TUTE TRANGASTICE DATE TO THE PREVERIENCED RESERVED AND AND AND A DECEMBER

1

BAILING IN MID AIR.

NEW YORK INVENTOR SHOWS HOW IT CAN BE DONE.

ion That Congross She 0100,000-Better Combine Ez-Ing Plans Than Form & New One-An aty Novel Combination Suggested.

<text><text><text><text><text>

However, there have been instances herein air ships have been controlled, to limited degree, under favorable condi-ons of air currents, etc., and this would sem to indicate that, in time, it is within he range of possibility to overcome the obstacles; but when it comes to a ques-tion of public money, rather than expend and dollar on an untried individual plan,

in a proper air current at will, but in the event of sudden change in direction of such current, it might be immediately shifted above or below it, and in case another convenient current could not at once be found, the balloon might be held station-ary in still air until a desirable change should occur. A conveyance of this char-acter would immediately be of service for actor would immediately be of service for purposes of war and systematic investi-gation of serial phenomens; as a sort of pathinder for the future "Greyhound" of the heavens, it would be simply invalu-

We must all creep before we walk, and if we ever hope to travel through the air in a practical



stort to the extent of her portion of the cord—one mile—and attains the limit of buoyancy—three milee—leaving B and C traveling along with the current. Travently it is discovered that, in spite of the removal of A from the action of the current, the plant is traveling too nat for purposes of carsful observation. To correct this, B is moved upward in the direction of A until she is beyond the influence of the current, and now both A and B act as a drag, while C is left to the cull influence of the current. Should it be found necessary to ap-proach more closely towards the earth, G unwinds the cord from her reel and drops and takes the place of C in the air current.

and takes the pace of C in the an current. Should it be necessary to halt for a pe-mod over a certain spot, B is either raised above or dropped below the current. Should the energy become troublesome, and the observers be in danger from shot or shell, both B and C can, if necessary,

or shell, both B and C can, if necessary, pull themselves upward toward A until a point of safety is reached. Should a desired air current be at a greater attitude than two miles, but within the limit of the three miles ar-ranged for, A acts as the tug. Should such current be beyond the three mile limit, ballast is discharged until A reaches it, while, should it be reached at an al-titude of less than a mile, sufficient gas is released from A to allow B and C to drop into it. When it is desired to return, a conven-ient current must be sought for in the

When it is desired to return, a conven-ient current must be sought for in the same way, and in any event, if no desira-ble current be found within an altitude of five miles, the plant is located in still air, and waits until the proper current makes its appearance, or, by means of the drag rope E, anchorage may be taken and the entire arrangement hauled to earth. It will be observed that while this de-vice comprehends all the capabilities of the ordinary balloon, its special features enable it

enable it First-To be placed, as a whole, in a

convenient air current. Second—To be placed so that one por-tion shall be in a convenient air current, while another portion is in still air, acting as a drag. Third-To be placed, as a whole, in still

air. Fourth—To be placed with the upper and lower portions in still air, two miles or so apart, while the central portion may be moved upward or downward, on the cord, in search of a convenient current; and Fifth-To reach an extreme altitude, travel in desired directions, approach the earth for purposes of observation and, finally, to be hauled down to earthall with a minimum loss of gas or ballast LUCIUS T. STANLEY.

GEN. VON MOLTKE.

He Has Retired and Is Succeeded by Count Von Waldersee.

An English writer, dealing with that great field marshal, Von Moltke, who has just retired from active command of the

rman military, once said: "Moltke the Silent-der Schweiger, as he is called-is generally considered the greatest, and is certainly the most successful, of living soldiers. His achieve ments at Koniggratz, Sedan and Paris ments at Koniggratz, Sedan and Paris have never been surpassed and compel the admiration of all competent military critics. Silent, quiet, cold, the very in-carnation of concentrated thought, just as you see him walking in the streets or moving in a drawing room, when every-body stands respectfully aside to let him pass—so he stood on the battlefield, his cold, clear eye passing slowly from one point to the other, and his cold, clear mind weighing the chances of victory mind weighing the chances of victory and defeat with the intensity and seren ity of a mathematician pondering over the solution of some grave problem. "No one, it is said, has ever seen Count

Moltke excited, not even at Sedan, where the greatest victory of modern times de cided the fortunes of the two most pow erful empires of the continent. His calm-ness seems mysterions, almost awful, and there is something strangely sad about the allent, lonely man. His wife died some years ago; he never had a child; his nearest relations, with the exception of a nephew and nicce, seem to be kept at a distance by him. Who are his compan-ions and friends? To whom does he ever talk in a friendly familiar was? Nebody erful empires of the continent. His calm talk in a friendly, familiar way? Nobody has ever been able to tell me, though I have often inquired. "An old man long past 80, he still ap-pears without fail whenever duty calls him. He is to be seen at almost all the emperor's receptions, the most striking personage near the throne. But how doe

ALEXANDER POPE.

COMING CELEBRATION OF AN IM-PORTANT LITERARY ANNIVERSARY.

How the Poet Lived and Who His Co. temporaries Were-Twickenham, Made Pamons by the Fact That He Lived There-Something About Dryden.

There-Something About Dryden. The literary world is asked by a Lon-don club to celebrate the bi-centennial of Alexander Pope—"the crooked little man" who made Homer familiar to millions of English renders, and set the fashion in verse for a century and a half. It is too late to celebrate the 200th anniversary of his birth, which occurred in London on the 22d of May, 1688, but it is suggested that the year may be commemorated by a general observance late in the season, as our school children now observe a "Long-fellow's day," a "Whittler's day," etc. After all, the particular day is not of so much consequence as a study of the man and the lasting effect he produced on English literature.

English literature. Pope rose into prominence as Dryden declined, and in turn yielded to the pre-dominance of that strange "Bohemian" school of which Dr. Samuel Johnson and Oliver Goldsmith are the best known exponents. Pope professed in the beginnin, to have learned his poetry from Dryden, and John-

son confesses that he trembled with delight and shed the tears of er-3 cessive sensibility when he heard his early efforts prais-by Pope: yet the fame of Pope rose much higher than NDER . that of his pro-fessed teacher,

ALEXANDER POPE Dryden, and was not obscured by that of his immediate successors, Johnson, Goldsmith, Addison, Swift and the wits of Queen Anne's reign. Coming between the brilliant but gen-erally immoral dramatists of the restora tion era and the age of Johnson, Pope's fame has not been dimmed by the luster

of either. The reason generally assigned is that Pope took time to polish and improve his verse, while Dryden wrote to satisfy imverse, while Dryden wrote to satisfy im-mediate necessities and was therefore com-pelled to write whatever the popular taste at the time called for. Dryden was not a dramatist, yet the age of Charles II de-manded dramas, and he had to subordin-ate his natural tendencies to that demand; ate his natural tendencies to that demand; the result was a number of hybrid pieces in which exquisite bits of poetry appear here and there in elaborate dramas, the general plan of which is scarcely above the ridiculous. What could be more ab-surd, for instance, than the general plan of "The Hind and the Panther?" A milk white hind and a ferocious panther, typi-fying two great religious bodies, meet apart from the herd and discuss the real presence in the encharist, the British ref-

presence in the eucharist, the British ref-ormation, the right of private judgment and apostolical success

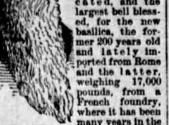
Another contrast between the two is still more striking. Dryden, born and reared a Puritan, became a Catholic and employed his talents in favor of Charles II and James II; Pope, born and reared i Catholic, resolutely refused to change hi religion when it would have been vasily to his advantage to do so. The life and writings of both show too plainly that their religion had little influence upon their religion had ittle influence upon their "daily walk and conversation," yet it is easier to believe that Pope had a deep and abiding principle which Dryden lacked, and that the favor of the court merely changed the latter from a poor Protestant into a worse Catholic. It is also to be noted that Pope revised

all of his productions and rewrote of them many times, striking out as the of them many times, striking out as the experience of popular criticism for years suggested, and yet his was not a long life, for he was born in 1688, and died at Twickenham, Middlesex, May 30, 1744. His father, an ardent Roman Catholic, had acquired a moderate fortune as a linen merchant before the evil days came for Catholics after the exposure of so called "plots," and the villamics and per-juries of Dangerfield and Titus Oates. With his fortune in cash the father re-

FATHER BORIN'S JUBILEE. It Was Recently Cotabrated at Damie; 2nd.

Demo: 196 Notre Dame, Ind., was recently the scene of the most interesting event in Catholic circles since the conferring of the rod hat on Cardinal Gibbons. This was the celebration of the golden jubiles of Very Rev. Edward Soria, C. S. C., the founder of Notre Dame university and its ancillary institutions. The event was signalized by the erection of the church of the university into a minor basilies—the first in the United States-by bull of Pope Leo XIII. The eminent Gregori has been

Gregori has been painting the in-terior of the church at intervals for fifteen years. The oldest altar in the United States was rededi-cated, and the



Another incident of the day of great in-terest to Catholics was the coronation of a statue of the Virgin Mary, eighteen feet high and standing upon the dome of Mater Dei college. It is, next to Bar-thoidi's "Liberty," the highest statue in the United States. Cardinal Gibbons and a large array of bishops were pres-ent, the cardinal conducted the ceremo-nics, and Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn., preached.

Mina., preached. Father Sorin was born at Ahrille, near Laval, France, Feb. 6, 1814, and came to the United States in 1841, proceeding at once to northern Indiana, then almost in a state of nature. He celebrated his first a state of nature. He celebrated his brac-mass in America on the Feast of the Ex-altation of the Holy Cross, the name by which his congregation is identified, and through the subsequent forty-seven years he has labored steadily to make Notre Dame a great seat of learning and a place for the upbuilding of character.



It is a definition pace, anke to Calibo-lic and Protestant. Overlooking the lovely Valley of the St. Joseph, secluded from the turmoil of business and sur-rounded by lovely parks, natural and arti-ficial, the buildings of Notre Dame uni-versity have all the charm of the oldest versity have all the charm of the oldest universities of Europe with the pleasant-est features of a new country. Very Rev. Father Thomas E. Walsh is president, Father Zahn vice president, and both, with all members of the faculty, are very highly esteemed in the state; and as the years go on and successive classes of stu-dents go out to tell the world of their pleasant life there, Notre Dame becomes more and more a place of pride to northern Indiana.

How Washington Keeps Cool.

Domestic life has been adapted to hot weather here as nowhere else. In the first weather here as nowhere else. In the first place every thrifty housewife begins in May to prepare for hot weather. The carpets are all taken up and packed away from the moths, cool straw mattings are placed on the floors, or more frequently, the floors are neatly stained and left bare, the portieres are stowed on the closet shelf and inviting linen covers put on all the upholstered furniture. The whole winter aspect of the house disappears, more air is admitted through the curtain-less windows, awnings are nut over sunny e pu doorways and in the larger doorwards rustic scats are placed in the shadows of overhanging vines and shrubbery. A sup-ply of low seated, wickerwork chairs, with bows of bright colored ribbon effectively tied to their backs, are brought out on front stoops at nightfall and strips of carpet are spread from the top step to the sidewalk. It is here the family gathers as soon as the sun goes down, and late into the night, until the almost unfailing southern breeze springs up, nearly all. Washington may be found on the door-steps.—Washington Cor. Providence Journal. Professional and Amateur Photographers It does not appear that the sharp feeling that characterizes the sentiments of ing that characterizes the sentiments of professional actors toward amateurs ex-ists between professional and amateur photographers. The fashionable summer resorts on the seaside and in the interior are literally thronged with an steur pho-tographers, all loaded for game in any shape. The local professionals straighten out all the muddles and mistakes into which the blithesome amateur tumbles. The aid is given willingly, and not a trace of the bitter envy and almost positive malice that is said to be rampant between manes that is said to be rampant between professional and amateur actors and ac-tresses is noticed. A highly interesting professional at the Thousand islands said all the recent great improvements in pho-tography, the instantaneous plate par-ticularly, were discovered by amateurs. "They have time and means to experi-ment," he added, "and it is for our interest that the amateur photographic craze should continue. We, who are kept busy for money, take advantage of all these improvements. They bring us in more money and save us time and many of the expenses incident to old days."-New York Sun.

A normity in Winstern. "English cavalry officers have been the means offurnishing people from the states with a novely in watches. The cavalry-men have found it convenient while on have found it convenient while on have found it convenient while on have found their wrists to save them-selves the trouble of unbuttoning their coats whenever they want to know the hetropole a few days ago with a watch worn as a bracelet, and now nearly every American who wants to be in style carried is timepiece in this manner. They are the to you wants to be in style carried is timepiece in this manner. They are the to you wants to be in style carried is timepiece in this manner. They are the to you wants to be in style carried to you wants to be in style carried to you wants to be in style carried is timepiece in this manner. They are

A Million of Yours.

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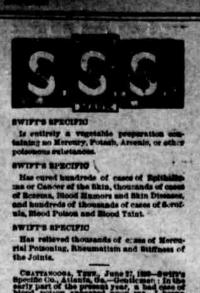
Horace Greeley in California

Horace Greeley in California. Greeley was a revelation to California, I was in Sacramento when the great edi-tor appeared on the scene from the over-land trip in the early fall—I think it was in 1859. He had been advertised to speak, and went direct from the stage coach to the hall, where a large audience was im-patiently awaiting him. Without removing his hat, which perched as usual on the back of his head, Mr. Greeley, in his long white overcoat, strode down the aisle amid thunders of applause. Still keeping his hat upon his head, he was introduced to the chairman of the meeting, and turned to speak. As he did so he took off his hat, but began talking as he did so, and not knowing ex-actly where to place it, put it on the desk bere him. The sight of this uncouth, odd, earnest man, queerly garbed, with before him. The sight of this uncouth, odd, earnest man, queerly garbed, with odd gestures, instructing and entertain-ing a large mass of his fellow men for an hour and a half, was most suggestive. As he proceeded, warming with his sub-ject, continuing his talk, he took off his overcoat, and tossed it on a chair in the

He made a great hit, with the old timers, especially, and during his brief stay was honized to his heart's content. I say to his heart's content because there was a The was much more partial to praise, and much more easily affected by it than many people imagine.—Joe Howard in Once a Week.

Woman's Rights in France.

Some millions of Frenchmen have re-tions of law by a direct appeal to the moral principles from which all laws are in theory derived, has declared that a man, in theory derived, has declared that a man, having promised marriage to a woman, incurs the liability to pay her a pecuniary indemnity in the event of his refusing to keep his promise. The shock is contained in this decision, for which the public mind was quite unprepared. A breach has been made in a fortress that was held to be impregnable and everlasting, and through this breach it is feared the whole army of Frenchwomen will march feathers army of Frenchwomen will march, feathers and ribbons flying, and that they will rewu their arms-there al longer distaffs-until a new revolution has been proclaimed in favor of their sex. Breach of promise cases in other counries, especially in England, have hitherto proved an inexhaustible mine of humor to the French journalists. They have told us again and again that the principle of assessing a pecuniary indemnity for sen-timental damage may seem natural enough to John Bull, to whom time is always money, including the time spent in unsuccessful love making, but that it is much too revoluting the time intert In unsuccessful love making, but that it is much too revolting to the instinct of Frenchmen for it ever to be admitted in judicial practice here. Revolting to Frenchmen the principle undoubtedly is, but not so to Frenchwomen. They hold that all weapons that can be used against the male who profits in many ways by the unfair division of nower between the unfair division of power between the sexes are good to keep in reserve.-Paris Cor. Boston Transcript.



Charrancora, Time, June II, ille Orthys mpecific Go., Atlanta, Ga., Genittenen : In the sarry part of the present year, a bad case of hood prison appeared upon me. I are on adapt F. R. Under advice of another, and today I feel greatly improve. I am eith atting the medicine and shall continue to do a until i am perfective will effect a perfect ours. Youry truly. DOC. P. Howand III West match of.

Congregata, B. G., July 7, 1988-The Swifts Describe Co., Atlanta, SA. -Gentlement, I was pract outforter from muscular theumatteen by two years. I could get no permanent re-lass from any medicine presentited by my physician. I took over a dozen bottles of your B. S. and now I an awe well as I over was in my life. I am sure your midicino enered me, and I would recommend it to any one suffering from any blood disease. Yours wraty. Outdoctor C. & G. S. R.

Conductor C. 2 G. E. R. Waco, Texas, Hay 6, 1955-Gentlemen : The wife of ene of my customers was terribly afficited with a lositheomer star disease, that covered her which birdy. She was could be at bird for overal rears by the afficitor, for the strain the birdy of the star could of the strain the disease balled the affici-ties physicians was emaded it. Her husband heat heat is the strain of the start of heat the commenced to improve almost im-mediately, with no trace of the afficitors for the strain with the strain of the parently well. Bhe is now a heat y non-forting lady, with no trace of the afficitors later. You'very the strain of the afficitors aff. Four very truty. J. R. Anan.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. Two Swirr Bractric Co., Drawer & Atlanta, Ga.; New York, 755 Broadway.



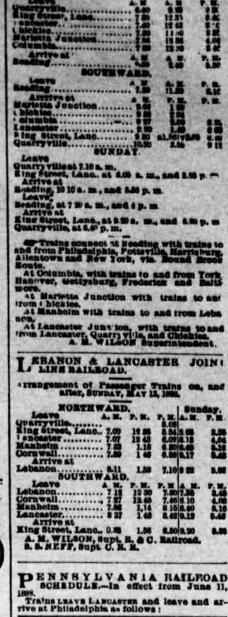
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EXTRA DELY

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Sup't C. & L. Railroad, Labanon, Pa.



PRATELSES OUIDA

READING & COLUMBIA R. R.

after, SUNDAT, MAT 18, 1000.

NORTHWARD



Harrishurz Accom...] 6:45 p. m. [9:45 p. m.
⁷ he Lancaster Accommodation leave, Harriburg at 5:10 p. m., and arrives at Lancaster at 9:35 p. m.
⁷ The Marietta Accommodation leaves Columbia at 6:40 a. m. and reaches Marietta at 6:55. Also leaves Columbia at 11:51 and 2:55. Leaves Marietta at 5:05 p. m., reaching Marietta at 12:01 and 2:55. Leaves Marietta at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Columbia 3:30 also, leaves to 3:30 also, leaves at 5:35 and arrives at Columbia 3:47:10 and 2:56. Leaves Marietta at 5:00 p. m., and arrives at 10:00 m.
⁷ The York Accommodation leaves Marietta 4:7:10 and arrives at 10:0 m.
⁷ The Frederick Accommodation, west, commecting at Lancaster with Fast Line, west, at 9:10 p. m., will run through to Frederick. The Frederick Accommodation, east, leaves Columbia at 12:25 and reaches Lancaster at 12:00 m.

The Frederick Accommodation, east, leaves Columbia at 12:25 and reaches Lancaster at 12:55 m. Harrisburg Accommodation, west, connect at Columbia for York. Hanover Accommodation, east, leaves Jot umbia at 4:10 p. m. Arrives at Lancaster 4:50 p. m. connecting with Day Express. Hanover Accommodation, west, connecting at Lancaster with Nisgara Express at 9:50 a. m., will run through to Hanover, daily, ex-cept Sunday; also connects at Columbia for Sale Harbor.

It is a delightful place, alike to Catho rear.

cessful plan can be evolved only by patiently and systems tically building upon what we already possess of suc-

To this end the following plan for a dirigible balloon which is, in fact, little more than an adaptation and combination of de vices that have separately been of service in the past, is submitted for the considera-tion of those who are working in this field. The accompanying sketch will help to explain this plan, which is based upon a modification of the old time drag

The plant consists of five parts, A, B, C, D, E. A, main balloon, manned by

an operating force on ly (probably one man) and carrying sufficient ballast to hold the entire plant at a selected alti-A DIRIGIBLE BALLOON. tude.

C, observer's balloon. The give unob-structed view overhead, this portion con-sists of three or more small balloons at-tached to a light strong framework, from which is suspended the car that carries

which is suspended the car that taking the party of observation, the operator, ballast, instruments, etc. This car also carries, colled upon a proper reel, a drag rope E, which is long enough to reach the earth when C is at its lowest attitude.

its lowest attitude. A and C are connected by a light strong cord D, probably two miles long, and strong enough to hold the entire plant captive when C is anchored to the arth.

phonic communication is had be Telephonic communication is had be-tween the different portions of the plant through a properly insulated wire placed in the core of D. The ends of cord D terminate at A and C respectively, being wound upon quick working reels. B is constructed similarly to C, and it is so arranged as to slide freely, upward

and downward, throughout the length of the cord D, and provision is made for holding it firmly at any desired point on the cord; B carries no ballast, and but

the cord; B carries no ballast, and but one man to operate it. The combined buoyancy of A. B. C is such as to sustain the entire plant at any determined altitude, for the pur-pose of this explanation, say three miles; but the buoyancy of B and C respectively about be a triffe short of sustaining their loads so that, say a normal altitheir loads, so that, say a normal alti-tude is reached by A, and the cord D is entirely unwound from the reels in A and C. B being stopped to the cord close **C.** B being stopped to the cord close above C; then the parts B and C would hang suspended from A at the extreme end of the cord which would be extended downward its entire length.

These conditions being established, suppose an ascension from a military movements of the enemy. The cord is wound on the reels—equal portions on three balloons close togother. At an altitude of two miles a desirable current of air is reached, and if the normal buoy-any equaled the slititude of two miles way, the entire plant would simply sail two in the desired direction; but the buoyancy has been arranged to attain an altitude of three miles, consequently A

E PARTER DA SZ - E



WALDERSEE. VON MOLTKE. the old field marshal pass his time when

free from duty-when tired of work? No-body pretends to know. Either nobody penetrates into his intimacy, or else those who approach him intimately do not speak about it."

Few people in America know much of Count Waldersee, who succeeds him. He married an American woman, and he must be a good soldier or Bismarck would not have him for field marshal.

Just as Ridiculous.

We laugh at the immense hoops, the small bonnets and punched waists of thirty years ago, and yet our present fashions will appear quite as ridiculous to our grandchildren. Regarded from a dis-passionate point of view, could anything be more absurd than the women of the day with their there was built the the day with their immense bustles, like the humps on the backs of dromedaries, rising abruptly from waists like those of attenuated wasps, and shoulders dis-torted by the compression of the corset? Ridicule is of no avail, appeals to common

sense are just as useless and unless the woman of the future is a very different being from the woman of the past and present, hideous, uncomfortable and in-

jurious fashions will reign with just as despotic sway as they have ever done. We are so swathed in the garments of conventionality that our forms, com-pressed and distorted out of all semblance of symmetry, appear to us as beautiful as the free and natural limbs of the Greeks of old. Each woman should be independ ent enough to assert her own individ-uality, and attire herself in garments that are at the same time graceful and becom-ing. When the age of reason in dress has been attained, then, indeed, will women bask in the sunlight of the golden age of comfort, beauty and health, and revel in the delight of limbs unfettered with heavy, clinging draperies and forms un-compressed by stiff, ungainly stays.—A. de Montaigu in Dress.

New Sort of Hospital. A new sort of hospital building is de-scribed in Le Genie Civil, which seems to have many advantages. The principle of construction seems to be the formation of the older poet's talk. an iron shell, to which is a wooden lining. capable of being readily removed and re placed. The lining keeps the room cool in summer and warm in winter, while in summer and warm in winter, while steam and water pipes can be carried through it, and, by means of a ridge venti-lator, a can be withdrawn from the room at any desired point by cutting open-ings into the space between the two shells. After being used for a suff-ciently long time, the structure may be taken to pieces, the iron work sprayed with carbolic acid and painted, and the wooden lining strips disinfected by baking or by washing with carbolic acid or bichlo-ride of mercury, after which the whole ride of mercury, after which the whole can be put together again for renewed service. The expense of this complete disinfection is estimated at 5 per cent. on the adding of the structure which disinfection is estimated at 5 per cent. on the original cost of the structure, which, in Paris, is about \$500 for each bed, for a twelve bed pavilion, including all the iron work, carpentry, painting and ghaz-ing, plumbing, gas fitting and steam heating, together with the beds and mat-tresses.—Boston Transcript.

tired to a secluded hamlet in Windson forest. The boy was sickly and deformed, and was at first thought too delicate for school. He taught himself to write by copying letters out of books printed in the old script, and acquired some Latin and Greek in a haphazard way from



POPE'S VILLA. TWICKENHAM. Catholic priests, after which he was sent to school, only to be flogged and expelled soon after for writing a lampoon on the teacher.

teacher. He went to school next in London, read all the British poets with delight, and was so charmed with Dryden that he took him for a model and records as a great event in his life that at the age of 12 he saw the older poet, At the same age he wrote the "Ode on Solitude." At 14 he wrote "Alcander," an epic, and burned it. At the age of 21 his productions began to appear in print. In the next ten years nearly all his poetical works were pro-duced; his subsequent work consisted chiefly of revising and correcting. Yet his later works show riper thought and rather more culture than his earlier.

John Dryden died in 1700, soon after Pope saw him, and in the reaction follow-ing the revolution of 1688 injustice was done him; yet Pope never ceased to ac-knowledge his indebtedness. Dryden wrote twenty seven plays, yet only two of them are now mentioned; but every-thing of Pope's, revised by himself, is as popular as it was a century ago. In Eng-land Dryden's "Æneid" is still highly praised and extensively read; in the United States it is scarcely an exaggera-tion to say that it is known only to the curistis, while Pope's "Homer" is familiar to millions. Indeed, any attentive reader of fugitive poetry must see that many young American writers have uncon-sciously imitated that epic. What American of average intelligence cannot readily quote some passage from Pope's "Essay on Man" Is there one in a hundred who can give, on call, any passage from Dry-den' As the popular taste has grown more and more chaste and severe for five

generations, so the works of Dryden have slowly receded to second and third place, and still farther down the list, while those of Pope are quite as familiar in good families as they were when Johnson stood behind a screen in a nobleman's hall (his dress being too ragged for him to face Pope) and listened with delight to the older next's tab.

Pope was ten years dying, slowly sink-ing, yet maintaining a cheerful activity. When so feeble that he could not stand "Oh, no, ma'am." erect without the aid of corsets, or un "Ever tried it?" dress without assistance, he braced

against disease sufficiently to go into society and charm all hearers by his con-versation. He was buried in Twickenham parish churchyard, where, seventeen years afterwards, Warburton reared a handsome monument to his means

handsome monument to his memory. J. H. BEADLE.

TODAY'S DUTIES

So muca to do, so little done! With sleepless eyes I saw the sun, Hisjboarniess disk in darkness lay, The dreaiful ghost of yesterday? So little done, so much to do!

The morning shone on harvests new; In eager light I wrought my way, And breathed the spirit of today -J. J. Piatt.

The Tramp to His Pard.

There is residing in the suburbs a gen-tleman who is the owner of a very large amount of real estate, but who is one of the most negligent of persons in regard to dress, his clothing being; almost invaria-bly of the shabblest description. This negligence is an eccentricity, and is not due to penuriousness, for he is generous and of a warm and genial nature. Not many days ago, a tramp called at his house during the owner's absence, and, as it was the noon hour, the latter's wife, a very sympathetic and kind hearted woman, gave the nomad a good dinner. Having finished the meal and thanked the giver of the same, the tramp started off, but just as he got to the gate he met the owner of the premises, and judging by his dress that they were of the same frater-nity, the wanderer said: 'Look here, pard, it's a leetle rough for two o'us to work the same house durin' the same hour. Jist try some other place this time, for yender's too good a woman to have to feed the both o' us today."-Bos-

ton Budget. It Was Fast Color." "I'm afraid that calico will fade," she observed as she looked at it in a doubtful

"Yes'm. A woman who had a dress of this pattern fell into the river and her body was not fished out for a week. The

color hadn't started in the least, I assure you."-Detroit Free Press. The Latest Souvenir.

An expert has succeeded in photograph-ing the beating of the heart. Neat presing the beating of the heart. Neat pres-ent for an absent admirer to send his be-trothed-a picture of his pulpitation on reading her letter.-New York Tribune.

The Hondurian government has ordered a scientific survey to be made of the ruins of Cutan.

Warranted Waterproof.

Au olled silk lining is a new fad for bathing dresses.-Inter Ocean.

The Secrets of Success.

The Secrets of Success. Without doubt, the secrets open to all in business, if well followed, are most sure to lead to sufficiency, which is suc-cess enough. These are: Tenacity of pur-pose, courage of convictions, strict at-tention to your own business and letting that of others alone; knowing when to say no and meaning it when said; allow-ing thought to precede words and action; placing a high value on truth; rating the respect of mankind higher than wealth; living within your means; wearing an old living within your means; wearing an old coat until you can pay for a new one; hav-ing a firm belief that this life is not all there is to work for. There are other "secrets" which seem to lead to success, and one called "booming," but it is doubt-ful if they should be encouraged or recommended to the rising generation, as they are based on deception, supported by falsehood, and lead to but a glitter of success, likely to tarnish.—J. H. Mc-Vicker in Chicago Journal.

A Natural Soap Well.

A natural soap well has been discov-ered sixty-eight miles west of Buffalo Gap, D. T. The soap is skimmed from a boiling spring and hardens by exposure to the air. It is like soft clay, and can be gathered with a shovel, and is supposed o be a mixture of alkali, borax and the lubricating oil found in many parts of Wyoming. A sample has been tonted by a prominent Chicago soap manufacturer, and he reported the discovery worth the full weight of the manufactured article. Parties surrounding the springs have used the natural article as axle grease by adding a little of the oil discovered. there, and it is pronounced the finest ma-terial ever used for that purpose. The soap will wash in the hardest of water and leave the hands much softer than the ore nary article. The supply is sup-posed to be inexhaustible.—Brooklyn Eazle.

The Dentist's Generosity. Sufferer-Great Cæsar, doctor!

Well? "You have pulled the wrong tooth." "Don't let that worry you. I won't charge you for it."-Lincoln Journal.

Way of the World.

Brown-What makes you look so blue, Mortley? Mortley-To tell the truth, old man, I feel so well I'm afraid something's going to happen. 'Tis a tough, tough world, Brown.-Utica Observer.

A prominent business man of Bath has declared war against the cigarette, and is industrious in cutting items out of the newspapers giving frightful examples of newspapers giving frightful examples of the use of this pernicious article. These he shows to cigarette smokers, and has succeeded in making a number of con-verts. He challenges any one to name a single thoroughly good business man who smokes cigarettes.—Bath Courier.

At a summer resort. Belle-Of, dear! What are we to do today, without a man

on the grounds? Carrie-Let's get a boat and row round the buoy.-Burlington Free Press 2



ROVIETVERIARING GOODA.

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Cornwall & Lebanon Railroad, Nine mises south of the City of Lebanon, within easy distance of Harrisburg, Reading, Lancaster, Columbia and all points on the philadeiphia & keading and Pennsylvania hailroads. The grounds are large, covoring handreds of acres, and are *FREE* TO ALL. The conventences are a Large Dancing Pa-wiltor, a Spacious Dintog Hall, Two Kitehens. Ragrage and Coat Boom, while the arrange-ments for aunusements consist of Croquet and fail Grounds. Bowing Alley, Shooting Gal-lery quotis, Etc. K.e. Tholes for Lunchers, Kustic Seats and Henches are scattered throughout the grounds. THE STATE KIFLE RANGE Of the National Guard of Pennsylvania has been located at M. Greins, and the Military kifle Practice, from time to time at the Haltary kifle Practice, from time to time at the Haltary kifle Practice, from time to time at the Haltary kifle Practice, from time to time to thistors. Another attraction is MARK CONEWAGO, THE-ROCHESTER LAMP Sixty Candle-Light; Seats them all.

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Boats them all. This strip out wears all other a Keeps out the cold. Stop rutiling of windows, Erclude the dust Keep out snow and ran. Auyone can apply it.-no waste or dirt mede in applying it. Can be dited anywhere no holes to bore, ready for nee. It will not st lit, warp or shrink-a cushion strip is the nost partnet. At the slove Henter and Ringe Store;]

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title Practice, from time to time at the Banga, 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 Boat, and along the banks of which are pleasant walks and lovely scenery. OBSERVATION CARS Will be run on the line of the Corn wall & Leb-mon Baliroad, or will be sent to different points, when practicable, for the accommoda-tion of excursion parties. They are safe, pleasant and convenient. Tarties desisting it can procure Meals at the Park as the Dining Hall will be under the su-nervision of E M BOLTZ, of the Lebanon Valley -ouse. Those who wish to spend a day in the Mountairs can find no pleasure as ML foreins. NO INTOXIC STING DEINES AL-LOWED ON THE PREMISES. The Kauraton Balos sud General Infor-mation, apply to NED IRISM, Sup't C. A L. Baltroad, Lebanon, Pa. Challenge to Cigarette Smokers.