ARE HIS DAYS NUMBERED? HARRY GENET-"PRINCE HAL"-OF

THE OLD TWEED RING. He Has Left the Metropolis and Is Now

irning in New Jersey-He Is Said to Be the Victim of an Incurable

It is many years since the Tweed "ring" immered New York and asked the citi-ens, "What are you going to do about tr'and New York finally rose in its might and New York finally rose in its might, and drave Tweed and his gang to ruin.

Tweed himself died in jail.

Peter B. Sweeny is in exile.

Richard B. Connolly is dying across the see, and his last hours are darkened by family troubles.

Robert C. Hutchings is insane.

Fields is a fugitive in poverty and obscarity.

ourity.

Of the children of the great "boss,"
Bichard Tweed died in a madhouse in
France, and Tweed's favorite child, a

sughter, whose marriage in Trinity hapel, New York, in the winter of "70 and "71 created such a sensation on ac-ount of the splender with which it was debrated, died about a year ago in New

And now report says that Henry W. Genet, formerly Tweed's right hand man, and known in those days when Tweed and his gang were plundering and spending as "Prince Hal," is afflicted with cancer in

"Prince Hal," is afflicted with cancer in the threat.

Genet was senator in the New York legisla re from the Eighth senatorial district. He was the associate of Tweed, though at one time Tweed's formidable political rival. Genet was especially known for his lavish expenditure of ish expenditure of money. What came into his pos-session found its way again to the people. His power was dependent on his wealth, and his wealth semed

inexhaus tible. HARRY W. GENET. Hundreds hung marky w. GENET.

about him to catch the gold he showered.

Genet, careless of the future, careless of the money he possessed, dispensed his bounties i such a princely way as to se-cure the sobriquet of "Prince Hal." Then came the mutterings of the storm

that was to strike the piratical craft, the arrests, flights, Thomas Nast's wonderful catures in issue after issue of Harper's weekly. Large masses of people move very slowly in righting wrongs. It is astonishing how long and to what extent they will submit. But when a movement is once instituted the people and lentless. They were years pursuing weed and his followers, and when the storm died away there was nothing left but wreck-age. With others, Genet was obliged to serve a term in the penitentiary for obtaining money from the city of New York

under false pretenses. In 1881 he was released. He came out of prison with but little of his former fortune left; his good name gone forever; the admirers who had fawned on him scattered; and now seven years after, he has the prospect before him of a lingering death by disease.

Mr. Genet has found refuge from the

Mr. Genet has found refuge from the city during the summer in a farmhouse in New Jersey, among the Highlands lining the Navesink river. In this cotta e, with its portice, set on a slope overlooking the river, the ex-political chief takes what comfort his health will permit. It is said that he does not look ill, but that his utterance is affected by the swelling in his throat. He is cheerful and hopeful, expecting that the country air and the powerful medicines he is taking will so benefit him that he will be enabled to return to the city in the fall a new man. turn to the city in the fall a new man. Mr. Genet's friends, however, it is understood, are very much alarr d at his

Gen. R. M. Patrick.

Gen. R. M. Patrick, governor of the Central branch of the National Soldiers' home, who died at Dayton, O., recently, was born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1811. He was graduated at West Point in 1835, and entered the arm. as brevet second lieutenant. In 1837 he organized what was known as Benton's armed co-cupation of Florida. He served in Florida five years. In the Mexican war, which followed, he served with the volunteers.



At the opening of the civil war he accepted the majority of a volunregiment, and became inspector keneral of the New York troops. In 1862 he was appointed brigadier general and commanded a brigade in Doubleday's division, and foncht

GEN. R. M. PATRICK. his brigade in the battle of Antietam. Afterward he was provest marshal general of the Army of the Potomac. In 1880 he was made governor of the Soldiers' home at Dayton, O., and held the position to the time of his death. From 1859 until the outbreak of the war Gen. Patrick was president of the New York Agricultural college, and from 1867 until 1880 was president of the New York Agricultural society.

The Nose of the Future.

M. Le Bec insists that the human nose is steadily losing its power among civil-ized peoples. He thinks that when the function of smell is gone the organ will lapse also. He is sare nature will not keep a nose on a man's face simply to give his enemy a chance to tweak it, or as an ornament. M. Le Bec does not seem to ornament. M. Le Bee does not seem to have thought that nature often transfers an organ to a higher use. When animals began to walk on two feet, instead of lopping off the fore feet nature made hands of them. The nose of the savage, which is only a bifurcated hole in the face, is transformed by civilization to a handsome ornament, and adapted to finer uses. The elfactory use of the nose is not its highest use; but in civilization it is capable of finer olfactory uses than in savage life. Let M. Le Bec consider how far he can yet smell a mephitis Americana.

Saw the Watering Cart. It was his first visit to the city. As he stood on the curbstone shaking his sides with laughter he was accosted by one of New Haven's finest:

"What's the fun, stranger" "Fun! Can't you see it? Just look how that thing (pointing to a watering cart) leaks; why, the blame fool won't have a drop left when he gets home."—New Haven News.

"Mail Bag University." The Chautanqua literary and scientific circle, which is sometimes called the "mail bag university," expects to have a very successful season. It has more than 50,000 regular students in every part of the country.—Now York Tribune

Berlin's Newspapers. There are 621 newspapers printed in Berlin. Fifty-four are official papers, 70 political, 165 have to do with literature, cuce and art, 217 are commercial and 30 religious .- New York Sun.

Big Watermelons Watermelons weighing from fifty to eighty pounds are often sold in the San

Francisco markets, and one exhibited last fall weighed 115 pounds. The loss in transporting cattle across the ocean was in 1889 27 per cent. It has been reduced to 11 per cent.

In the United States the telephone is used 505 times, the telegraph 136 times in a minute.

A NOTORIOUS BURGLAR

Eddle Guerin, Who Was Recently Arrested in England.

Eddie Guerin, alias Reaves, who has recently been arrested in London, is well known in the United States where he is known in the United States where he is wanted for various offenses. About three years ago he was arrested in St. Louis in company with a "pal" under suspicious circumstances, Both he and his companion had extra hats and such appared as could be easily changed, together with revolvers and false keys. It was then learned, after Guerin's de-

after Guerin's departure (he hav-ing been fined and given bonds), that he had escaped from the Western penitentiary at Allegheny, Pa., where he was serving a sentence for bank robbery. Guerin was soon

after captured at Philadelphia and EDDIE GUERIN. returned to the penitentiary, where he served out his term. After his release he went to Chicago, where he shot and dangerously wounded a police officer. It was Guerin who, with Blinkey Morgan (now under sentence of death), made the raid on the train that was conveying the Cleveland fur robbers to the scene of their crime, and rescued their pals from the officers who had them in charge. Capt. Hulligan was killed and his fellow officer badly

Morgan was tried and convicted, but no trace could be found of Guerin in the United States, and nothing was known of him till his arrest in London.

GEN. WILLIAM C. WICKHAM.

The Distinguished Soldier Who Recently Died in Richmond, Va. Gen. William C. Wickham, of Virginia, who died recently in Richmond, Va., was born in Hanover county, in that state, in In 1861 he was anti-secession can didate for that Virginia convention which

took the state out of the Union, but was not elected a delegate. He founded the Hanover troop of cavalry, and when the war broke out entered the Conentered the Confederate service as captain of the troop. He soon became commander of the Fourth er of the Fourth Virginia cavalry, and was promoted

to be brigadier WILLIAM C. WICKHAM. Fitzhugh Lee was made major gen-eral. He was wounded three times, once severely by a sword thrust at Williams. burg, which it was thought at the time would prove fatal. Recovering, he re-sumed duty in the field, where he remained until elected to the Confederate senate in the fall of 1863.

senate in the fall of 1863.

Soon after the war Gen. Wickham was chosen president of the Virginia Central railroad, which was afterwards merged into the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, in the service of which company he remained till his death. In 1883 he was elected to the Virginia senate as an anti-Mahofie Republican, by Democrats, and re-elected in 1885. At the time of his death he was a Virginia senator.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

Composition of the Congressional Committee New Investigating It.

The congressional committee appointed to investigate the methods of bringing immigrants to the United States, which has been sitting in New York, consists of Congressmen Ford, Spinola, Oates and Morrow. The telegraph has already reseated the testiment taken by the comported the testimony taken by the com-

Melbourne II. Ford, the chairman of the committee, is from Michigan. He was a middy at the United States Naval academy, and served in the navy during the civil war. He studied law, but never practiced. He was elected to the Michigan legislature and then to congress.



THE COMMITTEE IN SESSION. Francis B Spinola, of New York, was educated Hobart college, Geneva, N. Y., and became a Union soldier in 1861, and came out a lieutenat colonel. He is a lawyer, and after 1871 became a journal-ist. He was first elected to the Forty-

ninth congress.
William C. Oates is from Alabama. He studied law, but when the civil war came on left the profession to enter the Con on left the profession to enter the Con-federate army. He fought in twenty-seven battles, and lost his right arm in the twenty-seventh before Richmond. He was elected to the Forty-seventh, Fortyeighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth con-

William W. Morrow is a Californian. He was born in Indiana, but went to California in 1859, where he became a miner. In 1863 he went to Washington, where he was appointed to an office in the treasury department. He afterward studied to department. He atterward studied as, and was admitted to the bar in 1869, practicing in California and becoming as-sistant Ulted States attorney for that state. He first went to the house of representatives in the Forty-minth congress.

There Is a Limit to Everything A French officer has invented a micro phone which will record and announce the approach of a body of soldiers and give some idea as to their numbers. He should provide it with an indicator that will point out the nearest and safest tree to get behind just before the soldiers put in an appearance. - Norristown Herald.

London Times' Proof Reading. The art of proof reading, which exists in a very crude state in this country, has been brought to a high degree of perfec-tion by The London Times. Five years ago Lord Winchelsea made a bet that he would find thirty misprints in six numbers of The Times. The stakes were \$500 and \$50 additional for every blunder additional, more or less. Six numbers were taken at random, and three misprints were discovered. Lord Winchelsen lost nearly \$2,000. - New Orleans Times

Blossoms Produce an Epidemic. "Do you know what makes May such an unhealthy month in Atlanta?" asked a citizen. "Why it is all on account of these abominable alianthus trees. In 1878 there was an ordinance to have them all cut down and allow no more to be planted but still they flourish and bring planted, but still they flourish and bring sickness and death. May is their full blooming time, and consequently every-body is sick during that month. The flower is rank poison to children and adults having any kind of membraneus trouble."—Atlanta Constitution.

Having Fun with the Boys, Probably. Ethel—Papa says the money market is very unsteady. Edith—Why, Uncle very unsteady. Edith-Why, Uncle George said this evening that money was tight. Ethel-Well, that's what makes it unsteady. - Burdette.

THE O'DONNELL INQUIRY.

Present Delicate Situation of Mr. Par-Present Delicate situation of Mr. Parnell—The Beginning of the Matter.

The British public now concentrates its
attention upon a series of trials and parliamentary inquiries, involving prominent
Irishmen. The parties in interest and
collaterally affected are numerous, Mr.
Parnell the most prominent; but the real
issue is this: Did any Irish Nationalist
know aught of or consent to the plot
which resulted in the murder of Lord which resulted in the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Secretary Burke in Phonix Park, Dublin, May 6, 18829



mystery about the murder, but the

mystery about the murder, but the mur-derers were discovered and punished at last, though the discovery led to the sen-sational killing of the principal "in-former" and the hanging in turn of the man who killed him. In the effects of the men arrested were found letters from various public men, innocent enough in various public men, innocent enough in themselves, but exciting suspicion at a time when the public mind was heated. On the strength of these The London Times made charges of complicity against Messrs. Parnell, Egan, Frank O'Donnell and others, and finally published incriminating letters which the accused denounced as forgeries. Then Mr. O'Donnell began his libel suit against The Times, which ended in an unsatisfactory Times, which ended in an unsatisfactory verdict, after which came the alleged discovery that plaintiff and defendant were in collusion! And then the question be-came one as to what method Mr. Parnell should take—an inquiry in parliament, a commission of judges appointed by parliament, or a direct suit against The Times.

The parties to the O'Donnell suit, the attorneys and the judges are now men of prominence, pleasant or unpleasant. Mr. F. H. O'Donnell is a journalist, who entered parliament as an Irish patriot, member for Galway and Dungarvie, and was reckoned among the most brilliant leaders of the Nationalist party, but re-fused to approve recent measures of his party and withdrew from its councils. His only counsel in the case was Mr. Alfred Henry Ruegg, a rather youthful barrister, against five of the greatest lawyers in England, with Attorney Gen-eral Sir Richard Webster at their head. Mr. Ruegg managed his case well, but it is claimed that the fact of his being the only counsel renders certain some sort of an "understanding" between O'Donnell and Mr. John Walter, chief of the Lon-don Times and defendant.



COLERIDGE. RUEGG. J. WALTER. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, so well

known in America, presided at the trial, and his handsome American wife occasionally sat by him on the bench. The court room was crowded daily almost to suffication, and lords, dukes and other dignitaries struggled for places with com-The conclusion of that trial left Mr.

Parnell in a very delicate position. Failure to act would amount to a confession, and The Times continued its defiant assertions that the letters were genuine, and that Mr Parnell was in the conspiracy to assassinate Cavendish and Bur But if he brought suit in a law court, cross-examination could, and no doubt would, go into every detail of his knowle lge of the secret proceedings of the Land league, while there was a probability of an unfriendly English judge, and a certainty of a very unfriendly British jury. So be preferred a parliamentary inquiry; but the Tories insist upon a numission of three judges.

OUTLIVED.

I often hear it spoken now, the name
That come had power my immost soul to thrill,
To kindle all my face with sudden dame,
And all my heart with secret rupture fill.

I listen calmly to it, wondering Where vanished they—those old time hopes and fears

That used to blanch my chock, or swiftly bring Before my sight a blinding mist of tears.

I meet the eyes now, tranquil, unconcerned Where once a single frightened glance I stole-Those eyes that long ago a pathway burned Into the inner temple of my soul.

I hear the old, familiar voice, unmoved, Whose faintest tone was music in that day: No quickened pulse proclaims thelvoice beloved, My quiet heart goes steadfast on her way. No bitterness, no shadow of regret

Comes up to mar my peace with secret doubt I would not live the past again, nor yet Be quite content to have it blotted out. Wan mem'ry, hovering near the far off grave

Of our young love, calls back, across the waste, That all she finds is cold and lifeless save The few pale mourning flowers betself has 1 aced.

Sleep on, thou short lived love; thy grave is deep; Thy life was bitter, but thy rest is sweet;
Though o'er thy bursal place none pause to weep, It is approached by none save unshed fee

A Buggy's Wear and Tear. "How much do you suppose it costs," asked the eccentric statistician, "to pay

for wear and tear on a buggy?"

He asked the question to answer it, of course, and replied: "It takes two cents That has been figured out by owners of carriage works, and that is the lowest figure. Two cents a mile for a buggies behind speedy horses are higher and buggies behind speedy horses are higher still. About three cents a mile is the highest, and the wear and tear on all binds of validations. kinds of vehicles run between two and three cents a mile, the kind of paving. whether it is sheet or stone, having con-siderable to do with it. - Man About Town" in Buffalo News.

Au Usknown Matrimonial Law. Sometimes I think that there must be some kind of unknown law that regulates the marriage question, over which man-kind has no control. It frequently hap-pens that the licenses on a particular day will nearly all be taken out by persons living in a particular section of the city in the northern, southern, eastern, western or central portions, as the circumstances may be A few days age nearly every license, and there were quite a number, were taken out by persons residing in the northwestern section of the city. I have noticed this peculiarity to occur with con-siderable regularity, and I have never been able to account for it .- Marriage License Clerk in Globe-Democrat.

At a recent swell Paris wedding a new idea was started. The large plate glass window of the coupe was taken out, and in its place a network of orange blossom perfumed the nir.

Never put off until to-morrow what is

LARGE CITY ESTATES. SHOPPING IN MOROCCO.

PROPERTIES TIED UP IN THE HANDS OF TRUSTEES.

Tendency of Large Estates in the City of Boston-Life and Individuality of Property-Why It Is So Frequently Held "in Trust."

"in Trust."

The early part of the century, from 1812 down to 1848, was the era when many of the later millionalres were either young men just beginning at the lower rounds of fortune's ladder, or had ascended the first most difficult steps of the same, and began to see the prospect of independence within satisfactory reach. Some were of Boston origin, but many of these men had started out of homes of large families on some New England hill-side, or in the small towns where progress was just beginning to change the primitive order of things to more modern methods and conditions. Sturdy and rugged, in ured to hard labor, and early taught economy in the school of actual experience; with a fair amount of schooling, such as it was—and it was good and thorough as far as it west—and a light heart and scanty wardrobe, these boys went out in the world to seek their fortune. Many of them form it in Boston, where from the humblest capacities they rose to be heads of mercantile, manufacturing and other enterprises of a character and every that were directly and contents. facturing and other enterprises of a character and extent that were simply surprising. They became simply active instruments in the development of the business and resources of the country when the railway system began to make available their wonderful extent and To this class of adventurous, industri-ous and successful men of affairs came

ous and successful men of affairs came riches and possessions of various kinds, among them being real estate in the best business and residential sections of the growing city. Some, more clear headed than others, went more largely into the acquisition of real estate, judging that, with the inevitable large increase in population, land must become very valuable. Events justified their judgment. Some of these men returned to their early homes for wives, but the majority of homes for wives, but the majority of them obtained helpmeets from among the families of their new homes. Children were born to them, for in those days it had not become unfashionable to have families, and in cases large ones at that. These children had to be educated in a way superior to that of their parents. and in the course of this process acquired new tastes and habits. The sons, espe-cially, must have a college course, with all that that often means to the sons of all that that often means to the sons of rich men who have large expectations. Of course it was not alone the sons of men who had come to Boston to seek a fortune that filled the colleges. The early Bostonians were also thrifty and money making, and raised large families, and left extensive estates. Many of their sons, as well as those of the former, inherited enough of the raternal energy. herited enough of the paternal energy and ambition to impel them to go into their father's counting rooms and become, in turn, great merchants or man-ufacturers; and it is to the credit of some of these families that even up to the present day their representatives are to be found in conspicuous positions either in trade or in the learned profes-

But it often happened that where the sons of wealthy parents settled down to trade the grandsons did not, and in time we find old familiar names fading out from the activities of our city, to be replaced by new ones. It is, perhaps, a fact that the majority of the sons of our wealthy people are little heard of after college graduation. Many of them have a dis taste for trade, many choose professions where they only loiter among workers, having no real incentive, lacking ambition, to work, while others become mere educated nobodies, with a strong tendency to live extravagantly, and spend all the money they can command. The fathers of these drones, noting their unwilling-ness or incapacity for business affairs, will not leave them the control of property which they do not know how to manage, and, therefore, in their wills, leave their property in the trust of men or corporate bodies in whom they have confidence, for the benefit of these heirs, with, perhaps, reversion to their children. The incomes derived support these men, and, if they marry, their families, in good style. In some cases these legatees, hav-ing acholarly or artistic tastes, go abroad, live and bring up families of un American children in England or on the continent of of Europe. Cases of this kind are not in-

frequent.
Then there is the matter of sex in descent, and as daughters constitute about one half the total of the children of rich people, their provision is quite an important factor in the creation of trust properties. Daughters of rich men are much sought after by dashing but adventurous wife hunters. Experience has shown that to dower a wife in her own control on marriage is to practically give her fortune to her husband. How to guard this property for her own benefit, and for that of her children, is the consideration of the prudent father. In his will, therefore, he leaves the daughter's share of his property in trust for her benefit, or for that of her children, with the right of reversion to the latter in the event of her death, the husband to have no control of the same, and the income to be paid directly to her or to her children un-der reversion. But even this careful method was found defective. Where the husband was unscrupulous and avaricious, and the reversion to minor children en-abled him to obtain control of the prop-erty as their natural guardian in the event of his wife's death, cases occurred where death was hastened by cruelty and ill-using on his part. To offset this, a considerable proportion of the property was in some cases left so that the wife could

dispose by will of the same, though not otherwise dispose of it during her life. There have been cases of trust and con-fidence in sons-in-law, where the latter have nobly carried out the wishes of the testator; but the temptation for a husband to administer the property of his wife for his own benefit is often so great as to be apparently irresistible. He can appropriate the income to his own uses, perhaps squander it, and when the time for the return of his accounts to the probate court arrives he can obtain the necessary vouchers from his wife, though he may not have given her 5 per cent, of the in-come. If she objects, he will say to her that he has lost the money in speculation, and if she does not sign the will he will be a ruined man, and forever disgraced in the eyes of the world. To save him from disgrace, therefore, she yields and lives the life of a martyr. Cases crop out from time to time which show that, no matter how carefully the interests of daughters may be guarded, events will occur to neutralize the designs and desires of the testator. -- Boston Herald.

Coffee Among the Arabs.

The great event of the visit is the office. The host has a kind of brazen come. The host has a kind of brazen shovel brought, in which he roasts the beaus; then he takes a pestle and mortar of the oak of Bashan, and with his own hands he pounds it to powder, making the hard oak ring forth a song of welcome to the guest. Many of these pestles and mortess are helrlooms, and are richly ornamented and beautifully black and rollished by account week. black and polished by age and use; such was the one in question. Having drunk coffee (for the honored guest the cup is filled three times), you are quite safe in

the hands of the most murderous. So far do they carry this superstition that a man who had murdered another fled to the dead man's father, and before he knew what had happened drank coffee. Presently friends came in, and, as they were relating the news to the bereaved father, recognized the murderer crouched father, recognized the murderer crouched beside the fire. They instantly demanded vengeance. "No." said the father, "it cannot be; he has drunk coffee, and has thus become to me as my son." Had he not drunk coffee the father would never have rested until he had dyed his hands in his blood. As it was, it is said he further gave him his daughter to wife.—
Last Journal of Rishon Hamberton. Last Journal of Bishop Hannington.

A Call Upon the Bashaw of Fez-An Auc-

The next day a call was made upon the bashaw of Fez, whom I found in the act of administering justice in the courtyard of his palace. The old gentleman was a clever looking Arab, gotten up most imposingly in a long haik and pink Moorish slippers. He received me most cordially, and when he found that I was waiting for the letter from the sultan his hoentality. and when he found that I was waiting for the letter from the sultan his hospitality knew no bounds, and he insisted upon my sitting at his right side while he meted out sentences and punishments to the malefactors brought before him. When he found I had never seen a man bastinadoed his delight was almost piti-ful, and I am afraid if I had stayed every man in Fez would have been put to the bastinado before the day was out, so anx-lous was he to be hospitable and show me bastinado before the day was out, so anxious was he to be hospitable and show me all that was of interest in the town. After seeing a couple of poor chaps thrown down and whipped just severely enough to make a man glad he was not in their place, the sight lost interest for me, and I asked permission to retire, which was readily granted, and as the bashaw found I was planning to make some purchases in Fez he sent for his major-domo, instructing him to see that the merchants instructing him to see that the merchants of Fez did not take advantage of the white man who was the sultan's friend.

They did not take advantage, and if I ever get cash enough together I am going to send for that poor neglected Arab and make him my shopper in general, for his style would make a sensation on Wash-ington street and add a comfortable sum ington street and add a comfortable sum to my income. The shops of Fez are lit-tle dog houses dug out of the thick walls, the floor of the shop being about breast high, and the shopkeeper sits upon the floor in the midst of his goods, some of which are piled upon the shelves over his head, but all three walls within touch of his hand, so confined is the space. When you approach his shop, does he jump to his feet with an eager bow and a request as to what he can show you? Not he. He does not attempt to stiffe the yawn that unjoints his face, and if he is near enough to the wall be leans against it and close

his eyes in pure weariness.

If you ask him for something from the shelf above his reach, he asks in reply, shell above his reach, he asks in reply, without opening his eyes, if there is not somether on the floor, within reach, which you can buy just as well. If not, he yawns again, calls upon the saints to burn your grandmother or grandfather, and reaching up, grasps a cord hung above his head and pulls himself to his feet. None of this for my buyer. He reached in, took what he wanted asked its price put down above his head and pulls himself to his its price, put down about half what was asked, put the purchase under his cloak, leaving a string of howls and Arab oaths behind him. Only one man was bold enough to jump out. of his shop and run after us, and to him the servant of the bashaw administered a good box on the ear, saying the purchase was for the sul-tan's friend by the order of the bashaw, and if the merchant did not return to his kennel, he would have him bastinadoed before night.

This looked to me so much like highway robbery that I remonstrated, but Jacob said it was custom and all right and the usual way of doing; but I have an idea there was something 'irregular about it after all, for I noticed there was considerable excitement wherever we tarried. Then we went to the markets where all the goods are sold by auction. The auctioneer, who could be told by his lack of lothes, would take a piece of goods from any of the shopkeepers and start out to sell it upon commission. Holding it as high aloft as he could he would shout some bid and start upon the run around the market. When he passed any one who wished to examine it, he would drop It into their hands, allow them to examin it, take their bid, if they made any, start again upon his run, shouting the price like a madman, until he had made three circuits of the market, after which he would turn it over to the highest bidder. -Cor. Boston Transcript.

How Cards Are Marked. "How do you mark a card?" said a Graphic man to Charley Mosster as he stood on Fourteenth street and Sixth avemue last night watching the world as it

'Easy enough," was his answer. do it in the same way that the blind man reads—by the sense of feeling. Before we can read these carris they must be put in shape. This is done with a ring which is worn on the most convenient finger. On the inside of the ring-I mean the part under the finger-is a little steel spur, not sharp enough to penetrate the cards and make a hole, which would be detected, but a slight indentation, resembling a pimple, on the back of the card, but so small that with close obser-

vation it would not be neticed. "This we cannot see, but we can feel it, and the location is the cipher to the denomination of the card. Of course we have to see and handle the cards before we they can be 'marked,' but as we can handle from five to ten cards each deal, it does not take long to have all the important cards punctured. Reading cards marked in this way is easy to me. I have one sys-tem as to the location of marks, and it is just as simple as telling the same by the location of the hands of a clock in the absence of the regular dial figures. Sharp players make their punctures so slight that they cannot be detected by the ordi-

nary sense of feeling.

The reading is then done with the ball of the thumb from which the outer cuticle has been removed by acid. The mother skin is very tender, and readily responds when it comes in contact with the 'mark.' Greeks of this class can be detected by watching the thumb of the right hand in dealing. If it has a sliding motion up and down the cards then you can bet two to one that the dealer has got a book for the blind to read."- New York Graphic.

Invention of the Honey Extractor. A foreign paper notices the death at Venice, Italy, of Maj. Von Hruschka, the inventor of the honey extractor. He was a retired Austrian officer, and the inven-tion of the honey extractor occurred in this way. His apiary was in Italy, and one day when he was in his apiary his little boy came there. The boy had a small tin pail tied to a string, which he was swinging in a circle, holding the end of the string in his hand. The indulgent father gave the youth a small piece of comb filled with honey, putting it into the little pail. The boy after awhile be-gan to swing the pail again as before.

with the Lamy in 1 A few moments after he became tired of thatsement and put the pail down to talk to his father, who took it up, and, by chance, noticed that the honey had left the comb and settled down into the pail, leaving the comb perfectly clean that had been on the outside of the circle when the boy was swinging it around. The major won dered at the circumstance, and turning the comb over bade the boy swing in again, when, to his great astonishment the other side of the comb also became perfectly clean, all the honey being extracted and lying at the bottom of the

During the following night Maj Von Hruschka, after going to bed, commenced to think the circumstance over. On the morrow he commenced a series of experi ments which resulted in his giving to the world the first honey extractor, which, by whirling, something like his son whirled that little tin pail, gave him the pure liquid honey, extracted by centrifugal force, leaving the honey comb entirely free from the liquid sweet, which he gave again to the bees to fill, allowing him the pure honey for making wine, mead, and metheglin or honey cakes, as desired, without employing the troublesome and primitive method in use up to that time of mashing up the combs containing the honey, pollen, and sometimes broad, too, to let the honey drain through the cloth in which it was placed, giving what was formerly known as "strained honey. -Chicago Times.

Artistic Dress Designing There are three sisters in Poughkeepsie who have set up an establishment in artistic dress designing. They study their customer and make her look as well as she can in colors and fabrics that are suited to her.—New York Press. A YER'S SARSAPARILLA.

THE OLD DOCTORS

I rew blood, modern doctors cleaves it; hence the increased demand for Alteratives It is now well a newn that most diseases are due, not to over-abundance, but to impurity of the like of ; and it is equally we'l attested that no blood undictine is so efficacious as Ayer's Sar-saparilla.

"One of my children had a large sore break out on the i-g. We applied simple rem-dies, for a while, thinking the sore would abortly heal But tigres worse. We sought medical revice and were told that an alterative medi-cine was necessary. Ayer's Sarsapariila being

Recommended

above all others, we used it with marvelous results. The sore healed and health and strength readily returned,"—J. J. armstropg Weimer, Texas.

I find Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be an admirable temedy for the cure of blood diseases. It resouthe it, and it does the work every time."

- E. L. Pater, M. D., Manhattan, Kaneas. "We have rold Ayet's "arsaparil'a here for over thirty years and always recommend if when asked to name the best blood purifier." —W. T. McLean, Druggist, Augusta, Uhlo.

"Ayer's medicines continue to be the standard remedies in spite of all competition."—7.
W. Hichmond, Bear Lake, Mich.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co , Lowell, Mass. Price #1; #tx bottles, #5. Worth #6 a bottle. ly@boang5

MANDRAKE PILLS.

Sick Headache. Nervous Headache.

BOTH ARE SYMPTOMS OF A DISORDERED STOMACH AND

MANDRAKE IS A SEDATIVE, AND AS COMPOUNDED IN Dr. Schenck's Mandrake

Pills -WILL PERMANENTLY CURE-

HEADACHE.

For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents pe box; 3 boxes for 65 cents; or sent by mai, postage free, on receipt of price. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia. mi7-lyd&w HUMPHREYS

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

DE. HUMPHREYS' Book of All Diseases, cloth and Gold Hinding, 141 Pages, with Steel Engraving, MAILEO FEEE, Address, P. O. Box 1810, A. Y. BOX 1810, N. Y.

List of Principal Nos.

1. Favers Congestion, Inflammations. 25
2. Woens, Worin Fever, Worm Colic. 25
5. Cavins Code of Teething of Infants. 25
4. Diarence of Children or Adults. 25
6. Cholesa Moreus, Venitting. 25
7. Cocohe, Colos, Bronchtis. 25
7. Cocohe, Colos, Bronchtis. 25
8. Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache. 25
9. Hardadhe, Sick Headache, Vertigo. 25
10. Dyspersia, Bilious Stomach. 25
11. Suppressand of Painspll Pannops. 25
12. Whites, too Profuse Feriods. 25
13. Chour, Congh, Difficult Breathing. 25
14. Salt Regue, Erystpelas, Eruptions. 25
15. Breuratian, Rheumatic Pains. 25
16. Breuratian, Rheumatic Pains. 25
17. Pilme, Riind or Biceding. 30
18. Chour, Congh, Difficult Breathing. 35
19. Caranen, Influenza, Cold in the Head. 30
20. Whooring Cough, Violent Coughs. 30
19. Caranen, Influenza, Cold in the Head. 30
20. Whooring Cough, Violent Coughs. 30
21. Supress Destrity, Physical Weakness. 30
22. Kidsey Dishasse. 30
23. Dishasse of the Head. 30
24. General Destrity, Physical Weakness. 30
25. Nenyous Destrity, Welling Bed. 30
26. Nenyous Destrity, Welling Bed. 30
27. Kidsey Dishasse, Colored Coughs. 30
28. Dishasse of the Head. 30
29. Nenyous Destrity, Welling Bed. 30
20. Ournary Weakness, Welling Bed. 30
20. Ournary Weakness, Welling Bed. 30
20. Dishasse of the Head. 30
21. Charles of the Head. 30
22. Dishasse of the Head. 30
23. Dishasse of the Head. 30
24. Charles of the Head. 30
25. Dishasse of the Head. 30
26. Nenyous Destrity Melling Bed. 30
27. Caranen, Indian St. N. Y. Tu, Th, S&W(2)

QEABURY'S SULPHUR CANDLES,

SEABURY'S SULPHUR CANDLES,

For disinfecting Closets, Store Rooms, Cellars, Sluks, Stables, DON'T YOU Out Houses, Chicken Coops, Bird Cages, &c.

NEED SEABURY'S HYDRONAPH-THOL SOAP, for diseases of the ONE OB Skin and Scalp, such as Tetter, Ringworm. Eczema, Scables, MORE OF Scaly Eruptions, Itching, Sweating Feet, Dandruff, Falling Hair, &c.

THESE HAIT, &c.

ABTICLES TILLES, for purifying the Sick room, excerninating Insects and climinating disease germs.

MEAD'S CORN AND TUNION PLASTERS for Foot troubles.

MEAD'S COEN AND LUCACHES (or Foot troubles.
BENSON'S PLASTER for Aches and Pains.
BENSON'S PLASTER for Aches and Pains.
BENSON'S PLASTER FOR ACHES AND PAINSON,
SEA BURY & JOHNSON,
New York. Sole Manufacturers,

HARD RUBBER TRUSSES.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES

Will retain the most difficult forms of Hernia or kupture with comfort and safety thereby completing a radical CURE of all curable cases. Impervit CURE on a to moisture. May be used in bathing; and fitting perfectly to term of body, are worn without inconvenience by the youngest child, most delicate is dy, or the laboring man, avoiding all sour, sweaty, padded unpleasantness, being Light, Cool, Cleanly, and always reliable.

CAUTION—Beware of mittations. All genuice are plainly stamped "1 B. Seeley & Co, Warbanter."

RUPTURE. its Skillful Mechanical Treatment a Spe-

till Skillful Mechanical Treatment a Specialty
Either in Person or by Mail.
30 Years References Profs. S. D. Gross, D.
Hayes Agnew. Willard Farker. W. H. Pancoast, Dr. Thomas G. Morton, and Surgeon-Generats of the U.S. Army and Navy.
Our "Mechanical Treatment of Hernia and Blustrated Catalogue—Contents:—Hernia or Eupture delineated; its different descriptions—cause, treatment and cure Also Corpulency, Abdominal Weaknesses and Varicocele. Book of 30 pp. and 180 illustrations. Mailed on receipt of 5c postage.

1. B. SEELEY & CO.
192-Sinde daiss.

Philadelphia, Pa.

ELY - CREAM BALM.

ATARRH --- HAY FEVER. SIY'S CHEAM BALM cures Cold in Head attarth, Sose Cold, Bay Fever, Deatness, Headsche, Price M. Cents. KASY TO USK, Kly I'r Pr. Owego, N. Y., U. S. A.

ELY'S CREAM BALM Cleanges the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Indiammation, Reals the Seres, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

TRY THE CURE.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is
Price 50 cents at Druggists; by
in all, regarded, forcents
ELT BROTHERS,
Me Warren Street, New York.

GOLDEN SPECIFIC. DRUNKENNESS

LIQUOR HABIT POSITIVELY CURED BY ADMINISTERING DR. HAINES'

QOLDES SPECIFIC.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it; is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreek. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once trapregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appoints to exist For sale by CHAS. A. LOCHER, Druggist, No. 9 East King Street, Lancaster, Pa.

SAFE, SUKE AND SPEEDY CURE. Sorth, SURE AND SPEEDY CURE.
Simpure Varienced and Special Discases of either sex. Why be humbugged by quacks when you can find in Fr. Wright the only Easternan's average and the sex of the above diseases, and curas Trant' Curas Strangers can be treated and return bonne same day. Offices private.

1241 North Ninth Street, Above flace.
P. O. Sox 673

[1022-1944]

OLD HONESTY TOBACCO.

FINZER'S

Old Honesty

The Chewers of OLD HONESTY TOBACCO will soon find that it lasts longer, tastes sweeter than other tobaccos, and will please you.

Ask your dealer for it and insist on

Genuine Has a Red H 7in Tag on Every Plug

SUMMER RESORTS.

MCCLINTOCK COTTAGE, CORNER Central Ave and McClintock St., Ceean Grove, N. J.: central location; near anditorium, postoffice, lake, ceean and balking grounds. Terms, S to 812 per week. Special rates to excursionista

1923-1md MES. A. W. LIVIN 3FTON, Box So.

"CHALFONTE," Ocean End of North Carolina Avenue,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. 7
E, ROBERTS & SOVS. Apr. 3-4ms

ATLANTIC CITY.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE, This thoroughly comfortable and well-known house is now open. I wenty-eighth season. Same management, Cool and delightful location very near the sea.

J. KEIM & SONS.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. HOTEL NORMANDIE REFURNISHED. REMODELED.

JOS. R FLANIGEN, JR. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. THE MANSION.

Largest—Most Convenient Hotel. Flegsatly Farnished. Liberally Managed Coach to and from Beach and Frains. Orchestra Music. CHAR. Mostlade. Prop. W. E. Cochran, Chief Clerk. Tebrashind

STOCKTON HOTEL CAPE MAY, N. J. OPENS JUNE 30.—New ownership. New Management. Newly Furnished. Perfect Appointments. Popular Prices Finest beach in the world.

F. THEO. WALTON, Proprietor, juni6-40td Late of St. James Hotel, N. Y.

MT. GRETNA PARK.

Mt. Gretna Park, FOR EXCURSIONS AND PICNICS.

This Park is located in the heart of the South Mountain on the line of the Cornwall & Lebanon Bailroad,

Cornwall & Lebanon Railroad,

Nine miles touth of the City of Lebanon, within easy distance of Harrisburg, Reading, Lancaster, Columbia and all points on the Philadelphia & Reading and Pennsylvania Railroads, The grounds are large, covering hundreds of acres, and are

FREE TO AL's.

The conveniences are a large Dancing Pavilion, a Spacious Dining Hail, Two Kitchens, Baggage and Coat Booms, while the arrangements for amusements consist of troquet and Bail Grounds, Bowling Alley, Shooting Gallery Quoits, Etc., Etc. Tables for Lunchsra, Rustic Seats and Benches are scattered throughout the grounds.

THE STATE RIFLE RANGE
Of the National Guard of Pennsylvania has been located at Mt. Gretna, and the Military Will constitute a new attraction to visitors. Another attraction is

LAKE CONEWAGO,
Covering nearly twenty acres on which are placed a number of elegant New Boats, and along the banks of which are pleasant walks and lovely scenery.

OBSEN ATION CARS
Will be run on the line of the Cornwall & Lebanon Railroad, or will be sent to different points, when practicable, for the accommodation of excursion parties. They are safe, pleasant and convenient.

Parties desiring it can procure Meals at the Park, as the Dining Hail will be under the amorylator of E. M. BOLTZ, of the Lebanon Valley nouse. Those who wish to spend a day in the Mountains can find no places so beautiful or affording so much pleasure see Mt Gretna AO INTOXIUSTING IRLS AND ALLO WED ON THE PREMISES.

**FOR Excursion Bates and General Information, apply to NED IRISH,

NED IRISH, Sup't C. & L. Hallroad, Labanon, Pa. je28-3mq

TRUNKS. TRUNKS, TRAVELING BAGS, &c.

ALWAYS AHEAD!

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!

RECEIVED TO-DAY,

A Carload of Trunks. ALL PRICES.

\$1,50 TO \$25.00. ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Traveling Bags. M. Haberbush & Son's

SADDLE, HARNESS. -AND-TRUNK STORE,

No. 30 Centre Square,

LANCASTER PA FOR HALM OR KMNT.

HOUSES FOR SALE ON THE MOST hers terms, on West Chestnut, Wal-nut, Lemon. Mary, Pine and Chariotte streets. App y at mile and sou North Mary Street.

FOR RENT-FROM APRIL 1, 1888, for one or a term of years, the Strasburg Railroad, with Coal and Lumber Yard. Warehouse, Locomotive at d Cars, all in good and running order. The lease of this valuable property presents a rare opportunity to any party desiring to engage in a pleasant, well established and profitable business. For conditions, rent or other information apply to THOS, or HENRY BAUMGARDNER, mo-tid