THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1888.

AT ASBURY PARK.

WHERE HOTELS CLUSTER AND BEAUTY ABOUNDS.

Some of the Attractions Which Make Asbury Park One of the Most Popular Watering Places on the Atlantic Coast, Where Everybody Has a Good Time.



People go there to be quiet. They go there to be lively. Some of them go to dress, but not many. Asbury Park cannot be called a fashionable watering place. The flannel shirt is able watering place. The finnel shift is ubiquitous, and its reign extends until late in the afternoon. There is a healthy morel tone about the place, which is par-ticularly attractive to women. A lady can go out at any hour of night without fear of molestation. There are no bar-rooms there. The worn out New Yorker with dyspepsia tugging at his stomach and a brain full of figures can go down to Asbury Par³, for a week and return



ON THE BOARD WALK.

All he requires are a few flannel shirts an extra straw hat and a pair of sand shoes. He can get into a bathing suit and lie on the sand—by the hour—watching the people; and truly it is an interesting sight. Almost every watering place has an individuality of its own, and it crops out more on the beach than anywhere else. The people throw off all the re-straint which cloaks them in their daily straint which cloaks them in their daily life. They go back to their youth in the few moments spent on the beach and gather from the past a little of their youthful vigor. They play pranks on each other. The decorous staid old gen-tleman, who a few moments ago hired his bathing suit in much the same manner that he would new his bill in a other are



ticles an element of health which is not

to be despised. The colored population of Asbury is a curious admixture. In the daytime the colored citizen is comparatively rare. But at (night, when their work at the hotels is done, the resident children of Africa go down to the board walk and exjoy themselves. They are allowed to use the walk after 10 o'clock, and they make good use of it. They are a guilet

make good use of it. They are a quiet, orderly set, and their well known love of orderly set, and their well known love of display is rarely noticed, as it is hidden under the cover of the night. It is rare that they go in bathing, but occasionally one notices a black head above a breaker. But the bathing, the beach and the board walk are not the only attractions of Asbury Park. One can fish, can go crab-bing, can sail or row on the lakes, of which there are three, or if he desires rural onist he can drive out in the court rural quiet, he can drive out in the coun-try and get all he wants. Tom Masson.

CARL C. BRENNER DEAD.

He Was a Noted Artist and Lived at

Louisville, Ky. Carl C. Brenner, the noted artist, who recently died at Louisville Ky., was born Aug. 1, 1838, at Lautereichen, en the Rhine, in Bavaria, where his father, Frederick Brenner, a glazier by trade, re-sided. From his 6th to his 13th year he Attended the public schools of his village. He was cousidered one of the brightest of his class and showed such decided talent for drawing that his teacher made appli-cation to King Ludwig I for his admit-tance to the Academy of Fine Arts, at Munich. The



CARL C. BRENNER. sons already in CARL C. BRENNER. that trade, desired Carl to also become s glazier, and absolutely refused to allow him to prosecute his art studies. He therefore worked with his father until 1853, when the family emigrated to America, arriving at New Orleans in the winter of that year and colors at most the winter of that year and going at once to Louisville.

There his talent was discovered by a friend, the proprietor of a newspaper, who noticed some of his excellent sketches of Mississippi river scenery, and at once ad-vised him to become a landscape painter. He therefore made use of his earnings as glazier and as a house and sign painter to guarder and as a house and sign painter to pursue studies for that purpose. Even when employed at sign painting his artis-tic workmanship attracted much atten-tion, and many beautiful samples were exhibited at the various Louisville expo-sitions, and at the International, at Vi-

He was not long in attaining an enviable prominence among American artists, and his weird, romantic landscapes, especially his beech forest scenes were for a long while eagerly sought were for a long while eagerly sought. The wildest spots were reproduced by him upon canvas with a realism that was remarkable, and many of his works of this character received the highest com-mendation of people whose opinions were of great value. He gained a comfortable correction of which he gave liberable of great value. He gained a comfortable competency, of which he gave liberally toward charitable purposes, and lived quietly in Louisville, the city of his

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adoption.

Hon. W. R. Roberts. Hon. William R. Roberts, United States minister to Chill, who has been stricken with paralysis, has always been chiefly distinguished by his interest and efforts in behalf of the Irish cause. When the Fenian movement was started in the United States and Canada was in-vaded Mr. Roberts was at the head of the movement Indeed, he con tributed so largely from his own re sources to the to decidedly cripple his private fortune. After the Fenian movement had died out Mr. Rob-W. R. ROBERTS. erts entered heart and soul into the Land league, as before, contributing largely financially. He also entered into politics and ran for municipal office at different times as a Democrat, but was defeated except for alderman. After being chosen one of New York "city fathers" he was called to preside over them for two terms. In running for congress he was more successful than in running for city offices, having been four times elected representa-He was a member of the Tammany society, but differences occurring between him and John Kelly, Mr. Roberts with drew in 1881. He held the office of deputy tax collector in New York from 1884 until he was appointed to his present office. He was a strong advocate of the election of President Cleveland.

. THE LATE E. P. ROE. Death of the Most Popular Contemporane

ous American Novelist

ous American Novelist. On a plateau, directly under the shade of the Storm King mountain on the Hud-son river, are the spacious grounds and the rambling, eld fashioned house which was occupied by the late E. P. Roe, "the novelist of the masses." The scenery roundabout—especially in the direction of the Hudson—is wonder-fully varied and pleturesque. Mr. Roe's father and grandfather resided at Corn-wall, and a fourth generation of the rather and grandrather resided at Com-wall, and a fourth generation of the family has been identified with this lovely bit of country. The novelist did not oc-cupy the house built by his ancestors. It has a broad, breezy hall running from end to end, thus dividing the lower part of the house into two

the house into two comfortable compartments. On the top floor Mr. Roe had his workshop —in litterateurs' parlance, his den— a long, narrow, uncarned raom uncarpeted room

uncarpeted room, under a slanting roof, under which Mr. Roe was fond of sitting during a storm and list-ening to the pat. tering of the rain. The room is filled with easy lounges and chairs, common book shelves, a large writing desk, and a cabinet containing specimens of Hudson river birds. Mr. Roe's latest hobby was to collect birds and to study their songs. He endeavored especially to make an exact list of the time, to the fraction of a second, at which each bird began to sing

second, at which each bird began to sing in the early dawn. "I like to get my facts from nature," he said, "not from other men's books.

Mr. Roe was fond of entertaining his friends, and he nearly always had grouped around him a coterie of men prominent in the field of letters. Not long before his death he extended an invitation to the Authors' club of New York to visit him at his country seat; and the meeting was a memorable one. Nearly all those who accepted the invitation traveled to Cornwall by water, and they were by no Cornwall by water, and they were by no means a bad lot, taking them together. There was Edmund Clarence Stedman, for example, the most popular writer of writers, the youngest man, by all odds, for his age-fuller of the exhilaration of youth than most of his juniors by twenty years; Julian Hawthorne, in a flanne

shirt, with a soft red tennis cap on his handsome head, by far the most pictur-esque figure of all; Richard Henry Stod-dard, the venerable poet, exuberant with health and good nature; and a score more of writers of all ages, whose names are known the world over. Roe himself was

known the world over. Kee himself was in the best of spirits. E. P. Roe was a man of somewhat striking presence. He was of medium height, powerfully built, with a gravely pleasant and intelligent face; his dark hair was brushed carelessly back from a high forchead, and his beard and mus-tache were long and black; his eyes were of a kindly gray, and his manner was that of a man who had spent the greater part of his life in the atmosphere of part of his life in the atmosphere of home. The authors were entertained layishly and had a glorious time, and they all united in singing the praises of the amiable novelist.

Roe was one of the authors who "made money." His income from books was ampler than the income of any other man of letters, obtained from the same source in America. It is estimated that he had something like 2,000,000 readers in the

something like 2,000,000 readers in the United States alone, and his works were translated into many languages. The novel, "Barriers Burned Away," was his first attempt in the field of authorship. On the day of the break-ing out of the great Chicago fire he was in New York city, where he had been in-vited to preach to a church temporarily without a pastor. Regarding his sudden trip to Chicago he says: "I cannot account for it, but the im-pulse to go to the stricken city at once

pulse to go to the stricken city at once seemed to overpower me. I packed my

WOMAN'S WEAK NERVE.

WHY CITY LIFE IS SO TRYING TO

THE FAIR SEX. Serves on the Street, in the Horse Cars

and in the Stores-Results of Petting Our Fads - Monsieur and Madame Signs

In the ladies' parlor of a big dry goods establishment the energies of the attendant were taxed by three women in hysterics at one and the same time a few afternoons ago The sudden fall of a pair of seissors had proved too much for the first victim, and the spectacle of her writhing and twistling figure as half a

withing and twistling figure as half a dozen people fumbled at once for smelling salts had overcome the nerves of the other two. It was noticeable that these sympathetic attacks were most violent and lasted longer than the seizure which had occasioned them. It is no long time since there was a scene of utter confusion in a horse car, brought about by the momentary peril of a passenger. A brewery wagon had brushed close to the side, knocking a man from the platform and under the big horses' heels. White with dust he scrambled to his seat, unburt, in ample season to catch the car again and look about in surprise and almost in amuse-ment on the rows of women, trembling, unnerved, one slipping from her seat infa faint, and two more uttering hysterical screams.

A popular reader, whose mission it is to amuse society, dropped a poem from her repertory during the past season because there was nearly always one woman, sometimes several, in her audience whose nerves were affected by the recital. A chance mention of Mansfield's Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde at a ladies' lunch brought to light the fact that of eight women who had seen the play one did not sleep at all and two were waked from aleep by the "horrors" after it.

aleep by the "horrors" after it. A woman physician says that one-fourth of the patients on her lists this fourth of the patients on her lists this spring have been nervous, hysterically inclined women. Not that nerves are more prominent now than they used to be. Probably on the whole they are re-tiring into the background. But under certain conditions the busy social season of the city develops nerves with hothouse invariance during the wholes end with luxuriance during the winter, and with the first touch of summer heat the rest of the woman wilts, dropping away from the nerves and leaving them standing in picturesque outline. It is one indication of nerves that we

have been petting our fads, good, bad and indifferent, with a fondness akin to mania for some little time. What were more or less wholesome likes and dislikes last fall grew into passions during the winter, and became sore spots that might not be touched in the spring. It would be neces-sary, for instance, to reckon in high num-bers to count the households in which it is literally unsafe to mention the mind cure, Christian science, faith healing, or whatever may be your particular brand. Monsieur and madame disagree. At first they did so peaceably, but one day madame was ill. Monsieur called a doctor. He forced medicine upon madame by the strong hand of authority, and by the help of or in spite of the help of the doctor and the medicine, madame got well. Mon-sieur knowns it would be flinging his domestic peace to the winds if he were to venture an allusion to the circumstance now. One must have small acquaintance who cannot call to mind three or four families in which to his personal knowledge this armed truce exists. Sea air may bring about a permanent peace. Esoteric Buddhism when it goes the length of banishing meat from the table

occasions much the same condition of things. Even the charities in which a well regulated woman delights become to the ill regulated woman a source of hys teria, as when a woman who supports two beds in a hospital for a particularly painful disease burst into a madness of ning some days since because one was empty. Bible readings in parthem lors by one or two especially gifted women filled the rooms in which they were held for months to overflowing. Before they stopped, a few weeks ago, observers had begun to say that they developed in some impressionable girls hysterical dress, walk and demeanor. The violent colors which many women wear this summer-reds, green and yellows-are enough in themgreen and yellows—are enough in them-selves to suggest some emotional strain. There are people who say that the woman who does not use cosmetics is now an exception. This is not true, but of the multitude who do paint and kalso-mine their faces the great majority are victims of nerves. This follows as easily as B after A. Artful beauty means na-tural pallor, the result of late hours growing later all the time. Late hours mean nerves, and cosmetics commonly mean nerves, and cosmetics commonly mean dirty, clogged skins, which also means nerves. Bleached hair means polson, which means nerves. Oddly enough the pretty loose blouses which all the girls are wearing just now means nerves. Primarily they mean tight belts to contrast with the fullness above, which means tight lacing, which means nerves. What except nerves can you expect of a girl who has to keep a young man in tow to tie her shoe, because with a corset that fits and a gown from her pet coutouriere she can't stoop within touching distance of it herself? Heavy gowns and heavy bonnets mean nerves. Out of door exercise itself sometimes means nerves. Jolting in that twisting and racking device of the arch enemy, a side saddle, very often means nerves. The summit of our civil-ization, a leisure class mostl, composed of women, means nerves. Men grow rich that their wives may live a life apart from them, a life whose controlling interests are not of a sort to divert their minds from nerves, and in which reading and study, even without any practical ends, oftener than not breeds fads, and fads are closely allied to nerves .-- Chicago Herald.

FOOD FOR INFANTS.

A Physician Gives Some Good Advice to Aprious Mothers-Health Hints. As to the kind of food best suited to

young children, it may be accepted as an axiom that unless the mother's milk pos-titively disagrees with her babe, it is betthe child it will usually be found that for the second sec the child, it will usually be found that this is due to removable causes. By at-tention to or disregard of hygicnic rules the is is due to removable causes. By at-tention to or disregard of hygienic rules the milk may be made healthful or inju-riona. The mother with an infant at breast should always remember that fact, and regulate her diet accordingly. She should avoid sour foods and drinks and alcoholic stimulants, for these have a direct effect upon her milk. Highly seasoned foods should not be caten. Pep-per has a tendency to dry up the milk supply. A little ripe, but not overripe, fruit will do no harm, but care must be taken that it is not green or decomposed. The objects to be obtained from the mother's feeding are to build up her own strength and to produce a plentiful sup-ply of wholesome milk for the child. Eggs are usually excellent Milk is good, and so is cocca and broma. Tender meat, if in a perfect state and well cooked, makes excellent food, but it should be taken with other foods indicated above, so as not to put too much work upon the so as not to put too much work upon the digestive organs. It may be remembered that preferences in food must al-ways be consulted, for the appearance, odor and taste of food is of nutritive value. The mother should avoid, so far

as possible, worry and excitement, and it is highly important that she does not subject herself to overheating. All these things directly affect the quantity and

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quality of the milk supply. When on account of the quality or insome other food must be provided for the child it is very important that no mistake be made in selecting the substitute. Goat's milk comes nearest to the infant food of nature, but to many people that is out of the question. Besides, even if obtainable, it is sometimes difficult to get children to drink it on account of its strong odor. After this comes cow's milk. This is difficult to obtain in the city in a pure state, and the quality, of course, is not uniform. To people living in the city, and especially people in humble circumstances, it is not easy to get one cow's milk. It is therefore custom-ary with physicians to recommend coned milk, because it is more uniform, densed milk, because it is more uniform, less liable to decomposition and purer. When cow's milk is used it should be freshly boiled every time the bottla is filled. The boiling destroys any disease germs lurking in the fluid and renders it less liable to irritate the delicate stomach of the babe. Weaken it with water and add a little lime water. This aids digestion and prevents the acid stomach to which young children are so liable. Many arti-ficial foods for infants are advertised now-

adays, but probably none of them are equal to milk properly prepared. Avoid nursing bottles with long rubber tubes. Milk will collect in them and turn sour in spite of the utmost efforts at cleanliness. They cannot be theroughly cleaned. Such bottles have produced many cases of intestinal derangement. The simpler the bottle the better. A plain bottle with a rußber nipple is all that is necessary Have two bottles, and while one is in use keep the other in a strong solution of bicarbonate of soda after it has been thoroughly scoured out. Do not use a nipple too long. It soon becomes saturated with the milk and should be activated with the milk and should be thrown away. These precautions should not be disregarded. Discase germs are facts, and uncleanliness aids their rapid development. Care in these matters makes the difference between a healthy and a sickly child.-W. A. Graham, M. D., in New York World.

The Use of Henna.

The henna is an important article of an eastern lady's toilet, particularly on fest-

DART'S TRIPLETS.

Mrs. Dart's Triplets.

President Cleveland's Prize for the three best babies at the Aurora County Fair, in 1887, was given to these triplets, Mollie, Ida and Ray, children of Mrs. A. K. Dart, Hamburgh, N. Y. She writes : " Last August the little ones became very sick, and as I could get no other food that would agree with them, I com-menced the use of Lactated Food. It helped them immediately, and they were soon as well as ever, and I consider it very largely due to the Food that they are now so well." Lactated Food is the best Food for bottle-fed babies. It keeps them well, and is better than medicine when they are sick. Three sizes : 25c., 50c., \$1.00. At druggists. Cabinet photo. of these triplets sent free to the mother of any baby born this year. Address

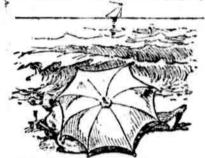


THE WHEELBARROW ACT.

taurant, is now sporting about on the sand, forgetful of everything sordid, his soul echoing the musical roar of the waters. He is a fat old fellow, maybe, and fat men carry their dignity about with them; but he throws it all to the winds, and does the most arduous part of the wheelbarrow act to the delight of his two thin friends, who do the rest of it, and the intense amusement of the spectators. He may be sorry for it to morrow but never mind, he believes that

Happy the man who to himself can say prow do thy worst, for I have lived today.

Perhaps the greatest attraction of Asbury Park is the board walk. It runs along the beach for over two miles. When one is tired of everything else he goes down to the board walk. The young women predominate: Here one can find all types of beauty. The girls come from everywhere, except, perhaps, from New England and the extreme south and west. Their healthy color and their sprightly



THE WRONG SIDE OF AN UMBRELLA.

walk speak well for the tonic air of the ocean. Most of them love the water, and when they bathe they breast the waves with a grace and case that would do credit to a Cape Cod fisherman. Many a young man who thinks himself a good swimmer has been misled by their charming simplicity. If bravely sallies forth into the surf hand in hand with some fair one, and after the waves have toyed with him for ten or fifteen minutes he crawls up the sand in a half conscious state, while the young woman has but be-gun to enjoy it. His highest ambition is to get into the conventional clothes of seaside civilization once more. But he is told that it is the proper and only thing to stay in the water for an hour, and in obedience to the femtuine edict he stays and shivers, and as he clings to the life line like grim death he hears above the roar of the breakers something like this: "Oh! ain't it _____fun? How

do you like the _____ water? It's "D-d-don't it make your t-t-teeth ch-

ch-chatter?" he feebly asks And then she laughs at him.

It is not every young man who can en-dure with equanimity that girlish laugh. It shrivels up within him what little soul the waters have left, and he retires from the waves with a grim sense that he has made a guy of himself, but he is comforted afterward by the remark that he "will make a good swimmer in time."

The great trysting place for lovers is the beach. The umbrella's classic shade protects them alike from the grace of a curious world and the rays of the hot sun. With nothing but the long line of water the most their great and only the water to meet their gaze and only the rhythmical roar of the breakers to disturb their hearing, they linger through the old, old story. What tragedies, what comedies, what romances have been enacted under the shade of old umbrollas on these calm afternoons at the senside!

The sand at Asbury Park is every where. It goes to bed with you at night and gets up with you in the morning It lingers in your ears and settles in your It is good to have the sand about hair. you. It is clean and costs nothing, and there seems to linger among its fine nar-It is clean and costs nothing, and What a Swine Grower Says.

I believe that the artificial breeding and feeding of breeding stock, the ringing, the absence of roots, the feeding of breed-ing mimals almost exclusively on coru. has a tendency to enfeeble the constitu-tion of swine, and thus they become an easy prey to epidemic, contagious and malignant diseases so prevalent among swine, destroying so many herds annually. Great care should be taken to guard against those fatal disorders.

The Gilded Rowdles of Gotham.

There is a choice gang of these gilded toughs that makes its headquarters in certain proscribed resorts, and distinguishes itself by many acts of rowdyism that the police have hitherto winked at. Scarcely a day passes without the report of some explosion on their part gaining currency about town, and every now and then a grave family lawyer is sent skur-rying among the newspaper offices to use his influence to keep specially flagrant episodes out of print. He generally suc-ceeds, too. If he did not, the public chronicles of the year would present some

curious reading. They would tell of assaults that nearly ended in murder, of forgeries and thefts committed to secure the means to prolong dissipations, of the marriages of sappy heirs to well known millions with ballet women and servant girls, of shocking brawls in evil surroundings-the whole category of offenses, in brief, in which eckless and unprincipled youth can indulge, and wealth and influence be lay ished to ward off exposure and punish-ment. It would be interesting to know the cost to which our Mohocks put their protecting families, by the way. From \$10,000 to \$50,000 is known to be the price of a divorce for a millionaire's son com a ballet girl. But it is only when the law fixes the expense that the public gets wind of it, and even in these cases, conducted with the greatest secrecy and

The Actor's Ideal Life.

Pittsburg Bulletin.

People who prate about the glorious life of art which an actor leads, devoting himself to ideals and to teaching the pub-lic how to be good and great, should take a look at the Rialto. A more flippant set of seedy young men, most of them intent upon nothing more ideal than beer, it will be hard to find; the old men are not flippant, poverty having sobered them, but they are no less seedy. If the object of life is to wear flashy clothes, to drink beer, and live in cheap hotels, the average actor gets along pretty well-for a time. If he cares nothing for a home, a wife or children, or the future, he may be happy. I do not sympathize by any means with the attempts of many well meaning people to put the actor outside the ban of society; but I must confess that in proportion to the number of actors there are remarkably few of them who attain what in Woman. the ordinary man would call prosperity. And a very brief visit to the Rialto any

valise and started westward. I had no clear purpose, no definite plan, beyond that of seeing humanity at a time when it appealed so powerfully to one's sym-pathy and interest. I hoped eventually to write about the scenes witnessed; but what or how I should write it I did not know, nor was I by any means certain that I could produce anything that people would care to read. In brief, my feelings were profoundly moved, and I simply obeyed an impulse to go and see what would come out of it."

He arrived at the scene of the great conflagration while the ruins were yet smoking, and every hour deepened the impressions of the great disaster upon his mind. He spent days, and many nights also, picking his way through the debris encumbering the streets, while trying to reproduce in imagination the scenes and events of the great fire. The idea of writ-ing a nov_on the subject suddenly oc-curred to him, and "Barriers Burned Away" began to take a shadowy outline

n his mind. He then began to write the story-chapters of it in the cars and on steamboats, wherever he happened to be. The story was first published as serial in The New York Evangelist, and in 1873 it was published in book form at \$1.75 per volume Up to the time of Mr. Roe's death the sale had reached 130,000 copies, and it is said that the demand increases all the time.

The Chicago Anarchists. The telegraph has kept the public well informed as to the developments in the latest Anarchistic



HRONES. unable to secure a the third man-Chelbowa. It is be-CHAPEK. lieved in Chicago

that there is much more in the matter than has yet been made public, though the magnitude of the plot seems to have shrunk somewhat in the public eye.

Betrothals in Bulgaria.

Often the Bulgarian peasant maiden undergoes lengthened tribulations, of hope deferred and unkind disappoint-ments, between her betrothal and marriage. If her lover is poor and unable to accumulate the stipulated price set upon her head, and which must be paid before she can become a bride, the wedding is sometimes postponed for years. Some-times the parent of the prospective bride settled without delay, information is very difficult to procure .- Alfred Trumble in is a considerate father, and in case the whole amount cannot be raised, accepts a portion, and gives the young couple time to pay the balance by their united exer-

But quite as often the "cruel parent" will harken to no such compromise, and no such loose, unbusinesslike settlement, and until their "ship comes in" the daugh-ter has to hoe and reap in her father's fields. Always after the betrothal, how-ever, which is a public ceremony gone through with amid much wine drinking and feasting, the young couple are al lowed to bill and coo within the limits of Oriental propriety, and if the fates presume to use them too harshly they some-times accomplish happiness by an elopement. In that case there come the usual tears and forgiveness upon the runaway couple's return, and usually some sort of a compromise between no payment at all to the exacting father and the sum stipu-lated at the betrothal -Thomas Stevens

A new industry in California is said to of these fine days would afford ample illustration -New York Graphic. be the killing of bees that swarm in private houses. At present it is monopolized by two men.

Process of Restoring Teeth.

The operation was performed upon patients at the dental rooms of Dr. J. Albert

Kimball by his chief assistant, Dr. Attolin The root cavities occupied by the gua. decayed teeth were deepened, and natural teeth from other months, which had been extracted a considerable length of time, inserted. In one instance an inward growing sound tooth was extracted, a new root cavity bored and the same tooth serted in an upright position. So skill fully indeed were these operations for skill-fully indeed were these operations per-formed, that dentists who were permitted to examine the work after the lapse of a few days, falled to detect the newly installed member. We regard the achieve ment in dental surgery which dispenses with the objectionable plates and pivots, and replaces the lost members with stepchildren that good mother nature takes to so kindly, as the ne plus ultra of dentistry. - Herald of Health.

Profit of Mars in Statuary.

Some years ago I visited the studio of a famous Berlin sculptor. He was model-ing a small group representing a lieutenant who has just returned from a recon noitering expedition, bringing some important intelligence to his superior officer. A casemate torn by a bomb and a dozen stacked guns formed the background. It was intended to be cast in bronze as a mantle ornament or possibly a clock Round about the studio were similar sub jects, some in plaster and others in clay. The cannon, the rifle, the bugle, the sword—in fact, all the instruments of war were seen wherever you turned.

"Do you, artistically speaking, regard the gun as a beautiful object?" I asked the sculptor.

the sculptor. "No, I regard it, artistically speaking, as a hideous object," he answered. "But it represents to you something which you think is beautiful?" I persisted. "Yes," he said with a chuckle, "it rep-resents to me, in the present case, 1,500 marks easily earned. What can be more beautiful, unless it were 15,000 marks? "But" bing and a world you more ref. "But, sking aside, would you regard me as impertinent if I ask you why you

keep on modeling guns, when you think them hideous?" "My dear sir," he replied, with a signif-icant shrug of his shoulders, "one must live."-Boyssen in The Chautauquan,

occasions; it is prepared from the leaves of a medium sized tree and serves to dye the feet of the women and children red. This henna, so indispensable to eastern ladies, is used for two purposesas a remedy for boils, prickly heat, itching and the like, and as an ointment for the hands and feet. The leaves, resembling those of the myrtle, are not efficacious in used alone; they are dried, pulverized and mixed with some lemon julco and water. A stiff paste is made of this, which must be exposed to the sun for several hours; when used it is again softened with lemon

The lady who is about to undergo the dycing process is stretched out full length on her back and is not allowed to stir. The paste is put on the sole of the feet, the toes included, about an inch thlek the upper part of the feet is never dyed; soft leaves are then applied as a covering and the whole is tightly wrapped in linen. The same process is gone through with the palm of the hand and the fingers. To keep the application in its place she must remain all night perfectly still without moving; for no other parts but those named must have the dye, and a smudge on the back of the hand or on the finger joints is considered a great disfigurement. All this time she is dreadfully teased by the swarms of musquitoes and flies, but she dare not move to drive them away. In the upper classes women slaves have to watch all night by their mistress, to keep these plagues off with fans until the paste can be removed in the morning. The same process must be gone through three nights running, to obtain the desired dark red tint; then it sticks for about four weeks and resists all washing. -Memoirs of an Arabian Princess.

Average of Chest Expansion

The average of expansion for the "normal" man is three inches; that is, the difference in chest circumference between the completest expiration and the fullest inspiration. If it falls much below this figure, life companies agree that the indi-vidual is an unsafe risk for insurance, be-cause he is not likely to live out his "ex-

But systematic exercise will increase But systematic exercise will increase the expansion considerably. I have often examined patients and applicants for in-surance whose expansion was over four inches, and in a few instances the expansion has reached five inches. In most, if not all cases of unusually large expansion the individuals were either vocalists or players on wind instruments, or they had taken special pains to develop their vital capacity. Some years ago, when I first made application for life insurance, my chest expansion was four inches; and this amount was (in a few weeks) in-creased to five inches by careful exercise, vocal and respiratory .- John L. Davis, A. B., M. D.

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Height of European Soldiers.

It has generally been believed that the reduction in average height of French soldiers which followed Napoleon's wars, due, of course, to the immense slaughter in those campaigns, made all of those soldiers the shortest in Europe. But, ac-cording to a high medical and military authority in Russia, the minimum height of the Russian and the French conscript is about equal-five feet; while in most other European countries the minimum ranges from five feet one inch to five feet three inches.-Boston Budget.

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