ABOUT YELLOW JACK.

E WHO LIVED THROUGH IT DE-SCRIBES THE DISEASE.

of Uncertainty as to His Own Fate and That of His Friends-The Convales-Period-Getting Well-The Fever at

Jacksonville, Fla., is just now a center interest from the yellow fever raging are. The disease has taken such a strong hold that its ravages will doubte not cease till a "black frost" (temorature 82 degs. or below) comes and kills. After this once appears yello fever samet exist. Having had the disease I am best give an idea of its course by noting my own experiences.

I was sitting, one October afternoon, on a veranda in South Carolina when I experienced a slight chill. This was followed by another and another till morning, when I suddenly threw every thing of my stomach. About the same time I was attacked with a terrific backache. No pain I ever suffered was so severe.

I lay that night tossing with the fever. It was a long dreary night, which, it seemed to me, would never end; but the

ed to me, would never end; but the sho was not quite certain of what my trouble was, told me to keep quiet and he thought I would be all right. But the fever came back in force, and I began to



JACKBONVILLE, LOOKING WEST. By this time it was understood by those about me that I had yellow fever, but I was not informed of the fact, and supposed I was simply suffering from one of the intermittent fevers common to the country. At last I began to throw up blood. This I have since understood to be the next stage to "black vomit," which means death. I was alarmed at the blood, but my nurse told me that it was cause me medicine I was taking, and this reassured me. They were giving me quinine pills of an epormous size. I became slightly delirious, but do not think there was much of the time that I was nscious of what was going on

I had been ill five days and a crisis was I had been ill five days and a crisis was at hand. One night my attendants took me out of bed and put me in a chair before an open fire; wrapped hot blankets around me and put my feet in water so hot that it almost scalded them. I can't emember if they gave me any hot drink, at I think not. I sat in this chair a few minutes wondering what it all meant, though too ill to care very much, but patiently submitting to everything. Then suddenly I broke into a profuse perspiration. I was put back to bed and left to swelter, without much attention after that, for I was considered saved. Whether there was danger in thus leaving me to do as I liked or not, I don't know, but I slowing in on me through an open window. ever can forget the delictous sensation of relief lying there sweltering with the



It was a day or two after this when one rning the doctor came round as usual. and when he took my hand I noticed a changed expression suddenly come over his face. "You have a little fever," he said. I thought this of no importance, for I knew that I had experienced a good deal of fever; but to the doctor it meant relapse, and relapse in nine cases out of ten means death. Whether the doctor was mistaken, or whether the fever was too slight to be of any serious harm, I at least felt no inconvenience from it, and e convalescent.

And here is a great danger to yellow fever patients. I feit a strength that did not exist. I was taken out of bed and put in an easy chair. My attendant left me, and I was tempted to go down stairs and reconnoiter. Luckly I did not. Others who were ill of the disease at the same ne, relying on this deceptive feeling of having fully recovered, acted impru-dently. One of them got up and dressed himself and smoked a cigar. He was dead within a few hours after his indis-

When I was well enough to be told what the trouble had really been, I found that I had had the dreaded yellow fever; that out of a party of six five had been taken down, and two out of the five had died. The two from whom I had been parated shortly before, and with whom my relation was very near and dear, had been in their graves five or six days be-



SAND HILL CAMP. fore I knew of their death and before I even knew that they were seriously ill. The value of quinine as a preventive is indicated from the fact that of our party one took daily doses of whisky and quinter the control of the control one took daily doses of whisky and qui-nine, and though exposed in exactly the same manner as the rest, the fever passed

him by.

There seems to be little or no knowledge acquired which would enable physicians to cope successfully with yellow fever. During the civil war a surgeon in the regular army who was attacked with the disease, eschewing his brothers in the profession, put himself in the care

of an old negro woman who had had con-siderable experience as a nurse for yellow fever patients, and who watched him till he recovered. This certainly does not look well for the confidence of physicians in such cases, and there has been no espe-cial item of information revealed to the cial item of information revealed to the profession concerning the nature or treatment of the disease since. The fever seems to gather violence as it becomes epidemic. Ordinary cases usually last five days, but in malignant cases the patient often dies in a few hours. It is pretty well determined that yellow fever is not contagious. In cases where a number of persons have teen in the same is not contagious. In cases where a number of persons have been in the same house with one stricken, they have all escaped contracting the disease. The fact of having had the disease once is no preventive against having it again. Persons have been known to pass through two experiences of yellow fever and die in a third attack. The horrors come rather to those who are destined to die than to those who recover. After "black than to those who recover. After "black vomit" sets in the patient passes into convulsions, and in these terrible spasms

eonvulsions, and in these territorial at last passes away.

It is disputed that one who has "black vomit" cannot recover; but if cases of resovery under such circumstances have ever occurred they are very rare, and it is extremely doubtful if such a case has a star occurred for the "coffee grounds".

"black vomit" resembles coffee grounds— are supposed to be the stomach in a state of dissolution, and it is not probable that one can live after dissolution of this or-

WASHINGTON'S BIGGEST MAN.

stairs with it, makes the effete and flat chested dudes of the capital city turn green with envy. This porter is further noted for the fact that no one has ever seen him without a most astonishing grin on his ebony countenance. His mouth looks like a cool wine, and when he

looks like a coal mine, and when he laughs he always draws a crowd. Clerks from the treasury department up the street rush in breathlessly and ask what's

the matter. He has known nearly all the celebrated statesmen of the past genera-tion, and is on terms of intimacy with the leading legislators of the present day. It is amusing to watch the air of impor-tance he assumes when Tom Reed, of

tance he assumes when Tom Reed, of Maine, buttonholes him and carries him

overheard while the congressional jester has been guying this hotel porter.

Named by Minnesota Republicans

Minnesota Republicans as their candidate for governor, William R. Merriam, is a descendant from Scottish Highlanders. He was born in 1849 in the town of Wad-

ham's Mills, Essex county, N. Y., a little hamlet at the time of perhaps a thousand

inhabitants. When he was 13 years old

was graduated at the head of his class at Racine william R. MERRIAM.

sin, in 1871; returned to St. Paul; entered

the First National bank as clerk, and three years later was made cashier of the Merchants' National. Of this bank he subsequently became vice president and

then president. In 1882 Mr. Merriam was elected to the

legislature, was again elected in 1886, and was made speaker of the house. He has

also been president of the State Agricul-tural association.

Mr. Merriam, from the time of his col-

lege days, when he was captain of the cricket eleven, has been interested in athletic sports. He is a specimen of muscular Christianity, being an ardent

sportsman and a vestryman in his church. He is also a contributor to religious socie-

ties and hospitals. In 1872 he married a niece of Gen. W. S. Hancock.

An infant went into spasms on hearing the shrill whistle of a steamer at Bul-lock's Point, R. I. recently, and died in a short time. The parents threaten to sue

for damages, claiming that the whistling

Bismarck's Weighing Machine.

bath is a weighing chair, covered with red velvet, of the most modern construc-

tion, and the great German minister never falls to "try his weight" at least once a day, or to record the result of his trial in the small diary he keeps attached

by a string to the arm of the weighing chair for the purpose. There was a time when the prince scaled the somewhat Gargantuan weight of 247 pounds; but "much has happened since then," as his late friend Lord Beaconsfield once remarked. And among other things the

marked. And, among other things, the prince has taken not to "Banting," but to

a more recent system of dealing with one's
"too, too solid flesh." Thanks to determined perseverance in the system, the

German chancellor was last Friday able to announce at the breakfast table, in a tone

of triumph, that he that morning only weighed 190 pounds. Europe, which has

such a deep interest in Prince Bismarck's continued life and good health, would do

well, if possible, to secure for informa-tion a daily return of the weights re-

corded in the chancellor's little diary .-

Coffee as a Disinfectant.

Coffee is a handy and harmless disinfec-

cone is a handy and narmies disinfec-tant. Experiments have been made in Paris to prove this. A quantity of meat was hung up in a closed room until de-composed, and then a chafing dish was introduced and 500 grammes of coffee thrown on the fire. In a few minutes the room was completely disinfected. In an-

other room sulphuretted hydrogen and

ammonia were developed, and ninety grammes of coffee destroyed the smell in

about half a minute. It is also stated that coffee destroys the smell of musk, casterum and asafertida. As a proof

that the noxious smells are really decom-posed by the fumes of coffee and not

merely overpowered by them, it is stated that the first vapors of the coffee were not

smelled at all, and are therefore chem-

gradually diminish as the fumigation con-tinues. The best way to effect this fumi-

gation is to pound the coffee in a mortar, and then strew it on a hot iron plate,

which, however, must not be red hot .-

Owing, as it is supposed, to the systematic robbery of their nests, mocking birds are heard less this year in Florida

There is a respect due to mankind which should incline even the wiseat of men to follow innecent customs.—Dr. I.

than ever before.

orbed, while the other smells

London Figuro.

Close by the side of Prince Bismarck's

was unnecessary.

his father re-moved with his family to the west

and settled in St. Paul. Mr. Mer-

riam - the son -has been a resi-

father was speaker of the state house of representatives in 1870

and 1871. William

The man who has been selected by the

The picture here given of the youngest sovereign on the globe—the king of Spain—shows his infant majesty in the act of taking exercise in the royal nursery on his rocking horse. The horse is not one of wood, covered with hair, as ordinary hobby horses are made, but the stuffed skin of a royal pony which once lived and capered just as he appears to be doing in the picture. The cuts represent views in Jacksonville and at Sand Hill, Camp Mitchell.
The city is constantly undergoing funigation, and new patients are arriving at
the hospit. J. Jacksonville is a veritable
city of death. F. A. M. WASHINGTON'S LARGEST MAN.

SPAIN'S INFANT KING.

He Rides a Hobby Horse the Same as



A KING ON A HOBBY HORSE. The painting represented in the cut is now on exhibition in London. It was painted for the queen regent by Professor Koppoy, who, though but little known in England or America, enjoys considerable reputation on the continent. He is the person who painted the picture of L stork with a child and which has been seen to be a stork with a child and which has been seen to be a stork with a child and which has been seen to be a stork with a child and which has been seen to be a stork with a child and which has been seen to be a stork with a child and which has been seen to be a stork with a child and which has been seen to be a stork with a child and which has been seen to be a stork with a stork with a seen to be a stork with a story which has been seen to be a stork with a story which are seen to be a story with a sto person who painted the picture of L stork with a child, and which has been reproduced from innumerable photographs un-til it is familiar to almost every one. The til it is familiar to almost every one. The queen mother especially commissioned Professor Koppoy to paint the young king, and a more effective attitude could not have been selected. The 2½-year-old monarch couldn't sit any straighter on his horse or look more regal if he were his ancestor, the Emperor Charles V, at a review. His eyes are black and bright, and his features are those of an intelligent child. Doubtless he is just coming old enough to begin to understand what it is to be born a king.

KNOWN OF MANY TRAVELERS. Capt. H. F. Schwensen, of the Transat

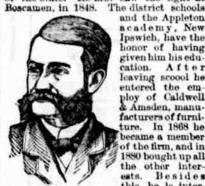
lantic Service, Lately Deceased. Capt. H. F. Schwensen, of the Hamburg-American Steamship company, who recently died in Hamburg, was one of the oldest and most experienced steamship captains in the Atlantic service. He was born in 1820, in Pleusburg, Schleswig. At the age of 15 he entered upon his pr sion. For ten years he was engaged in the West Indian trade, making voyages

Maine, buttonholes him and carries him off to a corner to talk politics—for the fun of the thing. The witty Tom maintains a most solemn demeanor all through these discussions, and nods his head gravely and says "That's so!" whenever his African opponent makes a "strong point." Sunset Cox, too, will occasionally hold high converse with this favored darky about the limitations of the infinite, or some other equally light and airy subject, and some of Cox's most clever and best known sayings have been overheard while the congressional jester has been guying this hotel porter.

This porter's name is rather hard to remember, owing to its great length and the wide field it covers. It is a cosmopolitan name, and covers all ages and climes—something like Ezekiah Plato Henry Clay Garibaldi Peter Johnson—called Zeke for short. Nobody who has been at Willard's can fail to recall him. America and the ing thus acquired knowledge of practical seaman-ship, he entered ship, he entered the navigation schools at Ton-ning and Ham-burg, where he fitted himself for the responsible of an ocean steam-

position of officer CAPT. SCHWENSEN. of an ocean steam-ship, and was graduated in 1846. He was engaged by the Hamburg-American com-pany in 1848, remaining with it until last year, when he was pensioned. He suc-cessively commanded the Elbe, Oder, Hammonia, Borussia, Germania and Westphalia. In 1875 he made his 100th round trip as captain, and the event was celebrated in New York with much ceremony. Among other honors which were conferred upon him at this time was the freedom of the city. Accidents on ves-sels under his command were very rare, captains in the service.

Named by New Hampshire Democrats. Hon. Charles Hubbard Amsden, whom the Democrats of New Hampshire have put up for governor this year, is a native of the state. He first saw the light at Boscamen, in 1848. The district schools and the Appleton academy, New



ploy of Caldwell & Amsden, manufacturers of furni ture. In 1868 he became a member of the firm, and in 1880 bought up all the other interests. Besides ested in a number

CHARLES IL AMSDEN. of other business enterprises, largely or other business enterprises, largely manufacturing. He is a part owner in one of the largest lumber mills in the state. He is also president of the Concord Axle company and other manufacturing companies, and at the same time presides over the affairs of the National Bank of

Mr. Amsden has filled various offices, though he has never sought any of them. In 1874 he was a member of the Concord board of aldermen, and was re-elected the next year. In 1883 he went to the state senate. He has amassed a considerable fortune, which has enabled him to benefit several public institutions. He is a mem-ber of the Baptist church.

THE BELFRY CHIMES.

Hark! a merry peal we're ringing, With joyous clash we cleave the air, God's peace and blessing gayly flinging, O'er a happy bridal pair. Slowly down the aisle they're passing,

Proudly 'neath the archway gay, Var above sweet music's crashing— Heed the warning now we say, ime for sorrow, time for song— Comes and goes the fleeting breath; ime for sorrow, time for song-Life today, to-morrow death.

Sow changed our note, so soft and low, As they turn the burial sod, And bowed the mourners weeping go, For a soul returned to God. With muffled sob we clang so slowly,

As round the grave they kneel and pray, And mingled with those words so boly, Sad our warning still we say: Time for sorrow, time for song-

Value of the Chinese Almanac.

Comes and goes the fleeting breath;
Time for sorrow, time for song—
Life today, to-morrow death.
— John Muir in Harper's Magazine.

Recently the Chinese residents at Lhassa, in Tibet, implored the emperor to cause arrangements to be made would enable them to receive the copies of their almanac at the earliest possible date in each year. This anxiety would seem very curious, were it not the fact, as we are informed by a writer in The Chinese Recorder, that the almanac is the most important book to the Chinese. Its space is far too important to be occupied with the matter which fills western almanacs. It contains astronomical information which is useful, but its great mission is to give full and accurate information for select. full and accurate information for sel ing lucky places for performing all the acts, great and small, for their every day life. And as every act of life in China, however trivial, depends for its success on the time in which and the direction (i. e., the point of the compass toward which it is done) it is of the utmost importance to the Chinese that every one should have covert in formation, explished should have correct information available at all times to so order his life as to avoid

bad luck and calamity and secure good luck and prosperity. Consequently, the absance is, perhaps, the most universally circulated book in China.—New York

Commercial Advertiser.

THE STOREY PALACE.

IT WAS BUILT ON MAGNIFICENT LINES, BUT IS NOW A RUIN.

Lately Bold Under the Auctioneer's Ham mer-Something of Its History, and the History of the Strong but Bitter Man Who Built It.

There is an incomplete marble building in Chicago which is typical of the career of the man who reared it.

It belongs to the Storey estate and was erected many years ago by the late Wilbur F. Storey, editor and proprietor of The Chicago Times. It stands in the southern portion of the city, and one driving down the Grand boulevard towards the parks may see it towering above the few buildings that surround it.

It is about twenty years ago that Mr. Storey left Detroit, and, going to Chicago, bought The Times. He was considered an Ishmaelite, his hand against every man and every man's hand against him. He began the work of reforming the Gardan Chicago. He began the work of reforming the Garden City by exposing the vices of its citizens. Such evils as exist in every city he dragged into the light. Was there a skeleton in the closet of a family which he could fasten upon? It was held up to the gaze of the public, and more than one suit for libel was brought against Mr. Storey by innocent people whom he had traduced in his paper. Every bit of sensational news was dished up under the guise of purifying the people. The head lines of the paper were the most appalling, and grew daily in revolting announcements till the famous climax was reached on the occasion of an execution. on the occasion of an execution.



This pandering to the lowest tastes, while it disgusted the better elements of while it disgusted the better elements of Chicago, proved financially successful. Mr. Storey grew prosperons. His paper, which, aside from the features named, was ably edited, sold largely, and The Chicago Times prospered, or if its prosperity was not equal to the pretensions of its proprietor it was not generally known.

Mr. Storey was not a young man when he left Detroit for Chicago. He had been married, but had not lived happily with his wife, and had secured a divorce. Soon after the great Chicago fire he married again. The tendency of Chicago's growth was southward. Her beautiful south parks and boulevards had been laid out, and it was expected that on the latter the most beautiful and costly residences would at once spring up. Mr. Storey commenced his residence with a frontage on either Indiana avenue or the Grand boulevard. The house was placed near boulevard. The house was placed near Indiana avenue, but the porter's lodge was to be on the Grand boulevard. He had arranged for one of the finest residences of the many to be met with in Chicago, and went so far as to erect the

Chicago, and went so far as to erect the building without the interior finish at an expense of over \$290,000.

The great fire of 1871 swept away the property of The Times. Mr. Storey was much disheartened, and for a while was inclined to give up the struggle, but while he was suffering under the prevailing gloom, a telegram from a friend in Michigan was handed him authorizing him to the prevail for \$60.000. to draw for \$50,000. This turned the to draw for \$00,000.

scale, and the next day the paper reappeared, and the next six or eight years were successful ones for Mr. Storey. He was an indefatigable worker; indeed, took entire charge of the editorial management of the paper himself, and in a short time accumulated considerable prop-

The panic of 1873 pierced the real estate bubble which at that time had been blown ready to burst, and the grand maneuver to build up the boulevards with magnific at residences met a check. A number of these had been partly built, and for years those who drove along the boulevards would see only their incom-



VIEW OF MAIN HYLL plete walls, towering monuments to disappointed ambition. There was a blight on the boulevards; no one would or could complete, no one would build anew.

Among these reminders of the boom of 1872 was the residence of Mr. Storey. The venerable editor's health became im-paired. For some years he would be seen driving on the avenues with his young wife, his hair and beard white as snow, he was a handsome old man-and his ap-pearance indicating that death was slowly fixing its grip upon him. At last he died Then commenced a wrangle about his estate. The Times changed hands several times and each time seemed to suffer by the change. It began to look as if the property would be wasted under the blight of litigation, when two energetic and talented young men, James J. West and Clinton A. Snowden, purchased it and made it one of the best newspapers in the United States.

United States.

Meanwhile the half completed Storey Meanwhile the half completed Storey mansion continued to confront those who passed it on their way to the south parks. Indeed, to this day it stands a reminder of one who for years continued to earn the name of Ishmaelite by his relentless persecution of all with whom he differed and all who opposed him. His life—that success which might have given him the immense wealth he coveted, with its at-

tendant power to override public opinion, at least the opinion of mere money getters—was as incomplete as the preten-tious residence in which he intended to enjoy his triumph. And now that litiga-tion over the estate he left has ceased and tion over the estate he left has ceased and the property can be sold with a clear title, this gloomy pile is offered in the market for a price less than the amount expended by its proprietor on the build-ing alone, without counting the real es-tate on which it stands as of any value. When some purchaser shall complete it and fix it up for an abode for living peo-ple, the gloomier features, at least, of a reminder of one of the most unwhole-some, vindictive, untiring, talented lives some, vindictive, untiring, talented lives that Chicago has ever known will be re-

A Very Remarkable Discovery. Professor Hauser, of Germany, has re-cently made a remarkable archeological

discovery in a remarkable archeological discovery in a remarkable way. He noticed that a cornfield near Altenburg varied in color, and declared that the variation in color was due to the existence of a buried amphitheatre. color was due to the existence of a buried amphitheatre, the corn ripening more slowly over the buried walls. An excavation proved that this audacious theory was correct, and a large theatre was discovered from which a paved road leads to the camp of Carnuntum, previously discovered by the professor.—New York Tribune. ORGANIZED FARMERS.

In 1880 there were in the United States 7,670,493 persons over ten years old engaged in farming, or nearly 45 per cent. of all the workers in the country. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Farmers' alliance should have grown rapidly, or that it should be especially prominent in the southwest, where other interests do not obscure it. Dec. 4, 1867, a few farmers met at Washington and organ-



THE ALLIANCE EXCRANGE, TXAS. THE ALLIANCE EXCRANGE, TIAS.

ized what was called "The Grange." That order had an extraordinary growth, and gree, influenced the legislation of the northwestern states; but as it necessarily had to deal with political questions, it shared the vicissitudes of political parties, and in some states gave way to the Farmers' alliance, of which Pa.ker county, Tex., modestly claims to be the birthplace. There, early in 1885, the farmers organized on this platform:

Profoundly impressed that we, the Farmers'

Profoundly impressed that we, the Farmers' alliance, united by the strong and faithful ties of financial and home interests, should set forth our declaration of intentions, we therefore resolve:

ties of financial and home interests, should set forth our declaration of intentions, we therefore resolve:

1. To labor for the education of the agricultural classes in the science of economical government, in a strictly non-partisan spirit.

2. To indorse the motto, "In things essential, unity; and in all things, charity."

3. To develop a better state, mentally, morally, socially and financially.

4. To create a better understanding for sustaining civil officers in maintaining law and order.

5. To constantly strive to secure entire harmony and good will among all mankind and brotherly love among ourselves.

6. To suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices; all unhealthful rivalry and all selfish ambition.

7. The brightest jewels which it garners are the tears of widows and orphans, and its imperative commands are to visit the homes where lacerated hearts are bleeding; to assuage the sufferings of a brother or a sister; bury the dead; care for the widows and educate the orphans; to enstrue words and deeds in their most favorable light, granting bonesty of purpose and good intentions to others; and to protect the principles of the alliance unto death. Its laws are reason and equity, its cardinal doctrines inspire purity of thought and life, its intentions are "peace on earth and good will towards men."

There are now in Texas 3,000 sub-alli-

There are now in Texas 3,000 sub-alli-

There are now in Texas 3,000 sub-alli-ances, with a total membership of 142,900, divided among 141 counties.

The Farmers' alliance in Texas have adopted to a great extent the co-operative plan of buying, selling and manufacturing; of the latter is the Dallas Branch Implement factory, with a capital of \$40,000. Their plant consists of a large factory for the manufacture of farming implements, which is fully equipped with the latest which is fully equipped with the latest and most improved machinery. Next in importance is the New Braunfels Woolen mills, which also own a large and commodions plant, containing the fine and costly machinery necessary for the manufacture of woolen goods. The Alliance Exchange at Dallas, Tex., is also another enterprise which is erecting a four story building, costing over \$40,000, from which the state business agent conducts a vast amount of business, buying and selling supplies for the different co-operative stores in Texas, likewise for the farmer direct. direct.
In addition to the organization in Texas

In addition to the organization in Texas-the Farmers' alliance is rapidly increas-ing in other states. The total member-ship, according to the last report made by the national secretary, is as follows: Alabama, 23,820; Arkansas, 60,000; Mis-sissippi, 45,000; Georgia, 10,980; Louis-iana, 13,920; Missouri, 15,530; Tennessee, 10,600; North Carolina, 32,500; South Carolina, 4,050; Kentucky, 1,650; Virgi-nia, 740; Arizona, 2,460; New Mexico, 1,020; Texas, 112,900. The State alliance in 1887 bought the

The State alliance in 1887 bought the right, title and interest of The Southern right, title and interest of The Southern Mercury, a weekly newspaper published in Dallas, and it was made their official organ; also at the meeting of the Na-tional Farmers' alliance at Shreveport, La., in October, 1887, that body chose The Mercury as its official organ. The Mercury is one of the most powerful yet conservative weeklies in the southwest. the circulation is over 35,000 and rapidly increasing. It is ably edited and economically managed, and is looked upon by the brotherhood as the best educator, the most powerful exponent of their cause, and they regard it as the beacon to guide them out of the wilderness into the light

of supremacy.

The colored farmers have a separate The colored farmers have a separate organization, officers, and organ of their own. They number in Mississippi alone over 60,000, and throughout the south their membership exceeds 800,000; their organ, The Colored Alliance, is also published in Dallas, and is destined to be as powerful among the colored brotherhood as The Mercury is among the white

Named by Wisconsin Democrats James Morgan, whom the Democrats have nominated for governor of Wiscon-sin, is a very successful and popular mer-chant of Milwaukee, a native of Scotland and until recently an independent in

He was born in Crieff, Scotland, in 1841, and commenced clerking in a dry goods store at an early age. In 1863 he enligrated to America and located in Peru, Ills., for three years, and then for one year in Ottawa, in that state. In 1867 he became partner in the firm of Best &

Morgan, in Free-port, Ills. In 1874 JAMES MORGAN. he located in Milwaukee in the same line, where he has established a large business and acquired a handsome competency He is a bachelor, by education a Presby terian, and in politics has generally acted as an independent Democrat, ignoring party lines to "vote for the best man," as he expressed it. He voted the Labor ticket at the last election, and was urged to run as Labor candidate for governor this year, but declined because, as he said, he was determined to vote for Grover Cleveland.

Red and orange do not accord well.

Improvement in Our Schools. The schools should be an aid to the improvement of man's estate. In no way has so much been accomplished in this has so much been accompaisned in this direction as by new inventions, by mechanics or artisans. The improvement of our material surroundings places humanity on a higher plane, and enables those who care for it to obtain the education in who care for it to obtain the caucation in classics, etc., which they may desire. The tendency in the public schools should be to educate youths so that man may be better able to deal with his material surroundings.

That can be done in connection with

mere book education now given. the mere book education how given. But it is not done. A small departure in that direction has been made in the normal training. This needs to be carried further. The expensive higher branches should be lopped off and more aid given to those who need it. The old methods must give way to modern ideas. Improvement in the school system is badly needed.—New York News.

An Original Young Miss. An Original Young Miss.

A little miss of this city, 8 or 4 years old, was in one of our shoe stores the other day, and after she had been fitted she was asked by the salesman if she wanted them put on. She replied: "I desa! will wear 'em home in the box."—Burlington Free Press.

Has cared hundreds of cases of Spithings ma or Cancer of the Shith, thousands of cases of Sciema, Shood Humors and Skin Dissaces, and hundreds of thousands of cases of Sared uia, Slood Poison and Stood Taint. SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

Chartasoosa, Tum, June 37, 100 - Swally a specific Co., Atlanta, da. - Geoffeanen; in the carly part of the present year, a bad case of plecod poison appeared upon me. I began taking ft. 3. 8 under advice of another, and to day I feel greatly improved. I am still taking the medicine and chall continue to do o until I am perfectly well. I believe it will effect a perfect cure. Young truly, and the continue to do the continue to

Congruia, R. G., July 7, 1885—The Swift Spacific Co., Atlanta, Sa.—Geniferaen: I was great singlety from muscular rhounasties by great singlety from muscular rhounasties present from any medicine presentled by my physician. I took over a dozen bottles of your R. S. A., and now I am as well as lower was in my life. I am sure your medicine wared no. and I would recommend it to any one suffering from any blood disease. Tours truly,

Conductor C. & G. H. R. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIPT SPECIFIC Co., Drawer &

Atlanta, Ga.; New York, 756 Broadway WINES AND LIQUORS.

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Heaters ARE THE BEST IN THE MARKAT

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B. B. MARTIN & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of LUMBER AND COAL

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ATTORNEYS. LUTHER S. KAUFFMAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

NO. 2 SOUTH PRINCE ST., Lancaster, Pa.

THAVELBRE OUIDE READING & COLUMBIA R. R. after, SUNDAY, HAY 13, 160. BORTHWARD. Quarryvillent 7.10 a. m.,
Ling Street, Lanc., at 6.05 a. m., and 1.05 p. m.
Arrive at
Beading, 10.10 a. m., and 4.05 p. m.
Leave,
Reading, at 7.20 a. m., and 4 p. m
Arrive at
King Street, Lanc., at 8.20 a. m., and 4.00 p. m.
Conservation at Trains connect at Reading with trains from Philadelphia, Pottsville, Harrie Lilentown and Hew York, via. Bound I

At Columbia, with trains to and from York Hanover, Gettysburg, Processor and Balt non.
At Lancaster Junction, with trains to a from Lancaster, Quarry ville, and Chickies.
A. M. WILSON Superintenden

LEBANON & LANCASTER JOINT Arrangement of Passenger Trains on, and NORTHWARD. ATTVS at S.II 1.68 7.10 9.88 5.08

SOUTH WARD.
Lebanon... 7.12 12.50 7.507.58 5.46

Cornwall... 7.37 12.55 7.468.10 4.00

Kanheim... 7.58 1.14 8.198.40 5.18

Arrive at S.7 1.48 8.9.12 5.48

Arrive at S.7 1.68 8.50 9.30 6.56

A. M. WILSON, Supt. R. & C. Railroad, S. S. NEFF, Supt. C. R. E.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILBOAD SCHEDULE-In effect from June 11, 1885.
Trains LEAVE LANCASTER and leave and arrive at Philadelphia as follows:

WESTWARD.
Pacido Express;
Way Passenger;
Western Express;
Western Express;
Western Express;
Western Express;
Western Express;
Western Express;
Western Express; EASTWARD. EASTWARD,
Phila Express
Fast Line;
Harrisburg Express
Lancaster Accom...
Columbia Accom...
Atlantic Express;
Seashore Express;
Beashore Express;
Lay Express;
Lay Express;
Harrisburg Accom. 2:10 a. m. 6:15 a. m. 6:15 a. m. 6:15 a. m. 9:05 a. m. 9:05 a. m. 11:30 a. m. 12:09 p. m. 2:05 p. m. 6:45 p. m. 10:20 a, m. 10:20 a, m. 1:45 a. m. 1:25 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 6:45 p. m. 6:50 p. m. 9:45 p. m. †The only trains which run daily. On Sunday the Mail train west runs by way of Columbia.

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

TRUNKS.

WALL AND WINTER GOODS.

M. HABERBUSH & SON.

Fall and Winter Goods.

Our Stock of Fall and Winter Goods is now complete. We have the Largest and Finest Stock in the city of HORSE BLANKETS (All Grades)

Lap Blankets, in Plush, Wool and Felt. Black and Grey Goat Robes. Hudson Bay and Prairie Wolf Robes. Buffalo Robes. Siberian Dog (Black) Robes. Fox and Coon Sain Robes.

We consider it no trouble to show our goods -AT-

M. Haberbush & Son's SADDLE, HARNESS,

TRUNK STORE

No. 30 Centre Square, LANCASTER, PA.

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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 Railroad,

Cornwall * Lebanon Railroad,
Nine mines couth 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 ALL.

The conveniences are a Large Dancing Pavilion, a Spicious Dining Hall, Two Kitchens,
Saggage and Coat Boems, while the arrangements for amusements consist of Ground and
Hall Grounds, Howling Alley, Shooting Galiery Quoits, Etc., Etc. Tables for Lunchers,
itustic Seats and Benches are scattered
throughout the grounds.

THE STATE RIFLE RANGE
Of the National Guard of Pennsylvania has
been located at hit Gretna, and the Military
Rifle Practice, from time to time at the Range
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 Artion C. RS

Will be run on the line of the Cornwall & Lebanon Raitroad, or will be sent to different
points, when practicable, for the accommodation of excursion parties.

Parties desiring it can procure M-ais at the
Park, as the Dining Hall will be under the supleasant and convenient.

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Parties desiring the same desired as M.

Gretna

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

NOTICE TO TRESPANSERS AND GUNNERS.—All persons are hereby forbidden to trespass on any of the lands of the Cornwall and Speedweil estates in Lebascu or Lancaster counties, whether inclosed or unin closed, either for the purpose of shorting on fabing, as the law will be rigidly enfected against all trespassing on said lands of the undesigned after this notice.

WM. COLEMAN PRESMAN,
EDW. C. FERRAN,
AMOURAGE SEE S. W. COLEMAN'S SEEF