished historian, wrote a work on St. Kilda, in which he speaks at length of this strange disease. Martin, who wrote an account of the island and its inhabitants nearly two hyndred years are also tants nearly two hundred years ago, also refers to it. In giving evidence before the crofter commission, the minister of the island, who is represented as a gen tleman of great learning, enumerated the "Strangers' Cold" as among the principal afflictions of the people, and one for which there was no relief.

Dr. Samuel Johnson, who was much in-

terested in the Highlands of Scotland and the neighboring islands, endeavored to dispose of the "Strangers' Cold" by means an argument. In an essay he wrote 'How can there be a physical effect with-out a physical cause? The arrival of a shipful of strangers would kill them, for f one stranger gives them one cold, two strangers must give them two colds, and so on in proportion." The logic was ex-cellent, but it did not prevent the poor people of St. Kilda from suffering from a severe cold for eight or ten days after the arrival of every vessel. A writer in a recent number of Chambers' Journal declared that the disease actually exists, and that it is folly to attempt to deny the fact. He states that there is a mass of evidence to establish the occurrence of such a disease after the arrival of every vessel that cannot be disposed of, especially when there is no contradictory estimony.

The same paper states that a parallel to the St. Kilda case is found in Tonga and Samoa. Some affirm that influenza was unknown throughout Polynesia till white men came. It is also stated, in regard to a small island on the west coast of Africa. hat "it is a singular fact that any vessel touching there from St. Helena invariably brings with it a disease resembling influ enza." The same story is told about an sland that lies east of New Zealand. Here all the people begin to cough almost as soon as a vessel lands. The blind cough, and so do infants, though they have no knowledge of the arrival of strangers. This influenza is not like measles and smallpox, that one attack occures immunity, as it recurs when another vessel lands.

The publication of these statements. supported by many authorities, in a leading magazine has called out many expressions of opinion. All admit that it was impossible for the inhabitants of an island ear the South Pole to obtain information from those living on St. Kilda. Some believe that the natives of several islands have killed the crews of vessels because they contracted the influenza from strangers who had previously landed. Few have attempted to solve the mystery. It has lately been the fashion to deny any phenomena that could not be explained by natural causes. The old argument of Ur. Johnson has been employed by many persons to disprove the existence of many things. Still thousands are ready to give widence of their constant occurrence. People who believe in things that they cannot account for are classed as superstitions, and few are willing to be designated.—Chicago Times.

Life in the Bahamas Dwellers in the dark and somber north can hardly realize the charm and joyous ness that seem to radiate from earth and air in the lotus eating southern climes. The mere sense of existence becomes in self a happiness; one can understand what animals probably feel in pleasant pastures on brilliant days. Then, as the un sinks slowly downward, the golden heaven glows over a rejoicing earth, flush ing every moment-into richer beauty be neath the departing rays, while rosy beams of light streaming upward like so many auroras is a singular and very beautiful

effect often to be seen in a Bahama sunset. When the sun has set new beauties apear, every bush and tussock becoming alive with thousands of fire flies; and when a silvery green moon rises in the calm deep sapphire sky, it is difficult to decide whether night or day be the more full of loveliness. Besides the fire flies a fire beetle—one of the Elytra—is a singular insect, with a brilliant green phosphorescent light proceeding from two round spots on the thorax, added to which, when excited, the insect has the power to emit a regular blaze of light from the segments of the abdomen, of such brilliancy that one can read by its light. In Cuba ladies fasten these civtra as ornaments in their hair, or let them flash beneath the folds of tulle dresses. - Mrs. Blake in Nineteentl

Mexico a Good Neighbor, Do we want Mexico? Perhaps it would be hard to make the man who has never been there understand that we do not. I is a rich country, and will develop yet greater wealth. It grows every fruit and crop grown on the globe. Portions of it grow four crops a year-two of wheat, one of corn and one of beans or pepperand continues to do so year after year for centuries. By lying so far south it will never, no matter under what rule or cirimstances, become like the United States in habits, customs or ways of thinking Mexico will, however, in time make a good neighbor. President Diaz is friendly to this nation, which, under Mexican rule means a good deal. There should be a still further increase of the American population thers, who, when they conin to established habits and customs will make money. American houses have started and failed, but they failed because the managers insisted that things should be done the American way and not the Mexican way. It would have b acle if they had not failed - Mexico Cor Kansas City Journal.

A Good Idea. An English canal company makes use of the locomotive upon the towing path. A small engine employed upon eighteen inch rails draws four boats at the rate of seven miles an hour.

Walking on the Stage. 'It takes just a year to learn how to walk the stage," said a self confident actor who never made a natural move-

ment on the stage, and who in all proba-bility never will. His idea of the stage walk was a stride, that would excite the laughter of his fellows if he entered a drawing room in that manner. The amount of labor involved in the art of actors of his class is appalling to contem-plate. It is evidently concentrated upon plate. It is evidently concentrated upon the task of smuggling one's self under an expansive shirt front, and presenting the same continuously to the audience. A side view is destructive to art of this pattern. The owner of the expansive shirt front never walks on in a natural manner, but his entrance is charming compared with his exit. He never seats himself as a well bred man sits. The man who spent "just one year" learning to "walk on" does not know how to place a chair, how to lift it nor how to sit down on it. He can frown, stalk across the stage and bang a door open before him-that is the sum of his acquirements. Time was when soubrettes resorted to the cheap device of hitting a door-it always excited laugh-ter-bat when the angry father, insuited wife, balked villain, cutraged hero and heroine, and the fine dressed gentleman in the play bangs a door before him, it is very thresome.—Pittsburg Bulletin. Inherited

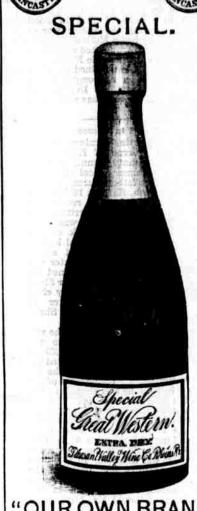
Diseases. In the realm of disease the facts of inheritance are most numerous and are daily
accumulating. Here, alas, they become terrible, fateful and overwhelming. Fo fact of
nature is more pregnant with awfal meaning than the fact of the inheritance of
disease. It meets the physician on his daily
rounds, parslysing his art and filling him
with dismay. The legend of the aucient
Greeks pictures the Furies as pursuing
families from generation to generation,
rendering them desolate. The Furies etill
ply their work of terror and death, but they
are not now clothed in the garb of superstition, but appear in the more intelligible but
no less awful form of hereditary disease.

Modern science, which has filluminated so
many dark corners of nature, has shed a
new light on the ominous words of the
Scriptures, "The sins of the fathers shall be
visited upon the children unto the third and
fourth generation." Instances of hereditary
disease abound. Fifty per cent. of cases of
consumption, that fearful destroyer of families, of cancer and scrofuls, run in families
through inheritance. Insanity is hereditary
disease abound recitively diseases, tends to
wear itself out, the stock becoming extinct.
A distinguished scientist truly says: "No
organ or texture of the body is evempt 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
liable 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
weelfare of the nation—are obvious to reflecting minds, and the best means for prevent-

of individuals and families and the collective welfare of the unition—are obvious to reflec-ting minds, and the best means for prevent-ing or curing these diseases is a subject of intense interest to all. Fortunately nature has provided a remedy, which experience has attested as infallible, and the remedy is the world famous Swift's Specific, a pure vegetable compound—nature's antidote for all bleed poisons. To the afflicted it is a blessing of inestimable value. An interest-ing treatise on "Blood and Skin Diseases" will be mailed free by addressing THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Drawer & Atlanta, Ga.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OUR OWN BRAND.



OUR OWN BRAND' FOR SALE BY

H. E. SLAYMAKER. No. 29 East King Street,

LANCASTER, PA

BABY CARBIAGES.

FLINN & BRENEMAN.

100

Different Patterns -or-

BABY GARRIAGES

FLINN & BRENEMAN.

"Alaska" Refrigerators

HAVE NO ; EQUAL.

FLINN & BRENEMAN,

No. 152 North Queen Strest,

LANCASTER PA.

W. D. SPRECHER, SON & CO.

LARGEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT __or_ BABY CARRIAGES

GIRLS' TRICYCLES. EXPRESS WAGONS. REFRIGERATORS

BASE BALL GOODS, LAWN TENNIS, CROQUET.

LAWN MOWERS! RUSTIC AND TERRA COTTA VASES TREE GUARDS

AELLISES: HAMMOCKS! CARPET

SWEEPERS!

HOSE AND HOSE REELS W. D. Sprecher, Son & Co., NO. 31 EAST KING STREET,

LANCASTER, PA. apris tfd s ATTORNEYS. LUTHERS, KAUFFMAN,

ATTOKNEY-AT-LAW NO I SOUTH PRINCE ST., Laucaster, Pa.

READING & COLUMBIA R. R. Afrangement of Passenger Trains on, after, SUNDAY, MAY 15, 1888. NORTHWARD. hickies.
Marietta Junction..... SUNDAY. SUNDAY,

Loave

Ouarryvilleat 7.10 a. m.,

King Street, Lanc. at 8.05 a. m., and 2.55 p. in.

Arrive at

Reading, 10 10 a. m., and 5.55 p. in.

Leave;

Reading, at 7.20 a. m., and 4 p. in.

Arrive at

King Street, Lanc., at 8 20 a. in., and 5.50 p. in.

Quarryville, at 6.60 p. in. Trains connect at Feeding with trains to and from Philadelphia. Pottaville, Harrisburg, Allentown and New York, via. Bound Brook Boute. At Columbia, with trains to and from York. Hanever, dettysburg, Frederick and Baltinore. At Marietta Junction with trains to and from thickies.
At Manheim with trains to and from Leba At Lancaster June ion, with trains to and from Lancaster, Quarry vi le, and Chickies. A. M. Wilson Superintendent. LEBANON & LANCASTER JOINT Arrangement of Passenger Trains on, and after, Sunday, May 13, 1888. NORTHWARD. SUTHWARD. 1.58 7.10 9 22 5 56 PENNSYLVANIA RAILKOAL SCHEDULE-In effect from June 11 778 Trains LEAVE LANGASTER and leave and ar-Fadile Express; Leave
Padile Express; 11:39 p. m.
Rows Express; 4:20 a. m.
Rows Express; 4:20 a. m.
Fadi trainvia Mt Joy;
No. 2 Mail Traint; 7:00 a. m.
Hangver Accom. 7:00 a. m.
Fract Line; 11:50 a. Patiadelphia Philadelphia.
11:97 p. m.
4:50 a. m.
7:50 a. m.
7:60 a. m.
7:60 a. m.
Via Columbia
11:50 a. m.
Via Columbia Fast WALD.
Fast Linet.....
Harrisburg Express |
lancaster Accom at l ancaster Accom a: Columbia Accom... A Uantic Express; ... Besainore Express... I biladelphia Accom Sunday Mail... erriaburg Accom ri-drg at \$10 p. m, and arrives at Lancaster at \$28 p. m.

The marietta Accommodation leaves Columbia at \$60 a. m. and reaches Marietta at \$60 a. d. areas Columbia at 11:65 a. m. and \$26 p. o. reaching Marietta at 12:01 and \$25 Leaves a arietta at \$60 p. m. and arrives at Columbia at 17:01 also, leaves at \$250 and a rives at \$50 connecting with Harrisburg Express at \$10 a. m. The Frederick Accommodation, west, connecting at Lancaster with Fast Line, west, at \$10 m. will run through to Frederick.

The Frederick Accommodation, east, seves Columbia at 12:55 and arrives at 12:55 p. m. B. M. Harrisburg Accommodation west connects at Columbia for York.
Hanover accommodation, East, leaves Columbia at 4:10 p. m. Arrives at Lancaster a Hanover Accommodation, west, connecting at Lancaster with Niagara Express at \$50 a.m., will run through to Hanover, fixily, exceptingly; also connects at Columbia for Safe Harbor.

Fast Line, west, on Sunday, when tagged, will stop at Downingtown, Coatesville' Farkes burg, Mt. Joy, Elizabethiawn and Middletown, fine only trains which run daily, on Sunday the Mail train west runs by way of Columbia, J. E. WOOD, General Passenger Agent' OHAS. E. PUGH General Manager.

TRAVELBRE GUIDE.

BUMMER GOODS. RIDING SADDLES,

M. Haberbush & Son.

SUMMER GOODS!

LAP BLANKETS

FROM 50c, TO \$5,00,

HORSE SHEETS,

FLY NETS, EAR TIPS,

BASEBALL AND TENNIS BELTS. Ladjes' Fine Worsted Belts in Blue and white. Chamols, Sponges, Wool and Feather Dus-

M. Haberbush & Son's SAUDLE, HARNESS,

-AND-

TRUNK STORE No. 30 Centre Square,

LANCASTER, PA. MOUSEPERFIREIRS GOOD. CALL AND BEB

-THE-ROCHESTER LAMP. Sixty Candle-Light; Beats them all.

Another Lot of CHEAP GLOSEs for Gas sn THE "PERFECTION" METAL MOULDING & BUBBER CUSHION

WEATHER STRIP

Beats them all. This strip out wears all others. Keeps out the cold. Stop rattling of windows. Exclude the dust. Keep out snow and run. Anyone can apply it—no wasts or dirt made in applying it. Can be fittee anywhere—ro holes to bore, ready for use. It will not spit, warp or shrink—a cushion strip is the nest at the Stove. Heater and things. Store:

John P. Schaum & Sons, 24 SOUTH QUEEN ST., LANGASTER PA

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS AND GUNNERS.—All persons are hereby forbidden to trespass on any of the lands of the Cornwall and Speedwell estates in Lebanon of Lancaster counties, whether inclosed or uninclosed, either for the purpose of abriting or stabing, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all trespassing on said lands of the undesigned after this notice.

WM. COLEMAN FERSMAN.

E.DW. O. FREEMAN.

ALTOTOGYS FOR E. W. Coleman's Estr