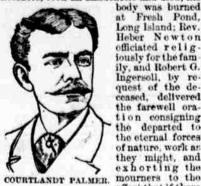
A SIGN OF THE TIMES?

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. COURTLANDT PALMER.

A Christian Minister and an Agnostic Officiated and the Body was Cremated. Does Any Special Significance Attach to

The late Courtlandt Palmer was an agnostic, a political liberal and an amateur in science, a rich man socialist, and the founder of the noted Nineteenth Century club. Robert G. Ingersoll is the much more noted orator and agnostic, whose belief is so nearly a complete negation of all belief that he is pleased to be nicknamed "Pagan Bob." Rev. Richard Heber Newton is a noted clergyman of the Episcopal church, whose tendency of recent years has been toward latitudinarianism in belief and extreme liberalism in association. And, finally, cremation is the scientific disposal of the dead by incineration, a method which has so gained favor of late that almost every city now has its crematory. These four statements serve to introduce the relation of an affair which widdle. Illustrates certain tendencies of in New York.

New York. * * *
The rich and semi-socialist agnostic bade his friends farewell with all the calmness of ocrates, took an angesthetic and died; his body was burned Long Island; Rev. Heber Newton



ily, and Robert G. Ingersoll, by re-quest of the dethe farewell oration consigning the departed to the eternal forces of nature, work as they might, and exhorting the

effect that if there was small reason to hope, there was certainly no reason to despair. Mr. Palmer's mode of death was not a suicide, unless it may be called so when a man prepares for a surgical operation with but one chance in a hundred that he may survive it; yet be went to his death with a calmness and firmness no Greek or Roman stoic ever excelled, and both the oration of the great agnostic and the sermon of the minister were in harmony with the life and death of their subject and not out of harmony with each other. The whole affair is well worthy of study.

Courtlandt Palmer was born in New York in 1843, of an old Dutch family, as his first name indicates, and was brought up in the Dutch Reformed faith, but early became a free thinker. He was educated at Williams college and graduated at Columbia Law school. Inheriting a for-tune, he gave himself to travel and study, and soon became an advanced radical on most subjects. Though wealthy, he was much more a socialist than is the average workingman, and devoted his entire time to literary pursuits, chiefly in aid of his radical views. He adopted the motto of Cicero, "As I am a man, everything pertaining to man concerns me." He there-fore advocated the establishment of closer relations between the different sections o society; was an ardent supporter of schools for technical training; encouraged associations of laboring men; and to fur ther promote discussion founded, in 1880, the Nineteenth Century club. A million aire, he labored in the interest of the poor a man of distinguished connections and ristocratic associations, he boldly opposed the execution of the Chicago Anarchists a man of singularly pure life and anstern morals, he opposed the methods of An-thony Comstock; and, denying the truth of all evangelical creeds, he went to his death, with a clear mind, as peacefully as a wearied child sinks to sleep. And, strangest of all perhaps, though in such a career he antagonized many in their most cherished beliefs, he rarely incited hostility and still more rarely made a personal

After withdrawing from the Dutch Re-formed church Mr. Palmer adopted the philosophy of Comte, and was therefore popularly called a positivist. He assisted in founding the "Society of Humanity," the Manhattan Liberal club and the Free

Religious association; was president of the New York Cremation society and the American Sec ular union, aided in setting up the liberal journal (A) called "Man." and finally founded the somewant aristocratic Nine teenth Century club, "with vie to making mental liberty fashionable." And he succeeded. Men and women of all And he

from President R. HEBER NEWTON. McCosh to Bob Ingersoll, and from Julia Ward Howe to Governor George Headly, took part in the discussions; and the "church element," as it was called, was so well satis-fied that many of its representatives insist that the free platform of the club must be maintained as a sort of memorial of the deceased. Of course, however there have been jars among the members of the club, and one of them, following close upon Mr Palmer's expressed sympathy with the Chicago Anarchists, came near disrupting

Rev. Richard Heber Newton was born in Philadelphia Oct. 81, 1840, was gradu ated from the University of Pennsylvania, and ordained a deacon in St. Paul's church, Philadelphia, before he was 20 years old. In 1866 he was ordained priest, and after short terms of service elsewhere be came rector of All Souls' Protestant Epis copal church in New York city. He has been a voluminous writer, and his works in order of time, from 1872 to 1886, plainly show a steady change in his theology. He followed the usual course: First maintain ing that there are "degrees of inspira-tion;" next, that "the Bible contains the Word of God and much more," then that the Word of God is found in many other books besides the Bible, and finally that there is no such thing as a perfectly pure revelation, but the Word of God comes to us like every other good gift, mixed with dross or chaff, which it is our task to painfully eliminate. In 1882-83 he preach. d a series of sermons, in which he tained that many other books were as truly inspired as the Bible, including in that list many so called Oriental scrip-tures. This brought on him ecclesiastical censure and a church trial, and since that date his position, to the secular eye, is not far from that of the German Ration-

alists. This characterization might be disputed by the reverend gentleman and his friends, and it is possible the secular eye is not trained sufficiently for the proper distinctions; suffice it to say that in his final summary, or 'Study of Ger-

esis," Mr. Newton maintains: That none of the Pentateuch was completed till 500 years after Moses' death the law was not given by inspiration, bu was a growth, and the history back of Ezra is largely fabulous; the older patriarchs were 'fabulous demigods of Semitic legend.' Nimrod was an allegory, Adam a simile, Abraham a composite, the lives of several sheiks condensed into one, the flood a prese poem, the tower of Babel simply a Hebrew rendition of the Babylonian tower of Bel which they had seen in exile, and the whole Book of Genesis a loose compilation of old traditions and manuscripts so unskillfully put together that Shem outlives Abraham, though the latter died very aged, and two contradic tory accounts are given of the creation Such, as near, we repeat, as the secula mind can comprehend it, is the "faith" of the feverend gentlemen who very appro-priately joined "Pagan Bob" in such "re-ligious ceremonies" as were fitting at the incineration of an agnostic.

When the body of Courtlandt Palmer

tory at Fresh Pond, Long Island, the wri-ter made inquiry and was much aston-ished to learn the extest to which faith in and practice of incineration has ex-tended. Not only is there a cremation society in every great city in Christen dom, but there are hundreds of cremato ries, large and small, and many thousand bodies have been cremated. Strangest of all, perhaps, though the Catholic church does not favor it, the practice has gained most rapidly in Italy. One fur-nace in Milan has consumed some 1,200



PRESH POND CREMATORY bodies, and in Rome, almost within the shadow of the Vatican, a large crematory

is in almost daily use.
In the United States the progress of the movement has astonished its warmest advocates. When Dr. Le Moyne built the first crematory at Washington, Pa., there was much talk of appealing to the law to stop him, and the first incinera-tion of a corpse was published in all the papers as a sensational item; now there are incinerations almost daily, and crenation societies are so numerous that the public no longer consider them. The Fresh Pond, Long Island, crematory, opened Dec. 4, 1885, has already con-sumed 200 bodies, half of these being those of Germans as that people generally favor

the process.
Of Hon. Robert G. Ingersoll's remarks over the coffin of Courtlandt Palmer it can only be said that they were in the very highest style of pagan oratory. He had not the inspiration which moved Pericles in the wonderful address over the Athenians who fell in battle, yet there is a remarkable similarity between the two addresses, and Ingersoll's is the

finer. He had to confess that he knew as little of the present state 1 of what was Courtlandt Palm er as Cicero knew mourned, and vet the oration is more touching 170 ro. Julius Cosas

R. G. INGERSOLL. confessed in the Roman senate that he considered death the end of all activities, and Ingersoll only s. ys that no one can know the contrary; yet he says it in a mournfully sweet English with which the ponderous and sonorous Latin of Cæsar cannot be com-pared. Socrates, like Courtlandt Palmer, said he could die without fear, because it was silly to fear that of which we could have no knowledge, and Ingersoll virtually says the same; but Plato and Xenophon could reason themselves into the faith that Socrates still lived, and our modern pagan fails even of that. His oration is indeed mournfully sweet, but it is at the best a negation; he can only tell us that we need not despair; he eannot bid us to hope.

J. H. BEADLE.

MR. RANDALL'S RESTING PLACE. Castanea, Near Wayne, Pa., and Its Advantages.

Castanea, Mrs. Ballangee Coxe's country house, near Wayne, Pa., where it is hoped Mr. Randall will regain his health, is admirably situated for such a purpose. The place overlooks the Chester valley and Valley Forge, and in the distance the



SAMUEL J. RANDALL. CASTANEA. of Washington. Indeed, whenever prominent man in that city is prostrated disease in the summer season it is con sidered absolutely essential that he be re-President Garfield, after having been shot by Guiteau, was taken to El-beron, N. J., and Gen, Sheridan, who has been suffering with heart trouble, was taken by boat to Nonquitt, Mass., where he now is. It is expected that Mr. Ran-dall will remain at Castanea during the summer.

One of the most curious customs that attract the attention of strangers in Panama is to see the native women walking along the street smoking long, slen-der eigars in much the fashion that men do here. It is the custom of the women there to gather in the public, markets as early as sunrise to gossip and talk over affairs while enjoying their morning smoke. As there are few newspapers in Panama, and a proportionately small number of readers, the market is the place where the news of the town is to be learned.-New York Evening World.

A Horrible Possibility. Editor-1 see the clerks in dry goods and grocery stores are forming an early closing movement. Write a stirring edi torial standing up for the clerks and de

nouncing their heartless, grasping em Assistant-I notice that a similar movehas also been started by the poorly paid and overworked bartenders. Eh? Wha-! Guess you'd better write

on the tariff today."-Omaha World. Hoge Plan for Water Supply.

The stupendous plan for supplying the city of Liverpool with water involves the removal of a whole Welsh village, induding woods, cottages, churches, etc. this immense space to be devoted to a reser voir four and one-half miles long by half a mile to a mile broad, and eighty feet deep. There are to be three lines of pipe, each sixty eight miles long, with filtering beds and secondary reservoirs, and the cost of the aqueduct alone is estimated at \$15. 000,000. - New York Sun.

Somnambulist's Good Fortune.

The danger of somnambulism is well A writer in The Century tells of a piece of good fortune coming from the habit. A young lady, troubled and anxlous about a prize for which she was to compete, involving the writing of an essay, arose from her bed in sleep and wrote a paper upon a subject upon which not intended to write wher awake, and this essay secured for her the prize - Chicago Herald.

The Law's Delays.

Quibble—Aw, Groting, how are you getting on with the case of Von Abbatoir, who chopped his wife's head off?

Coke—Poorly, poorly! I had finished arguing the seventh appeal yesterday when when the news reached me that he had died a natural death in jail. It's useless for legal talent to contend against the ed centric forces of nature. - Life.

The Disagreeable Side.

"Don't you find the life of a tramp very disagreeable" asked the farmer's

"Oh no," rejoined the wanderer: ' ain't hair so disagreeable as the people I meet. I don't mind the life so much as I do the dogs and the things I git to eat." - Harper's Bazar.

A SKY SCRAPER. The Eiffel Tower and What Recently

The Parisian journals have lately had many references to the great tower being built by M. Eiffel, which is intended to be the loftiest of the kind in the world, and already affords a splendid bird's eye view of all Paris and the surrounding view of all Paris and the surrounding country. On a recent occasion representa-tives of all the Paristan papers, by invita-tion of M. Eiffel, accompanied him to the highest finished platform, 387 feet above the ground, and after dining there they climbed, each as far as he dared, towards



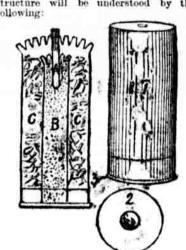
The first stage is up an ordinary stair-case entirely enclosed in one of the pillars, for 300 steps to a resting place with open windows, where there is room for 800 per sons. Then the real toil of the ascent begins. A spiral stairway rises 300 steps further, the stairway turning so rapidly around a small pillar that light headed people are seriously affected; but the guard rail is firm and well anchored, and here is no danger. And there most peo ple stop, as the remainder of the ascent at present is by a bare ladder for forty-eight feet, and the view from the lower platform is fine enough for most people. But of course the journalists could not afford to stop there; and so the whole gang, from the venerable Hebrard and Sarcey to the youngest and most reckless reporter, climbed to the workingmen's platform, where they were delighted with

he magnificent view. It is noted as an interesting fact that, despite the heated controversies of these times, the novelty brought together a larger number of journalists, representing organs of nearly all opinions, than any event for many months. A hund, d and twenty persons joined in the banquet, and besides M. Eiffel and a few engineers, all were journalists. The banquet was served on the 378 feet level, below the highest point they reached; speeches were made, of course, and the whole was a remark. lively mid air occasion. entire group were photographed in fine detail, quite an achievement in that line, as the platform is but a fraction over 25 feet square.

HRONEK'S BOMBS.

They Are Ingeniously Constructed, and Are Here Described.

Here is a cut of one of the bombs said to have been in the possession of Hronek. one of the men lately arrested in Chicago charged with a conspiracy to treat that city to another dose of dynamite. Its structure will be understood by the following:



HRONEK'S BOMB. No. 1 is the bomb ready for use. It is covered with paper pasted to the metal, and admirably adapted to conceal the design. A slight pressure on the top will break the paper and reveal a fuse. This is shown in No. 2. The fuse is so short that a man would only have time to light explode. No. 3 is a cross section, and shows the bomb's interior arrangement. The outer covering is of zinc, five inches long and three in diameter. The inner cylinder is filled with dynamite, "B." A circular piece of zinc is cut to fit closely inside the large cylinder, and in its center is a hole for the admission of the fuse. On the under side of this zinc is soldered a small copper cylinder about an inch in length with a closed end. This is filled with fulminating powder, "C," and inserted in the idynamite in the smaller cylinder. The space between the two cylinders, "C," is filled with missiles, which consisted in this case of broken bits of crockery, nails, pieces of iron ore and

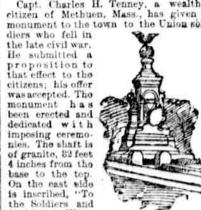
scraps of lead pipe.

When the fuse is lighted it explodes the fulminating powder, which explodes the dynamite, scattering the missiles.

The Writer's Daily Task. The average writer of tales or novels regards from 1,500 to 2,000 words a day as a sufficient day's work, although there

is great difference between writers. An thony Trollope set himself a stent, s times 1,000, sometimes 1,500 words a day and always did it. Thackeray, on the other hand, sometimes had prodigious bursts of energy, in which he accomplished the writing of many pages in his best manner, and with scarcely an inter-lineation, and then again be would write scarcely a dozen lines in a day, and these were full zigzags and black lines and corrections .- New York Evening Sun.

Methuen's Soldiers' Monument. Capt. Charles H. Tenney, a wealthy citizen of Methuen, Mass., has given monument to the town to the Union sol



Sailors Who THE MONUMENT. Fought in Defense of the Union," and on the opposite side,
"Presented by C. H. Tewney." On the
north and south sides are lions cut in the
granite—one in an attitude of anger, the ther in repose. Under the former is "1861," and under the latter "1865." At the top is a ball of Quincy granite, on which is a brass eagle. The grounds about the monument are beautifully laid

No Need of It.

A correspondent, reminded by a story of a queer use of words down on Cape Cod, tells this:

out.

"When Boston and I were young I remember meeting an honest, sincere but illiberally educated member of our legislature from a quiet part of Cape Cod, who hearing of the need for organizing the militia, said he thought 'drums and fifes were enough without the expense of givin' em orgins."-Boston Transcript.

LIGHT LITERATURE.

EFFECTS OF THE CONTINUED CON-SUMPTION OF TRASHY STORIES.

A Washington Reporter Pries Into the the Secrets of the Cheap Book Trade. The Novel Reading Habit and Its Results-Cheap Libraries.

Persons very fond of reading, but with little spare time to include their taste, who visit a narrow shop near one of the de-partments, are apt to come away with a severe attack of the blues. The shelves, counters, and even the floor of the shop are check full of pretty nearly all the wis-dom of the ancients and wit of the moderns, done up in elegant but handily pocketable paper bound packages, which sell at from ten to twenty cents each. The shop, in fact, is a sort of headquarters for the cheap libraries now so numerous, and which are said to be doing great damage to the more pretentions branches of the book trade.

Here for \$5 a careful person can pure the said to be doing great damage to the more pretentions branches of the book trade.

Here, for \$5, a careful person can purchase a library more extensive and better than was ever owned by many a man whom the world calls great and wise. whom the world calls great and wise. History, biography, poetry, philosophy, science, literature and romance are mingled in bewildering confusion and profusion. A glance at the titles of the famous works piled on shelf and counter fills one with despair of ever being able to read them all so numbers are they and read them all, so numerous are they; and read them all, so numerous are they; and yet they are so cheap that a person with the reading habit feels ashamed not to buy an armful and rush off to his den to devour them at once.

"We have several customers who read two and three books a day," the proprie-tor said to an inquisitive reporter. "One man in particular used to come in regu-

larly every other or third day and carry off each time from six to eight volumes. He didn't appear particular about what he read, but took them just as they came. He kept it up week after week, too. He bad a place in the interior department, but was discharged not long ago."

The propietor didn't intimate that there was any connection between the man's reading habits and the loss of his position,

but it struck the reporter that there might be.

"There are plenty of people who average a book a day, month in and month out," the proprietor continued. "These people are mostly novel readers, of course. It gets to be a passion with them, like anything else, and they give all their spare time to it. If they can't get hold of a new story as soon as they have finished the old one they don't know what to do with themselves and are miserable -like a tippler whose rations have been cut off or a morphine eater who can't get the drug."
"Do you notice much difference in the

class of stories preferred by men and wo-men?" the reporter asked.
"No, I can't say that I do. The women

don't seem to be especially fond of love stories. In fact, some women who come here won't read love stories or novels written by women. They prefer the de tective stories and mysteries of Du Bois gobey and Garboriau and Zola's highly flavored stuff. G. W. M. Reynolds' sensational romances used to have a big sale. but they aren't in as much demand as

'Haven't the cheap libraries burt the sensational story papers a great deal?" the

reporter inquired. Well, not as much as I thought they were going to at first," the gentleman said. "I expected the story papers would be entirely driven out of the field by the cheap libraries, but I hardly think their sales have fallen as much as 25 per cent. The papers have to keep booming themall the time, though, or ground badly. They are t the bonanzas they used to be. The newsdealers wouldn't be very sorry if the story papers were driven out of the field altogether. The margin of profit on them is very small, and the worst of it is the people who bny them are of the 'charge it and I'll pay-you next-time' class. Now, if they fail to pay once it knocks the profit off a good many papers.

"The people who read the story papers, then, are of a different class from those who buy the cheap library novels? FALSE AND FOOLISH IDEAS.

"Yes, as a rule, they are. The people who read these novels and serial stories get false and foolish ideas of life. This is especially true of the confirmed story paper readers. They are the worst of all. I can tell one of them almost as quickly as I set eyes on her-for the story paper readers are generally women. They have a would be grand and romantic air about them, use big words and theatrical expressions, and try to imitate generally in their manner the highly wrought characters they read about in the serials. brought up from the time they are fifteen or sixteen on this sort of reading aren't satisfied with a man unless he is like the heroes of their stories, and they are apt to wait a good while before they find one who seems to promise to come to what they call their 'ideal.' And then, if they do get married, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, they soon discover that the promises were all false; that they haven't narried their here at all, but only an ordinary, common place man, with not enough of the story paper 'ideal' to him to supply a paragraph in one of the sloppy

These people with the story paper habit," the speaker continued, "seem hardly able to control their impatience from week to week for the succeeding in stallments of the romances. Many them make a practice of coming here abo the time they know the papers arrive and waiting until they can get them; and if they should happen to be late, and all the papers are sold out when they get here, then there is a row."

"How many of the cheap libraries are there now in existence?" the reporter

"Oh, probably fifty all told," the dealer answered, 'and new ones are starting up every week. The trade has got to be something immense. Many of the libraries are published irregularly, sending out a volume once or twice a month. are about a dozen which come out regularly from one to three times a week. couple of the leading ones for a while published a number every day, but they seemed to have exhausted the supply of uncopyrighted and foreign novels and other available books, and now-send out three numbers a week.
"We have an arrangement which makes

the cheap libraries cheaper still," the speaker continued. "We buy back books which are not damaged in reading at half price, so that even people who read eight er ten books a week are in no danger of bankrupting themselves by indulging in this form of dissipation. It isn't an ex-pensive vice nowadays, at least in its immediate consequences." - Washington

A Fourth of July Tale.

It was Fourth of July. He had been inhaling a good deal of powder smoke. So he said. It was not liquor; he said the fumes of the firecrackers had gone to his head. They had not bereft him of reason. He knew he had a wife and rangely. When a man gets to his fullest 20. He know he had a wife and fampacity of inebriation, when he has gotten where he lives, who is with him whether it is Tuesday or Saturday, a: what his name is, he will still remember that his wife has to be reckoned with He knew that there was trouble about and he was thinking of all sorts of queet excuses for his condition as he wandered to and fro looking for a back to take him home. At last he came across a dingy looking machine standing in solitary dig-nity at the corner of a quiet street. He nity at the corner of a quiet street. was not so far gone that he could not di rect the driver where to take him. was some way out in the suburbs. back drove along, and as he bumped from

when he got home. There came a very lively bumb that put an end to his musing, for when he came down he found the bottom had fallen out of the hack and the seat had come to pieces, so he could only grasp hold of the

back to front in the usual erratic way one

does in a hack, he tried hard to make up

his mind what he would say his wife

yelled at the driver, but the driver was deaf, and for half a mile he had to move as fast as his legs would go. He did not need any excuse when he got home. He was sober, so terribly sober that he had forgotten he had had anything to drink at all. He was mad—well, mad is a mild word—but he was knocked speechless when the hackman, after looking carnestly into the hack instead of offering an the back, instead of offering at humble apology, turned on him and said.
"Say, what in thunder have you done
with the bottom of my hack?"

And whenever his wife wants anything she asks him in the blandest tone:
"John, what did you do with the bettom of that back?"—San Francisco Chron-

New York in Midsummer.

At a certain period of the year New York always reminds me of a baker's lork always reminds me of a baker's oven, with the fires well fed. This period is now about upon us. There has been enough sunlight during the past couple of weeks to get the town well heated, and it will not cool again until the senson changes. It will not be much hotter, for the sufficient reason that it cannot be. Only an exceptionally torrid sun can add to the our rating heat that is radiated by the enervating heat that is radiated by miles of houses, whose sunny walls search the hand, and of streets whose pavements exhale the calorie of furnace doors. By day the town sends up a shim-mer of heat into the air. After dark it still retains its suffocating temperature. Every breeze that blows through the streets is wilted out of all freshne passage, and in order to get a breath that is not stale, you have to climb upon your roof, and you are in lack if the roof is a high one.

The parks by day and night are like

tropical jungles. Even in Central park you saunter as if in the calendarium of a Turkish bath, for whatever air doe wander around its winding ways is exhausted by its journey through the city. The experienced New Yorker who stays in town for the summer continues to exist by keeping indoors as much as possible, alleviating the temperature with closed blinds and plenty of ice water. I have been in tropical cities in midsummer, where the heat was not as great or oppressive as it is at the same season here. fred Trumble in Pittsburg Bulletin.

It was promised for the new Lebel (French) repeating rifle that it was humane, either killing outright or disabling, but not torturing with the frightful wounds made by single firers of large call-ber, and indeed, so far as known, the magazine gura as well. Recent experiments, howed, have shown that the 8 millimeter Lebel magazine gun is no more humane than that of 11 millimeter caliber. The experiments were conducted by Capt. Jaricot, his men firing into dead bodies and at live animals at distances of 200, 400, 600, 1,000, 1,400, 1,600 and 2,000

meters, and the result, as summed up by Dr. Delorme, are that the orifice made by the entrance of the eight millimeter ball is smaller than that of its going out, the same varying from four to all millime-ters, according to the velocity of the bullets-the power of the new steel projectile being greater than that of its prode cessor, the bones offering less resistance, and there being consequently less deflection of the bullets. The hope that the bones would have a "clear" fracture, with little of the splintering which is so pain ful, has not been realized. On the contrary, the bone is torn—"shivered" would perhaps more nearly express what Dr. Delorme says in the article he writes on "Chirurgie de Guerre." And yet he says that the effects of the new rifle, as used at present, are trifling compared to what they will be when the new explosives, melinite, roburite, etc., are used.—Scien-

tific American.

These grasshoppers, as if aware that their beauty resided in their wings, rise in the air to sing. The noise is made by rubbing the upper edge of the true wings against the under surface of the wing covers. I have often watched them while in this aerial position, and wondered if the song was always a love call. If behavior means anything among grasshoprs, they have at times, especially late in the season, other business aside from love making. Many times I have ob-served one of these creatures mount up a few feet above the ground, calling, call ing, until sometimes half a dozen or more would congregate beneath when he would drop down in their midst and touch the head of each as if consult ing about some grave matter; then the little flock would disperse and the musiclan, or orator, or whatever he was, would go to another place and call another crowd, and after the harangue he would again alight and communicate with each individual. As far as I could see there was no love making connected with this

Entomologists who have made the brains of insects a study tell us that the orthoptera, especially the grasshoppera, have a good development of brain, but not equal to the auts, or to the social bees

and wasps.

Another class of grasshoppers remain on the ground to play. These are the violinists among the musicians; they use their hind legs for bows, which they draw across strings situated in the wing covers.
The Rocky mountain locust (Coloptenus spretus) belongs to this class. And here is an instance where an insect ceases to be insignificant and becomes a great and mighty power in the land, compelling the government to supply men and means to try and thwart the vast armies that sweep over sections of the west, devouring all vegetation before them.-Mary Treat in the Chautauquan.

The Delights of Summer.

Summer is the season of growth and physical prosperity for everything, an-imate or inanimate, except man in the four season climates, and even there some exceptions prove what the rule might be The farmer sweats freely while hocing in his cornfield, but, with his straw hat, suit of light jeans and bare feet he feels the same grateful exhibaration as the veg ctating shoots which spring up greenly about him. The pores of his skin are open for every passing breeze, and the wet drops which soak into his light clothing are not an ever clothing are not an expense account upon his physical bank.

A similar regulation of clothing prevails in hot climates. The Hindoo who works all day in the rice fields is not subject to sunstrokes. Australians, Cubans and Mexicans live easily during six months of hot weather, because they know how to adapt themselves to climatic conditions as fatal as pestilences in the cities of this part of the globe during some weeks of the summer. The Greeks, in the days when Athens was great, when Pericles or Alcibiades ruled and Socrates, Plato, Zeno or Pythagoras were living thinkers, did not suffer from heat in their robes of snowy linen. And the Romans of the heroicage, when Virgil sang, Cicero talked and Casar led armies to victory, though summer a delightful season of happiness and comfort.

The same possibilities exist for men of today, if they will only clothe themselves ensibly and diet reasonably.-New York Press.

Waking from Sleep.

The author of "On Blue Water" gives some curious observations upon the manner in which we recover possession of our senses whenever we are awakened He thinks that it is the some which is most violently assailed that is first to

wake up. He says:

"I know no place where a man has so many opportunities for observing the phenomena attending the awakening from sleep as on board ship, where half the people are awakened from sound sleep at least three times a day. "Often the bright light of my cabin

lamp, just lighted, has been visible to me some seconds before I could hear or understand that I was being called to get up. I have often called a man, and re-ceived an answer which led me to believe that he was wide awake, though he was unconscious of having answered at all. You may even hold a long and animated conversation with some men at eight bells without waking them up."-Youth's Com-

An Important Announcement About six weeks and, while at business, I was anddenly attanked with excruciating pains in my feet, knees and bands. So severs the attack that I took my bed immediately, and in two or three days my joints were awollen to aimset double their natural size, and sleep was driven from me. After suffering the most exeruciating pain for a week, using liniments and various other remedies, a friend who sympathised with my helpiess condition, said to me:

"Why don't you get Swift's Specific and use it. I will guaranties a cure, and if it does not the medicine shall cost you nothing."

I at once secured the S. S. S., and after not the medicine shall cost you nothing."

I at once secured the S. S. S., and after using it the first day, had a quiet night and refreshing sleep. In a week I felt greatly bouchtied. In three weeks I could sit up and walk about the room, and after using six bottles I was out and able to go to business. Since then I have been regularly at my post of dity, and stand on my feet from mine to tan hours a day, and am entirely free from pain. These are the plain and simple facts in my case, and I will cheerfully answer all inquiries relative thereto, either in person or by mail.

If W. ISh Street, New York City.

NASHYHLE, TENN.—I have warded off a severe attack of rheumatism by a timely resert to Swift's Specific. In all cases where a permanent relief is sought this medicine commends itself for a constitutional trea. on that theorupity excitates & ceds of disease from the system.

See W. P. Harnison, D. D.

New York, 51 Tri Ayre.—After spending \$200 to be ruleved of filosol Poison without

New York, 51 TH Ave.—After spending \$200 to be relieved of thood l'obson without any benefit, a few bottles of Swift's Specific worked a perfect cure.

C. Poster.

Vienna, Ga.—My little girl, aged air, and boy, aged four years, had scrofula in the wirst aggravated shape. They were puny and stekly. To day they are healthy and robust, all the result of taking S. S. S.

Jon T. Collier.

JOR T. COLLIER.

JOR T. COLLIER.

S. has proved a wonderful success in my case. The cancer on my face, no doubt, would have soon hurded me to my grave. I do think it is wonderful, and has no equal.

B. H. BYRD, POSIMASIER.

B. H. Byaro, Postmaster.

Waco, TEXAS, May 9, 1888.
B. S. Co., Atlanta, Ga. 1
Gentlemen--Knowing that you appreciate voluntary testimonials, we take pleasure in stating that one of our lady customers has requined her health by the use of four large bottles of your great remedy, after having been an invalid for several years. Her trouble was extreme debility, caused by a disease peculiar to hor sex. Willias & Co., Druggiels.

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-OF-John P. Schaum & Sons 24 SOUTH QUEEN ST., LANCASTER PA

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS 5 NI.

GUNNES.—All persons are hereby forbidden to truspass on any of the lands of the
Cornwall and Speedwell estates in Lebescen of
Lancaster or untiles, whisher increased or bring
closed, either for the purpose of shooting of
shing, as the law will be rigidly inforced
against all trespassing on said lands of the un
Guigned efter this notice.

WM. COLEMAIN FIREMAN,
R. PERCY ALDEN,
LEDW. C. FERREAM,
Autoritys for R. W. Coleman's mair

TRAVELBRE GUIDE. READING & COLUMBIA R. R.

Afrangement of Passenger Trains on, and after, SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1888. NORTHWARD. Lancaster Chickies Marietta Junction Co umbia..... Reading SOUTHWARD. 2.60 BUNDAY.

Leave Quarryvilleat 7.10 a.m. King Street, Lanc., at 8.05 a.m., and 3.56 p.m. Arrive at
Beading, 10 10 a. m., and 5.55 p. m.
Leave Reading, at 7.20 a. m., and 4 p. m. Reading, at 7.20 a. m., and 4 p. m. Arrive Areet, Lanc., at 2 20 a. m., and 3,50 p. m. Quarryville, at 6.40 p. m.

Trains connect at Reading with trains to and from Philadelphia, Pottaville, Harrisburg, Allentown and New York, via Bound Sreet Route.

At Columbia, with trains to and from Tork Hanever, Gettysburg, Frederick and Baits more. At Marietta Junction with trains to and from Chickies.

At Manheim with trains to and from Lebenon.

At Lancaster June'lon, 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,

| NOBTHWARD | Sunday | Leave | A M. F. M. F. M. A. M. F. M. | Sunday | Congression | A M. F. M. | A SOUTHWARD.
Leave A. M. P. M. P. M. A. M.
Lebanon. 712 12 30 7.50 7.55

Cornwall. 727 12 45 7.46 9.16

Manbelm. 7.58 1,14 818,40

Lancaster. 827 148 8429,18

Arrive at Lanc. 8.35 1.56 8,50 9 20

A. M. WILSON, Supt. R. & C. Railroad,

b. S. NEFF, Supt. C. H. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILPOAD BCHEDULE .- In effect from June II, Trains LEAVE LANCASTER and leave and ar-rive at Philadelphia as follows:

WESTWARD. Pacific Express;
News Express;
Way Passenger;
Way Trainvia Mt. Joy;
No 2 Mail Train;
Niagara Express via Mt. Joy... 2:15 p. m. 4:40 p. m. 5:50 p. m. 9:50 p. m. Leave EASTWARD. EASTWARD.
Fhila Express;
Fast Line;
Harrisburg Express;
Lancsster Accom...
Columbia Accom...
Aliantic Fxpress;
Failadelphia Accom...
unday Mail...
i ay Express;
Arrisburg Accom...

The Lancaster Accommodation leaves Marrisburg at 8:10 p. m., and arrives at Lancaster at 9:35 p. m.?

The Marietta Accommodation leaves Marrisburg at 8:10 p. m., and arrives at Lancaster at 9:35 p. m.?

The Marietta Accommodation leaves Columbia at 6:40 a. m. and reaches Marietta at 8:50 a. laso leaves to lung bits at 1:55 a. m., and 2:50 p. m., and arrives at 2:50 m., reaching Marietta at 1:201 and 2:55. Leaves Marietta at 2:50 p. m. and arrives at 2:50 m. arrives at 2:50 m. arrives at 2:50 m. arrives at 2:50 m.

The Jork Accommodation leaves Marietta at 7:10 and arrives at Lancaster at 8:50, connecting with Harrisburg Express at 8:15 a. m.

The Frederick Accommodation, west, commodation at 1:25 and reaches Lancaster at 12:58 p. m. will run through to Frederick.

Harrisburg Accommodation, cast, leaves Columbia at 1:25 and reaches Lancaster at 12:55 p. m. Arrives at Lancaster at 14:55 p. m. Arrives at Lancaster at 14:55 p. m. connecting with Day Express.

Hanover Accommodation, west, connecting at Lancaster with Niagara Express at 2:50 a. m., will run through to Hanover, daily, except the proof.

m., will run through to Hanover, daily, except Sunday; also connects at Columbia for Safe Harbor.

Fast i.ine, west, on Sunday, when flagged, will stop at Downingtown, Coatesville, Parkesburg, Mt. Joy, Elizabethtown and Middletown. the only trains which run daily. On Sun-cay the Mail train west runs by way of Col-umbia.

J. B. WOOD, General Passenger Agent. CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager.

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40, 42, 43, 45 MARKET STREET, Rear of Postoffice, Lancaster, Pa. I have in Stock and Build to Order Every Variety of the following styles: Coups, Bag-gles, Cabriolets, Carriages, Victorias, Business Wagons, "T" Carts, McCall Wagons, Burries, Market Wagons, Phetons, Express Wagons, I employ the best Mechanics, and have facilities to build correctly any style of Carriage desired. The Quality, Style and Finish of my work makes it decidedly the Cheapest in the market. OF WE HAVE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

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