THE LANCASTER DAULT INTELLIGENCER, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 100

Literary Work Without Pay.

possible. "But," I asked, "can it really get arti-

"But," I asked, "can it really get arti-cles from doctors without paying for them--articles, I mean, that are worth printing?" Yes, he said, plenty of them; not of the best quality, perhaps, but if-teresting and often useful. Many doctors like to keep their views before the pro-fession and before the public, too; and they do it in this way. They write the article in their spare moments and are satisfied with publication as compensa-tion. Their names are printed, the articles attract some attention, and their purpose to kee, themselves before the public is accomplished. The publishers make a good deal of moncy by these periodicals, especially in the advartising department, and nearly all is clear profit.--New York Cor. Detroit Free Press.

A Prophecy About Books.

A Propnecy About Books. "Second hand book stores are increas-ing," said a gentleman the other day, "and several gentlemen are making col-lections of old books. Some buy any books, just so they are old, and others make special selections. New books are almost as cheap as old ones. Neither are

tury ago. As soon as capable press and ink are invented to print at high speed

the fine lines of an engraver, then the fine

illustrations of the magazines will appear in the dailies and the former will fade

away .- Louisville Courier Journal. Description of a Turkish Dinner.

FIECE OF BAGGAGE.

THE ST. OMEN, A FRENCH TRAV-

D Travellar Around the World, and Gardes All Her Earthly Goods Ber-Her Adventures in the City

Tropie who live in great cities need a failer themselves," said an officer of a presentable State of Nebraska in New ork the other day, "that they have a mopoly of all the granks. The ocean machine have more than their share of the individuals.

These individuals. "A few are troublesome; some are inglable, while the majority are harm-tes. One man, who goes in the stoerage a English line as often as he can raise money for his ticket, imagines inself to be the head of a new dispensa-tes. He decorates his hat or cap with fill or silver tinnel, news a huge heart, th out of red flannel, upon his breast and the his trousers with bright colored brons. In this brilliant raiment he



art the coston house rute up and down, waiting for unknown atverts to kneel and pay him homage. He wags on shipboard generally have uch sport out of him, painting his face and attaching all sorts of ridiculous pla-trids to his cost. The only trouble he are gives consists in his bothersome at-mpts to convince people that he is a w Messiah. A set of curious characters found among the immigrants from tempts to convince people that he is a new Messiah. A set of curious characters are found among the immigrants from the southeastern part of Europe and Asia more these to recognize any and every-body. They have apparently a fear of hintor. They keep carefully to themselves and refuse to recognize any and every-body. They have apparently a fear of hintor they keep carefully to themselves and refuse to recognize any and every-body. They have apparently a fear of hintor they keep carefully to themselves and refuse to recognize any and every-body. They have apparently a fear of hintor they have apparently a fear of hintor they are apparently a fear of hintor they and bring a lot of pro-tisions with them for the voyage, seldom more than touching what the ship sup-pendiation to the self self. They had just gone through a long hammedans make up most of these oddi-tes. But there are others who come means there are others who come means from out of the way places where diffication is just beginning to ex-tit is influence are superstitious rather him cranky, and believe that the ocean is full of devils as well as monsters, and pund half their time in prayer. They are avays disappointed when they land at apparentity consider themselves as having been defrauded by either the steamship of clais or else the custom house officers. At times they create unpleasant scenes on shipboard by having nightmares in which they imagine that they are in Stan's cl-tches, and attempt to escape the infernal powers by wholesale howling.

"But the most curious person we ever regist over," he went on, "was a French oman, calling herself Mile. Saint Omer, he came on this voyage and landed last needsy in that frightful cyclone which als our wharf nothing better than a simming bath. She wouldn't wait till a storm was over, but attired in the hy costume she has, walked calmly from a deck on to the pier. Here she applied two of the custom house inspectresses be examined and given permission to

was hard to reconcile his conduct with her character. She is well educated and brilliant, but is a crank in every way. She had one of the best state rooms on the steamer, but never used her besth on the orage. In the evening she would put one pillow on a chair and a second on the floor, sit upon the latter and rest her head upon the former, with her arms on the chair back, and sleep the night through in that position. She used her state room chiefly as a lavatory, and made the stewardess crazy with diagnst by bathing threes or four times per diem at the most unheard of hours, and with such a lavish use of water as to convert her berth into a perfect wash tub. "She has, I believe, a local reputation as a writer and poet in some third rate liter-ary circles in Paris, where she poses more as a great social reformer than anything else. We didn't mind her much, but some in the moring they found her snoring in the cabin with her shoes off and her bare limbs sprawling in the most unpostic

the cabin with her shoes off and her bare limbs sprawling in the most unpostic fashion. What she'll do when, with the aristocratic members of her Cook party, she gets into the swell hotels of New York, Chicago and the other great Ameri-can cities, is a very funny problem. She is wealthy in her ewn right, but is as miserly as can be."

VASILLA VERESTCHAGIN.

Russian Who Paints Bloody Pictures in the Interests of Pence.

the Interests of Peace. The American art world has a new star in the person of Vasilla Verestchagin, the Russian painter now visiting the United States. As a realist he ranks above all other modern painters; he dis-regards all the softening features em-ployed by other artists, and paints battle scenes, wounds and agony exactly as they really are. In short, the critics say that "what Zola is in literature Verestchagin is in art, even to a more pronotneed in-dependence of custom and precedent. So conscientious is this great Russian that he aims always to paint winter scenes during the winter and other scenes during their season, so as to be fully in sym-

during the winter and other scenes during their season, so as to be fully in sym-pathy with his subject." His fame is greatly heightened by the remarkable journeys he has made in order to paint certain localities. He penetrated Thibet with a small guard in spite of the opposition of the British authorities of northern India and the attacks of heatile nomads, fighting two or three small battles on the way. He journeyed through the high Hima-layas on a yak (an animal of the bovine species), and gained a thorough knowledge of the people, animals and

of the people, animals and of the scenery of the high plateaus high plateaus north of those mountains. All this will be given to the world in book form. He also followed the Russian army in the war against Turkey, and took the sketches 36 the sketches for his frightfully realistic battle 300

was born about forty-five years ago in the province of Novgorod, northern Russia, and was educated at the naval school at and was educated at the naval school at St. Petersburg. The navy did not suit his tastes, and he went to Paris and studied art under Gerome. In 1806 he returned to Russis and began his career as traveler and painter. He hesitated at no subject, however hideous or appalling; and as he visited many historic places and depicted literally, disregarding all conventionalities, some of his pictures are laughed at and others denounced as blasphemous by the adherents of certain faiths.

WARNER MILLER.

Named for Governor by the Republicaus

of New York. Sergt. Maj. Warner Miller for governor is the military head of the ticket recently nominated by the Republicans of New York. Mr. Miller really attained to the rank of lieutenant, but as the Confederates captured him at Winchester before be had a chance to exercise that command, and he spent the rest of the war in a southern prison, the soldiers know him by the rank he held longest. He was born in Oswego county, N. Y., in 1838; worked on his father's farm during boyhood; en-tered Union college at Schence-tady in 1850; was graduated in due course; taught one year, and en-listed in the Fifth WARNER MILLER. New York cavalry, in which he attained rank as afore-After the war he engaged in the said. After the war he engaged in the manufacture of paper, invented and im-proved the machinery for manufacturing wood pulp, and made a handsome fortune. After serving some time in the New York legislature he was elected to congress in 1880, and in 1881 was chosen. United States senator to succeed Thomas C. Platt, who had resigned. After six years in the senate he returned to business, though taking an active part in succeed. though taking an active part in succeed-

HANDLING OF FREIGHT.

SOME POINTS WHICH ARE OF IN-TEREST TO THE PEOPLE. How Merchandise Is Handled by the Rail-

roads-Their Methods of Raising Rates and Settling Claims Described in Brief. Sending a "Tracer."

Sending a "Tracer." The manner of making up through rates, that is, rates between points neces-sitating transportation over two or more roads, is now comparatively simple. Prior to the passage of the interstate commerce act, certain agreed rates prevailed at all junction or common points (prevailed until some one road felt inclined to cut), and points local to one road were fixed at as high rates as were considered necessary by the road reaching them. Now, how-ever, the majority of the roads have thrown their local territory open by tak-ing common points as basing points, and making the rates to intermediate local territory the same as those in effect at the next farthest basing point. In other words, dividing the road into groups, each group taking certain fixed rates. The through rates are divided between the isode forming the line, on a mileage basis —that is, each road fectives a percentage of the through rate as great as the dis-tance traversed over its rails bears to the entre distance from point of shipment to and the same of dolars and head destination.

entire distance from point of shipment to destination. The numerous cases of delays and loss of property in transit are in a large meas-ure due to careless or improper marking of merchandise by the consignor. If all packages were properly and plainly marked these annoying occurrences would be reduced to a minimum. As it is, how-ever, the systematic methods of handling freight in practice by all roads render it almost impossible for anything to be car-ried to a wrong destination, although some errors in routing occur which, in the case of perishable freight, are equiva-lent to actual loss. When a shipment fails to arrive on time a 'tracer' is sent after it. These 'tracers' are in the shape of a request mpon forwarding agent to follow up the shipment by means of his way bill, car number, trais number, date and seals, all of which are kept in his station rec-ords. The 'tracer'' is sent along the line traversed by the shipment, and each agent

traversed by the shipment, and each agent in turn notes thereon date of arrival and departure, whether transferred into an-other car, and seal record, and forwards to next junction point. In this manner freight is always ultimately discovered.

though is sometimes it takes considerable time. In urgent cases this is done by telegraph. The great bone of contention between shippers and railroads is the time con-sumed in adjusting claims. When a claim is paid the mass of correspondence that has accumulated is usually detached from the claimant's original papers, and he cannot, therefore, understand why it could not have been pate scenar. Claims are never purposely delayed, and if shippers but knew the amount of labor involved, even in the simplest cases, com-plaints on this score would be less frequent. The larger business houses are gifted with more patience in this respect than the country merchants. It is also true, as claimed by these smaller dealers, that the large shipper has his claim "put through" in much less time. There are several reasons for this; the constant shipper, in presenting a claim, accompanies it with all necessary documents, and gives a clear and concise statement of the case, whereas the country merchant writes a rambling sort of letter, threatening to give all his shipments to the A., B. and C. road, and to do various other terrible

almost as cheap as old ones. Neither are in great demand; the newspapers of today publish all that is valuable, past, present and future. Quarterlies crowded out books; magazines made way with the quarterlies, and now the newspapers have almost filled the place of the magazines, there not being as many of these as there were before the war, a quarter of a cen-tury acc. As soon as canable press and things in the event of non-payment of his claim, and studiously avoids giving par-ticulars, thus, in some cases, forcing the railroad to make out a case against itself. railroad to make out a case against itself. A mistake the country merchant fre-quently makes is to send his claim to the shippers, asking them to push it through for him. This course of procedure always causes delay. A claim presented by the owner of the property—if bill of lading or receipt, and paid freight bill, together with a letter of explanation, is submitted to the delivering road, will be headled Rousseau has said that from the food of a nation you can tell its characteris-tics; if this is true, no better spot for the to the dolivering road-will be handled with dispatch, be the claimant a large or

THE RED PLANET MARS.

IT HAS BEEN LATELY MAPPED WITH GREAT PRECISION.

They Are Studying Its Surface with the Powerful Glass of the Liek Observatory. Points About Its Great Canals and the Continent Libya.

whence have it he anot the day he would hill the indian. The young buck shot his arrow; the sgent killed him. We ex-pected to have some trouble, but the grief of the relatives, and claimed that, in con-sideration that the young man, being wuch a good buffalo runner, the agent wut pay for the loss of such a person a red blanket, a piece of calico and four pounds of sugar. He complied with their demands, but the vengeful relatives thereafter adopted him as their t, then, the mother and other relatives of the slain young man scarcely ever met the slain young man scarcely ever met the slain young man scarcely in and with mother such the begging for something more in remembrance of the good buffalo Continent Libys. Astronomers and those generally inter-ested in astronomy are eagerly expecting some interesting developments from the mammoth refracting telescope recently mounted in the Lick observatory in Call-fornia. There are two elements that en-ter into observations made with this tel-escope which combined are expected to make some remarkable revelations as to the heavenly bodies, or at least some of them—the great power of the instru-ment and the dryness of the atmosphere through which the objects are viewed. Telescopes during the present century have been remarkably developed, and the work important single instance of this development is the object glass of the tick refractor. Up to the year 1845 there' was no glass in America larger than 8 inches wore the sizes of the largest pengrowing til 36 inches has been at-tained in the Lick glass, or 6 inches previously made. The other element of advantage for this instrument— the atmospheric dryness of the coun-try in which it is located—has for man because of its clearness and stead-incon because of its clearness and stead-inesting in the stead of the stead in the stead in the stead in the stead in the stead of the stead of the stead of the stead of the stead incon because of its clearness and stead-inesting its stead of the stead in the stead in the stead in the stead in the stead of the stead incon because of its clearness and stead inconmore in remembrance of the good buffalo runner. No gifted funeral orator can equal or convey the impression of the mournful tenderness, the exulting pride or the gloomy despair expressed by the untaught savage in this mere act of formality. An Indian, man or woman, will be laughing and dancing; in a moment the merry circle will be left, and the next moment the same person will lift up his voice in heart breaking accents, the plaintive notes will weep tears of mournful tender-ness, again startling defiance and war will breathe with fierce energy the deeds of the silent dead; then as the sorrowful recollections, inspired by the fate of the fallen relative, the high pean sinks to such supplicating despair as suggests a lost spirit largenting its dismal fate. And all this is a mere formality, for the next moment the weeper may be the merriest of the laughing throng.—Forest and Stream. Literary Work Without Pay. When Rider Haggard wrote "Mr. Mee-son's Will," probably the queerest of all his queer stories, he let himself out with a vengeance upon the skinflint section of the moble guild of publishers. The Meesons of the trade may possibly be the exceptions, but whether that be so or not, there certainly are too many of them. A medical friend told me theother day about one of them in New York. The New York Meeson's publishes medical works on an extensive scale and issues two medical periodicals besides. The periodicals are made up mainly of professional papers, prepared by doctors from experisers in their own practice. Not one of these papers, my friend said, is paid for. The heir own practice is periodicals. It pays only the editors, and these as little as the contributors to its periodicals. It is pays only the editors, and these as little as the set of the s vation because of its clearness and stead



The continents are white, the bodies of The continents are white, the bodies of water black. The continents are here represented by numbers as follows: 1. Amazonis; 2, Memnonia; 3, Phlegra; 4, Zophyria; 5, Acolis; 6, Elysium; 7, Hes-peria; 8, Aetheria; 9, Libya; 10, Aeria; 11, Arabia; 12, Eden; 13, Edon; 14, Chry-sia; 15, Tempe; 16, Thossis; 17, Arcadia. The three islands are as follows, in the order of their size: Thryle I, Thryle II, Argyle II.

order of their size: Thryle I, Thryle II, Argyle II. It should be explained that this map is drawn on what is known as Mercator's projection. That is, as if the planet were cylindrical in form, and its surface had been peeled off and rolled out flat like so much paper. The map should be viewed with the paper held sidewise, with the South pole (surrounded by the Anstralian sea) at the top. This reversal of the poles is common to all astronomical maps, and is the result of the reversing powers of all astronomical telescopes. all astronomical telescopes.

Nebulæ are perhaps the best objects on which to test new glasses; at least they are the most delicate. As each new glass is put on certain nobulæ parts that have



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Wing Hainsentia and various citizer remains a referat who grappathing will for a wee condition, and to may and the source of a setting Specific an weight of the source of a setting Specific an and the modicine shall cost yrd positing." I so care secured the 8.8.8. and aft it do not the modicine shall cost yrd positing." I so care secured the 8.8.8. and setting a setting the first say, had a quiet sight an errorshing size. In a work I could still up an wells flow the room, and after using at bother I was out and able to go to business fince then I have been requiring from the of dury, and stand on enty feet from his o to bother a day, and an entry free from his o to bother a day, and an entry free from pain. These are the plain and simple fact

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has inoroughly ersonates v code of dis asse from the system; How. W. P. HARRINGS, D. D. New Yong, Bi TH Avg.-After spending (20) to be relieved of Hicod Poison without iny bancht, a faw bottless of Biwit's Bpecific worked a perfect curs. C. Pourza. 200 to be reiner bottles or C. Poursa, my benefit, a few bottles or C. Poursa, worked a periset care. THEWA, GA.-My Hitle girl, aged siz, and boy, aged four years, had scrotula in the worst aggravated shape. They were puny and sidely. To day they are healthy and ro bust, all the result of taking S. S. S. bust, all the result of taking S. S. Cotting, Don T. Cotting, S. S.

Jon T. Colline. Laby Lass, Supra Co., Fla.-Tour & S has proved a wonderful success in m rase. The cancer on my face, no doub would have soon hurried me to my grave. do think it is wonderful, and has no equal. B. H. Bush, Postmaster. B. H. Bush, Postmaster.

B. H. Bran, Postmäster, Waco, Canas, May 8, 1853. B. S. Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Gentiames-Khowing that you appreciate voluntary testimonial: we take plosaure in stating that oue of our lady ensionners has posalined her health by the use of four large bottles of your great remedy, after having been an invalid for every spectra of four large bottles of your great remedy, after having been an invalid for every spectra of the state was extreme debility, caused by a disease pe-cultar to her exz. Within & Co., Druggies. Three books mailed free on application. All druggiest sells a. B. Takawer S. Allanta Ga. New York, 756 Broadway.



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rest, Lanc. at 2.50 a. m., and 8.50 p. m.

Trains connect at Beading with trains to and from Philadelphia, Pottsville, Harrieburg Allentows and Reve York, Via. Sound Brook Koute. At Columbia, with trains to and from York Ran: ver, Geffysburg, Fredericz and Balt

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At Lancaster Junetion, with trains to and from Lancaster, Quarry ville, and Chickies. A. M. WillooN Superintendent.

LEBANON & LANCASTER JOINT

Arrangement of Passenger Trains On. and After, Suppar, Mar 15, 1885, NORTH WARD. I Sunday.

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the only trains which run daily. On Sun-day the Mail train west runs by way of Columbia. J R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent. CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. TRUNKS.

TRUNKS, TRAVELING BAGS, do.

to be examined and given permission to be be examined and given permission to be to her stopping place, the Grand Cen-tral hotel. Her appearance was so start-tor that the two officials were hardly be to answer her. She was between by the to answer her to answer her to answer her to answer her to be two answer her to answer her to answer her to answer her to be two answer her to answer her to answer her to answer her to be two answer her to be two answer her to answer her to answer her to answer her to

This woman's cost which wom never done credit to a tooth brush." This woman's costume consisted of a ranky cloth home made suit, once black but changed by years of wear and tear to a dingy mixture of gray, brown and premish hues. It bulged here and there from vast pockets, which started from the waist and ran down to the hem of the skirt. Over her arm she carried a black shawl, completely covered with black glass beads, which must have weighed fitteen pounds. Her head was covered with an ancient black bonnet, beaded to match the shawl. Her shoes ware old, well worn and unbuttoned. The tearing wind took liberties with her atlive and showed her baro ankles to be unprotected by hosiery of any sort. Her hands were as nude as her lower extremi-tion.

The inspectress asked, "Where is your barrage?" To which came the astonish-ing reply, "I am my own baggage," ac-companied by a sweep of her gaunt and bony hands about the ancient dress. "Where are you going?" "I am going round the world with a Cook excursion party. Here's my ticket, for which I paid in Paris 11,000 odd france. I stay here a day or two and then go west." As she spoke she pro-duced from a dirty and greasy pocket-book a long compon ticket, issued from this well known traveling concern, which contraned her statement. The purse also contained a large roll of bills in French, anglish and American currency. The inspectress took the woman into a comer of the wharf and there behind a pile of freight examined her carefully. The skirt of the dress was a mass of long pokets. In one were two umbrelias,

The skirt of the dress was a mass of long pockets. In one were two umbrellas, one of blue gingham for sunny days, and one of black silk for rainy weather. In a second pocket were three pairs of those, but no stockings. The inspectress commented upon the absence of the lat-ter article and received the curious reply. "Btockings are a worthless relic of anti-guity; they are unhealthful and injure a person's walking muscles. I've worn none since my youth." In a third pocket was a moderate sup-ply of woman's underwear, some which had been worn lying at the bottom, and the rest, neat and clean, but somewhat shabby, lying on top. In a fourth pocket were a dozen little fancy caps or hats, such as women wear at home, a patent

ink bottle, writing paper, manuscript and press. Questioned as to these, she said: "I am a literary character, and besides come my regular routine work I am tak-ing notes of my trip around the globe, and will probably publish them first in metal form in the Paris journals, and diarward as a book, provided I can get a publisher who will interest himself in its increas."

The only jewalry she had was a pair of trings made of black glass beads and situation pearls, arranged so as to match that and shawl. Of underwear she initiation pearls, arranged so as to match be hat and shawi. Of underwear she bad has than is worn by any one save a south African beile. She carried nothing initiabl whatever. The inspectress was at the paralled how to mark her "passed" according to custom house regulations, but finally, having a bright idea, chalked is back with the proper hieroglyphics, and pasted to her beit the proper notice menuiced by law. The eccentric litterateur then asked the field to change a dime for two nickels in order not to be cheated by the murder-te home car drivers, with whom she had it mad New York city abounded, and, bring a small boy to put her on the bring way car, departed.

"But I can hardly tell you," said the tain in speaking further of the woman, it also behaved on the way over. If

ing political campaigns. Artisan's Dwellings in France.

In connection with the strikes in France.

and the general movement among the working classes which they may portend, it is interesting to note some recent efforts to improve workingmen's dwell-ings. At Rouen a society has been formed, with a capital of £20,000, which has crected six blocks in the center of the town, capable of accommodating ninety families. At Lyons a similar society has built five blocks, accommodating sixty families. The rents are fixed at about the average rate of the several districts, but the tenants have complete sanitary but the tenants have complete sanitary arrangements and a good water supply into the bargain. In each case a direc-tor of the company visits every tene-ment once a week with a view of receiving complaints and entering into kindly re-lations with the tenants. The com-panies have succeeded so far in paying 4 per cent. on the capital invested. A feature of the scheme at Lyons is that a portion of the capital was provided by the local savings bank, and it is hoped to induce similar banks at Marseilles and elsewhere to do likewise. But even so it

elsewhere to do likewise. But even so it will be a long time before France can vie with England in provision of sanitary dwellings for the working classes.—Paris Journal des Debats.

Method of Electric Writing.

A small needle is vibrated to and fro by A small needle is vibrated to and fro by the alternate currents. Attached to the end of the needle is a siphon about the hundredth part of an inch in diameter, through which ink flows constantly. The point of the siphon or pen rests on a strip of paper which is automatically pulled under it, and as the needle vibrates the pen marks the vibrations in zigzag lines on the paper. The operator reads the signals off as they pass before him and writes them on the usual blanks, while writes them on the usual blanks, while an attendant colls up the paper strip and files it away. There is no noise as with a Morse instrument, and no "calling." The paper goes along continually and when the operator at the other end of the cable has a message to transmit he goes right ahead with it. The sending opera-tor sits to the right of the receiver and manipulates two keys side by side one tor sits to the right of the receiver and manipulates two keys side by side, one for the positive and the other for the negative current. There is no sounding instrument except the keys, and the operator has no means of knowing how well he is doing, except that when it does not reach the other and distinctly the sending operator there notifies the re-ceiver at this end, who tells his associate where to repeat from.

where to repeat from. A Morse operator unaequainted with cable work would think the sending operator was merely "drumming" on the keys, as there appears to be no system about it to the uninitiated.—New York World.

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As a general rule overcharge claims are the most quickly disposed of. If occa-sioned by "a error of one road in a line such road usually stands the amount, and if the claim be based on a rate in force by a competing route all roads interested willingly reduce to that figure upon pre-

sentation of proof. The loss and damage claims are more difficult to handle. In the investigation of these matters, particularly damage claims, each road attempts to dispre any liability, and endeavors to shift the responsibility upon another, and it is this discussion between the roads which causes the delays complained of most frequently. The method of investigating claims of this nature is simple enough. The shipment is traced through from point of shipment, and the road on whose line shipment checks damaged or short pays the damage. It often happens, however, that the loss or damage cannot be located. It is then that correspond-ence accumulates, and the claimant's halr any liability, and endeavors to shift the ence accumulates, and the claimant's hair turns gray while waiting for his voucher. In cases where it is utterly impossible to locate the damage or loss it is the custom

for all roads participating in the haul to join in payment of the damages. Several roads have recently adopted the plan of paying just claims as soon as presented, looking to their connections to "chip in" afterward.—Chicago Journal. Sobering the Tipsy Officers.

A Russian officer gives the following account of an incident which happened during the Tekke campaign, while he and his soldiers lay encamped before the enemy, who might at any moment attack them. Some of the officers had gone to the tent of a comrade to drink tea, and after tea they had a second course, consisting of cognac and wine. Soon the camp rang with songs. I dispatched my orderly, with a request

that the officers cease singing; but he presently returned, saying that they anxiously cestred permission to continue. What could be done? To remonstrate further with them might, in their present condition, result in unpleasantness. As I meditated, the subaltern on duty came up and said to me, in a whisper: "Your honor, let one of the sentinels

fire "What do you mean"" "I mean fire along the line, as though the enemy," he explained, with a

smile. I guessed at his meaning, and was highly delighted with it; only an alarm could sober the caronsing officers. "See to it," I said. "Be prudent; don't

babble." I went to my tent and lay down on my bed, that I might not seem to be expect ing anything. Five minutes later, from some place far away in the line of sentinels, rang out a dull discharge. It was echoed by another near by, followed by a third and fourth. Shouts were heard

"Ala-arm!" The drammer sprang out of a neigh-boring tent, and beat the alarm. The songs ceased in an instant. Cries and exclamations rang out. "Where's my cap?"

"Where's my sword?" "There it is yonder! Give it here!" "We must run down there as soon as

The shots became more frequent. The drummer continued to beat with increasing vigor. The garrison rushed from their tents, and took their places along the earthworks. Soon everything quieted down. I made the rounds of the fortifications, and found the officers at their posts.

For a quarter of an hour we stood thus, in expectation of an attack; then I dis-missed the company to their places, and the camp returned to silence.-Youth's Companion

Some Peculiarities of Indians.

If an Indian is killed in a quarrel his relatives are usually appeared by pay-ment. I remember once an overbearing young Assinaboine buck came into the Milk River agency and bent his bow and arrow on the agent's pet dog. The agent tics; if this is true, no better spot for the study of ethnology could be found than Cavalla. Doubtless, if it be desired, an opportunity will occur of dining with many nationalities. By all means accept an invitation to dine with a Turkish pasha. I had the pleasure of taking a meal with the governor of Drama, who is passing rich for a Turk, seeing that he rules over the plain where the chief tobacco crops are, and his opportunities for amassing wealth are many and varied. Silence and expedition are the chief characteristics of a Turkish meal. The table preparations are fow, but the dishes table preparations are few, but the dishes are many; olives, caviare, cheese, etc., are dotted about, and perhaps as many as ten dishes are handed round on covered brazen dishes, consisting of rice or barley, meat or boiled fish, cakes seasoned with vegeta bles, roast lamb, beans, a species of rissole wrapped up in vine leaves, the inrissole wrapped up in vine leaves, the in-evitable pliaf and fruits, and, as wine is forbidden, an intoxicating substitute is found in liquors and brandy. Each per-son has his glass of sherbet by him, and his piece of unleavened bread, for the Turks love half baked dough. It will comfort the European to see every one wash his hands before his meal, for forks are unknown, and each is expected to din are unknown, and each is meal, for forks are unknown, and each is expected to dip his fingers into the savory morsel as it is handed to him. During the whole of the feeding process scarcely four or five words will be uttered, and at the most your re-past will last twenty minutes, but then afterward with the sche and the hubble past will last twenty minutes, but then afterward, with the coffee and the hubble To the Turk eating is a serious gastro-nomic exercise, which will not admit of any couve ration being entered into dur-ing its progress.—Cornhill Magazine.

New Type Setting Machines

Several inventors are at work upon machines which cast and set type at the same time, each letter being cast when a same time, each letter being cast when a key is pressed. The principal trouble with this class of machines, and with all other type setting machines, is that it is difficult to "justify"—that is, to fill out the lines properly at the right hand end and space properly between the words.— St. Louis Republic.

China Is Waking Up. The British consul at Hankow says'that China, though still spoken of as a country of stagnation and stereotyped ideas, is really only a little behind its pushing neighbor, Japan, in its haste to get rid of ancient prejudices.—Chicago Herald.

London's Inhabitants.

The city of London is said to have fewer inhabitants to the house than any other of the large cities of Europe. Vienna has five times as many.

A soldier who was seen to take off his cap while using the telephone informed a questioner that he did so because he was talking to his superior officer.

Of the 200 gold beaters in New York, not one is a woman, while of the 900 gold cutters not one is a man.

The Lick Telescope.

The great Lick telescope in California promises wonderful discoveries in the skies. Professor Holden is very enthusiastic over its revelations, and says that he has had views of the planets, the stars, the milky way and the nebulæ that no other astronomer ever before had. The tolescope resolves the nebula in Lyra into wreaths of "sun stuff" which are in the process of developing into solid bodies, and the observation of Jupiter promises to solve some of the curious questions about that planet.—Chicago Herald.

At the club. "Jack's just finished a letter to his fiancee."

"Yes, and it was so soft you could hear it swish around in the envelope."-Town Topics.

The famous Texas cattle trail to Colo rado and the northwest will soon be wholly wiped out and the land will be thrown open to settlement.

appeared filmy through other telescopes are resolved into stars. But the favorite object for astronomers in the planetary system on which to bring new glasses to bear is the planet Mars, especially when Mars is in what is called opposition--that is, when the planet, which revolves in an orbit next exterior to that of the earth, is on the same side of the sun with the earth, and is 145,000,000 miles nearer us than when it is on the opposite side of the earth from the sun. In 1845, when the first of the larger size glasses came to America, Mars and the earth were as close together as they ever get, or at an inter-val of about 53,000,000 miles, and the glass was tested upon the planet and some new points noted. The Lick observatory was not ready for observations till the middle of July last. An opposition of Mars took place during March, April and May; but notwithstanding that they were rather late for favorable observations, the astronomers of the Lick observatory made a number of careful drawings of the planet's disc as seen through the instrument. M. Schiaparelli, of the observatory at Milan, Italy, has devoted himself to the study of Mars, and has made a map of its surface, which is here given. The por-tions which are given in black in the map

are supposed to represent water, the white land. On the planet these differences are, of course, very much slighter in degree, and are differences in color. It will be seen that the map divides the sur-face into the land and the seas, and the lines which cross in every direction are called canals, though this is a misnomer, for some of them are 1,000 miles long and 80 miles wide. They are supposed to be the same substance as what are called Martian seas, because they are of the same color.

The transitions, however, on the planet's surface are so sudden as to seriously interfere with the land and water theory. M. Perrotin, director of the observatory at Nice, declares that the continent marked Libya on the map, about equal to France in area, entirely disappeared be-tween two observations, the latter made in April last. The truth is that the sun and all the great planets which we can see under favorable circumstances undergo apparent rapid surface changes. The variations on the disc of Saturn and the "clouds" of Jupiter have long puzzled as-tronomers. A few years ago a great red spot appeared on the surface of the latter planet, which has not yet entirely faded away. There accessionally appear proteaway. There occasionally appear spots on the sun into which the whole earth could be thrust, and before the astronomer can make a drawing the whole ap-pearance of the vast crater has changed. The theory, therefore, that Mars is com-posed of continents which are constantly being changed in their area or submerged by oceans must be taken purely as a

theory. The astronomers themselves do theory. The astronomers themselves do not agree, even in their observations. Professor Holden, of the Lick observa-tory, says: "Out of forty drawings which we have been able to secure since July 16, no less than eight represent the continent Libya in its accustomed place." Perrotin says the continent Nisappeared last April. says the continent Nisappeared last April. Mr. D. Smart, of London, and M. Flam. marion, of Paris, both confirm Mr. Hol-den's observations. Professor Holden gives the most reasonable explanation of the disappearance and reappearance of Libya by supposing it to occur from the passage of clouds. This is certainly more reasonable than to attribute it to overflow or sub-mergence. Meanwhile the world waits for some remarkable discovery by means of the great Lick telescope, which has cost so much pains, and which is supposed to unite such great advantages. CAMPAIGN

Watermelon Molasses,

A negro farmer in Dougherty county, Ga., has succeeded in making excellent syrup from watermelons, and thus a new use is devised for the surplus crop.—Chi-cago Herald.

There are thirty-seven thanels of more than 1,000 yards in length in England, the bongest being that of the Severn, 7,004 surds.

