OUNTAIN MANEUVERS.

THE FRENCH TRAIN THEIR RS TO ALPINE FIGHTING.

Disty Beights with Artillery-Use no in the Field-Experi-Thich Will Be Read of with Great

seems no end to the ingenuity of such — the Yankees of Europe, ovel canal locks, their lofty Eiffel their new inventions in delicate and their completed railroad con-shave put a new face on the busi-uation, and now they have added

therto they have paid little attention last part of their eastern frontier of the mountains separate France and but recent complications have made portant, and they have organized to battalions for expert service in the takins, with a reserve behind which mable them to concentrate 60,000 on commanding points from which no king force could dislodge them. Of the men in permanent services are largely mountaineers, but the ity consists in the new methods and of reaching heights hitherto condinaccessible, and even planting on commanding peaks.



SHOOTING THE GRAPNEL.

The uniform of the mountain troops is adaptation of the regular French uniform, with caps, jackets, gloves and overacts for the Alpine cold and boots with sextending above the knees. These for protection in crawling over rocks, and glaciers, and in climbing the statement of the coldinary planted in the snow. The disers are trained to climb singly, or to use over glaciers in long files, with a statehed from man to man like the ides on Mont Blanc. Thus equipped soldlers have lately been put through complicated set of exercises and evolutions which satisfy the war authorities which satisfy the war authorities at abort notice they could seize and every commanding point.

Of course each officer in these exercises exerted his talents in the way of ex-sporizing bridges by throwing lines or ling trees across chasms, and the more abitions soldiers have vied with each

mbitious soldiers have vied with each ther until, as one officer reports, "more in one man can balance himself with a alpenstock, on a trunk far above a sountain torrent, in a manner that fairly trais our celebrated Blondin."

The mules, too, have been educated in contain climbing. They have hauled tillery to the summits of the highest see, where it could hurl destruction to all the passes of approach. At the meet time the telephone is utilized, the floor in command of a squad on a peak 1,000 feet high converses freely with his mander in the valley 5,000 or 8,000 below, and that commander, in interest communication with the squads on the peaks around, can map out the peaks around, can map out the peaks around, can map out the peaks around or map of the peaks around or a squad or a stillery to must describe the peaks around or a squad or a stillery to becure captain of an artillery pany. Taking a light cannon with a still bore, he "leaded" it with a wrought on rod terminating at the end in stouther the like those of an anchor; to this rod the stillery to this rod terminating at the end in stouther the like those of an anchor; to this rod

mail bore, he "loaded" it with a wrought on rod terminating at the end in stout whee like those of an anchor; to this rod as attached a stout rope fitted with mots a foot or so apart. The gun was cointed at an inaccessible peak and fired; is grapnel fell on the peak and caught, and there was a rope ladder fixed. One man climbed and secured the upper end more firmly; then the entire company followed, drew up the gun, and a light battery was established on a peak which may the birds had hitherto reached. This was an achievement, indeed; but when they had lowered the guns and the sen had descended, there was the anchor and the rope—must they be lost? On the last experiment they were, but a private soldier solved the problem. When anchor, an and men were safe below, the last sen on the summit attached a small "time toppedo" to the upper end of the rope, legisling the fuse to give him time top.

an on the summit attached a small "time torpede" to the upper end of the rope, absulating the fuse to give him time to set down. Soon after his descent the cross of the constant of the const



MOUNTING THE MOUNTAIN BATTERY. The dogs of St. Bernard have also been trained to special services, and a class of that, breed is known (and rated on the pay rolls!) as "chiens de guerre"—"dogs of war." What with mountain dogs, climbing nules, and men rivaling the birds, the case is one of great interest.

The Effects of Novel Reading. The mischief of voracious novel reading is really much more like the mischief of dram drinking than appears at first sight. It tends to make all other literary nourishment intolerable, just as dram nourishment intolerable, just as dram drinking tends to make all true food intolerable, and to supersede food by drink. The voracious novel reader of today, as we have said, rejects Scott, because Scott's novels contain so much good food that it is not mere story telling. The genuine novel reader detests what he calls tame stories, stories in which the interest is not exaggerated and piled up ten times as high as the interests of ordinary life. He wants always to be feeling a thrill of ex-

high as the interests of ordinary life. He wants always to be feeling a thrill of excitement running through his nerves, always to be living in imagination through the concentrated essence of the perils of a hundred adventurous lives, instead of tolling calmly through the ordinary hopes and hars of one.

No state of mind can be more unwholessed hars of one.

No state of mind can be more unwholessed hars of one is more calculated to divert the energies from the sort of quiet tasks to which they should be habitually spalled, and to keep them strutched on the tenter hooks of expectation, waiting for a sort of strain which is never likely a occur, and if it did occur, would certainly not find a man's energies any the letter prepared for it for having been form out previously with a long series of

imaginary excitements. The habit of dram drinking, it is said, leads to fatty degeneration of the heart, i. e., excessive fattening round the heart, and weak action of the heart in consequence. So, too, the habit of exciting novel reading leads to fatty degeneration of the literary mind, i. e., to an unhealthy and spasmodic action of the imagination, and a general weakening of the power of entering thoroughly into the solid interests of real life. So far as we know, the only effective cure for this habit of literary dram drinking—a cure not always forthcoming—is a moral shock of some kind which exposes the hollowness of all these unreal interests, and makes them appear as artificial and melodramatic as they actually are. That, however, is a cure which is an extremely painful one, almost cruel in its distillusion-izing power.—London Spectator.

ANOTHER ROYALT MARRIAGE.

The Princess Sophie of Germany to Wed the Crown Prince of Greece.

All the noble gossips and diplomats of Europe have turned for awhile from political complications to admire and speculate on the Greek marriage, which raises that little kingdom several notches in the royal scale. Boulanger is ignored, the Franco-German and German-Russian complications are temporarily forgotten, and Queen Natalie, of Servia, gets a rest; for the crown prince of Greece is to marry the sister of the German emperor, and there is a boom for the royal Hellenes.



OF GREECE.

To understand the importance of this To understand the importance of this marriage it is necessary to note two things: Many of the royal and princely rulers of Europe are really of a different stock from the people they rule; and through the union of British. Forman, Danish and Russian blood, the despring Danish and Russian blood, the Lepring of this marriage will concentrate the blood of the rulers of the great powers, and, to some extent, the good will of their people, in the future sovereign of Greece. It will be remembered that the first monarchy set up in Greece, after the Turks were driven out, was a fallure; and that the great Christian powers combined to make George of Denmark king as George I of Greece. He is of the old and noble house of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, was born Dec. 24, 1845, and married Olga, daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, who was born Sept. 3, 1857.

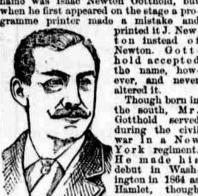
Constantine, their first child, was born Aug. 2, 1868, and is, of course, to be king of Greece if he survives his father. His bride, Sophie, is the daughter of the late Emperor Frederick of Germany, and was born June 14, 1870. So she was but a few days reat. 18 as her husband was

Emperor Frederick of Germany, and was born June 14, 1870. So she was but a few days past 18, as her husband was barely 21, when they were married. Prince Constantine's other title is Duke of Sparta, just as that of the crown prince of England is Prince of Wales. Should Constantine and Sophie be so fortunate as to have a son, the boy will be great grands son of Queen Victoria and Emperor William and the former czar of Ryssia, and closely related to the royal families of Denmark and other monachies, as well as first or second cousin to half the minor German rulers. But he will not still be a Greek—that is he will have no Hellenic

Greek—that is he will have no Hellenic blood in his veins.

The little kingdom over which he will rule flow has barely 2,500,000 inhabitants. If whom nearly one half are Albanians and quite half pure Greeks or Hellenes; but in all the adjoining countries are Greeks to the number of 6,000,000, and just now there is a spontaneous and enthusiastic movement among them for a thusiastic movement among them for a Pan-Hellenic union. An unusually large proportion of them are very wealthy mer-chants in Constantinople, Trieste, Smyrna, Alexandria, and within a few years these have contributed nearly \$1,000,000 to found schools, colleges, gymnasia and lectureships in Greece, so there are now in that kingdom thirty-five important institutions of learning; and it is estimated that in twenty years the Greeks will be among the best educated people in Europe. The next generation may see Europe. The next generation may see restored the condition of 400 B. C., when sporadic Hellas looked to continental Hellas as home, and the Greeks of all the world united at the Olympic games.

In the death of J. Newton Gotthold the stage loses one of its eminent men, and one who has played in nearly every American town as well as in England. He was born in Richmond, Va., in 1837. His name was Isaac Newton Gotthold, but when he first appeared on the stage a programme printer made a mistake and



the name, how-ever, and never altered it.
Though born in
the south, Mr.
Gotthold served during the civil war In a Now York regiment. He made his debut in Wash-ington in 1864 as Hamlet, though as an amateur.

J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD. After that he went to Lendon and announced himself as the "Young and announced himself as the "Young American Tragedian," making his professional debut in "The Gunmaker of Moscow," His American professional debut was made in the Winter Garden theatre, in New York, as Othello.

Mr. Gotthold supported Rhea, Gus Williams and other stars. He also figured as a playwright, having written "The Good Fight." He adapted "Micaliz" from the French of Theodore de Barriere.

Chief of the G. A. R.

Maj. William Warner, of Missouri, elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Re-public at Colum-bus, O., was born in Lafayette county, Wis., in 1840, and was educated at Lawrence and Ann Arbor university. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he raised company C, of the Thirty-third Wisconsin, and was made ad-jutant of the

regiment. Some MAJ. WM. WARNER. time afterward he was made captain of company D of the same regiment. President Lincoln appointed him assistant adjutant general to the commander of his division. Still later he was promoted to the division. Still later he was promoted to the majorship of the Forty-fourth Wisconsin infantry, which position he held until mustered out of the service in 1865. At the close of the war he took up the practice of the law in Kansas City, but his talents were soon recognized by the people, and he was chosen city attorney and later was raised to the office of the mayor. He was then elected to congress, and is now serving his second term in that body.

In Mr. Gladstone's Study.

Mr. Gladstone's study at Hawarden castle holds 15,000 volumes, which are ranged on shelves jutting out into the room. There is not a book that Mr. Gladstone cannot lay his hand upon the moment he wants it. There are three writing desks in this room, one of which is for the exclusive use of Mrs. Gladstone. The expremier breakfasts at 7 and dines at 8, breaking his fast by a light luncheon at 2 o'clock.—Harper's Bazar. STORIES OF PROCTOR.

SOME PECULIARITIES OF THE RE-CENTLY DECEASED ASTRONOMER.

His Book on Poker-His Knowledge of the Game Was Limited-How People Used to Talk to Him of Astronomy-The Dream He Did Not Realize.

Not only have the scientists occasion to regret the untimely death of Richard A. Proctor, the great mathematician, but his great circle of friends all over the world are mourning, sincerely, the untimely death of one of the most genial, good hearted, witty, and companionable men that ever combined great knowledge with good fellowship. The marvel about him was not "that one small head should carry all he knew," for that is a trifle outworn, but that he should have had time in his bare half century of life to have studied, and apparently mastered the science of mathematics in so many ef its multifarious applications.

It was an astonishment to scientists, but none at all to his personal friends, when he published a treatise on draw poker, but it is due to his memory to say that well as he understood the game scientifically, he was far from being a first class player. This fact he acknowledged to me more than once, laughingly comparing himself to the man who plays roulette or Wall street on a "system," and saying that although he felt certain that he knew the game numerically, he was none the better for that knowledge when

he knew the game numerically, he was none the better for that knowledge when the play soured into the sublime heights of bluff, or where the result hung, as it

of bluff, or where the result hung, as it often does, on an accurate judgment of the enemy's habits of play.

He told with great glee how he once played a small game—a quarter limit—on a railroad train in the west with a party of strangers, none of whom he knew, and to whom he supposed himself unknown. They had played for half an hour before anybody had shown a particularly good hand, when he managed to fill an acc flush on the draw. Two of the other players dropped out after the first raise, but the other, who looked like a well to do farmer and was decidedly "green" in manner and and was decidedly "green" in manner and ungrammatical of speech, hung on, raising Mr. Proctor back on each turn, till the latter decided that he had bet the full mathematical value of his hand. The farmer raised back at him again, and the professor laid down his flush with a sigh. Thereupon the

farmer chuckled, drew in the pot, and exposed his hand, saying: "It does me good to take one o' these high strung scien camp with nothin'

Mr. Proctor was pre-eminently a society man in his hours of relaxa-RICHARD A. PROCTOR. equally at home in the club and in the drawing room, being attractive to men and women alike. His manners were, from an American standpoint, unusually good for an Englishman, and in conversagood for an Englishman, and in conversa-tion as well as in quickness of apprehen-sion, he was far Riore like an American than like a Betton. He used even to ap-preciate American jokes about Boston, for be had been in that city and had had also own experience among the lion hunt-ers there. One of these, a lady of "cul-chaw," he told the writer about, who, as an Anglomaniae, thought it fine to decry America in comparison with Europe. Shspecially objected to the climate on this side, and spoke rapturously of the beauty of Italian skies. "I shall never forget," she said, "the sight of the crescent moon over the Bay of Naples, with a big star blazing exactly in the center of the cres-

cent line."

The astronomer lost his breath for an Instant, but said promptly, "Yes, indeed. The atmosphere is so pure that the moon itself in those climates becomes transparent."

It is not, perhaps, very widely known that his dream in life was to be connected with a series or rather an associated sat

with a series, or rather an associated set, of mammoth observatories in this coun-These as he planned scheme, were to be located-one Florida, one on some elevated point in the Rocky mountains, and one possibly in Alaska, if any site could be found there where the atmosphere is sufficiently clear. With this chain of observatories, in connection with the Lick Observatory in California, he deemed that America's part of the world's astronomical work could be done. The final perfection of the dream was, of course, to be the establish-ment of such observatories all over the world, under different governments. His ambition was to be identified, under the sanction of the American government, with the three mentioned, and he was with the three hentioned, and he was sanguine of the early realization of at least the beginning of the work. He believed and had told some of his intimate friends that the year 1891 or 1892 would see the work of establishing the Florida observatory fairly under way. By his death of a disease undoubtedly contracted in Florida that state lost one of its warmest and most influential friends, who would doubtless have become one of her citizens if he had lived. He had filed his declaration of becoming a citizen of the United States, and he was making his home in

The work of these observatories, he The work of these observatories, he firmly believed, would corroborate the theories he advanced in "Other Worlds than Ours." In that book he stated his belief that the other planets were in a condition similar to that of the earth in past geologic ages, and, wild as the belief may seem, he thought that telescopic observation would confirm this belief. In Prochlog during his forms of the control of the contro Brooklyn, during his first course of lect-ures, he predicted that Jupiter would be found to be in an intensely heated condi-tion, similar to what the earth must have been in the ante-metamorphic periods, and that the planets Mars and Venus would, if the telescope's power could be suffi-ciently increased, show a condition analogous to that of our own globe in comparatively recent geologic epochs. These predictions have been partially confirmed by the latest observations of the planet

Another theory which he maintained in private conversation was that the old division of heavenly bodies into nebulae, suns, planets and satellites would be done away with by telescopes of higher power and greater accuracy, and that with these it would be found that every stage of cosmical growth was exhibited in the heavens. He even went so far as to suggest that the astronomy of the future would recognize, first, unorganized nebu-læ; second, centered nebulæ, similar to the solar system in the beginning accord-ing to La Place; third, nebular systems dissimilar to the foregoing, in which the law of development would be more com-

plicated; fourth, multi-centered nebular systems; fifth, systems intermediary between the centered nebular and solar systems, and so on. Last of all he thought there would be found dying sys-tems such as our own will be untold ages hence. At least two of these suggestions have been proven correct by the discoveries within the past year, made at the Lick

observatory.

The genial, many sided nature of this wonderful man was shown in his appreciation of Artemus Ward's famous wittingly. cism-perhaps his greatest one-which that great man perpetrated at the expense of astronomy. Artemus Ward said that he could understand how distances between stars were measured, and was propared to acknowledge that accurate in-formation might be obtained about the weight and chemical composition of those bodies, but he would be hanged if he could understand how the astronomers ever found out their names. Mr. Proctor never heard or repeated this joke without hearty laughter. hearty laughter.

Philadelphia's Bald Heads.

A Philadelphia barber makes the state-ment that there are fewer bald heads among the people of wealth and fashion in Philadelphia than among the same class of any other American city.—New York Evening World. AN OLD SCHOOL ACTOR.

William Warren, Whose Serious Illness Was Lately Announced.

Mr. William Warren, whose serious illness is announced at Boston, is a fine specimen of an actor of the old school, who were prominent in America half a century ago. He is a man who, from his personal appearance, would be noticeable anywhere, his frame and his features being alike massive and striking.

Mr. Warren was born in the City of Brotherly Love, and made his first appearance at the Arch Street theatre in Philadelphia in 1832. His career was destined to span half a century. His father, an eminent English actor, had died a week before young Warren made his debut, and the occasion was a benefit for the family. He played a part (Young Norval) which his father had taken when he made his first appearance in England forty years before.

forty years before.

For nine years he continued on the boards at Philadelphia, and then played in New York, though but once, not desir-

ing to continue in competition with the many fine the many line actors who graced the stage there at that time. In 1845 he visited Eng-land and played a successful engagement at the Strand theatre. went to Boston and entered upon his long and brill-iant career in that

will. Alam warren. iant career in that city. It was in 1847 that he went to Boston, and began playing at the Boston atheneum, and then at the Museum, where he continued actively until 1882, when he retired. At that time he played at two performances which were attended by the most cultured citizens of Boston. Warren played Dr. Pangloss in "The Heir at Law" and Sir Peter Teazle in "School for Scandal." It was noted at the time that he had in thirty-four years at the Museum played 13,845 times, and in 577 parts. After the evening performance his friends came to his ing performance his friends came to his lodgings, bringing presents. Booth, Jef-ferson, Barrett, McCullough and Mary An-derson joined in sending a loving cup, and the Boston theater presented him with a silver pitcher.

From his retirement to the present, Mr. Warren has lived in his bachelor lodgings quietly, devoting himself to study, and venerated by a large circle of friends, both in and out of the profession. He is related to Joseph Jefferson, another famous actor, the Jeffersons and the Warrens having sprung from the same stock on the maternal side. Mr. Warren's illness will call out a great deal of interest and sympathy among the members of the profession all over the United States.

EMILIO C. VARAS.

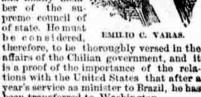
He Represents the Chillian Government at the American Capital.

The relations of the United States and Chili have increased in importance of late years, and so the Americans of the north take more personal interest in the consular and diplomatic representatives of the Americans of the south. Chili shows her appreciation of this by sending one of her most distinguished citizens, Judgo Emilio C. Varas, to represent her at Washington, where he was recently wel-comed, with his family, as a valuable ad-dition to the dialography course. dition to the diplomatic corps.

Judge Varas is but 44 years old, yet he holds a commanding position at home as an astute lawyer, jurist and statesman. He graduated in literature and law from National university, at Santiago,

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old, since which event he has been successively pro-fessor in college, representative in the national con-gress, justice of the court of appeals, member of the cabinet as minister of justice and public instruction, director of the mint and finally mem-ber of the su-preme council of



been transferred to Washington. Minister Varas has taken an elegantly furnished residence at Washington (1230 Connecticut avenue N. W.), where his accomplished lady will preside. He has a son who will enter Georgetown college and two daughters who will prosecute their studies in the Georgetown convent until studies in the Georgetown convent until old enough to enter society. The minis-ter is of medium height and dignified ap-pearance, quite ready in address and at home is what Americans call a "magnetic

He Was a Financier.

"I believe there is money in those accident and life insurance companies," said old Barkins. "They allow you \$1,500 for an eye, \$3,000 for two eyes, \$1,500 for an arm or a leg, and \$3,000 for two arms or two legs, but they only give your widow \$5,000 if you die. Well, it's easy enough to see that you can make more than \$5,000 if you die kinder slow. First lose yer legs, then yer arms, then yer eyes, and then yer arms, then yer eyes, and die. That's three \$3,000 and the \$5,000 for your widow besides—\$14,000 altogether. I tell you, Jim, there's money in that, and I'm goin' to git insured right now."—Harper's Bazar.

MIDNIGHT.

'Tis night's midglory—Earth, so calm, so still, On couch of space is wrapped in slumber's spell; How self and pure her besom's rounded swell 'Neath fleety robes, and placid radiance shed From silver orb, like watcher's lamp, o'erhead! While starry regions dimly throng and fill Her airy chamber, whence all sound is fled Save breath of rising prayer, or whir of wings As angels viewless pass, or heavenward spr guardian who bath wrought the Father's

Midnight and moonlight, silence, stars and God-Sublimest height Diurnal Time bath trod.

—Edward McCarthy in Woman.

A Funeral in British Hendura It was in British Honduras that I first attended a velorio, or the ceremony of watching with a corpse. The family home consisted of a single long and nar-row apartment, rounded at each end, with earthen floor and roof thatched with guava leaves. From the cross poles hung a few hammocks, and in the middle of the room, upon a rude bier made of two boards up-held by casks, lay the dead woman, with a wee infant clasped in her arms. The face of the mother, who could not have been more than 14 years old, was calm and peaceful, but that of the baby was and peaceful, but that of the bady was strangely distorted, as if terrified withits brief look on life. Fresh flowers were scattered upon the scarlet blanket that partially covered the still figures; lighted candles stood at the head and foot, and near by sat the sisters and parents of the dead woman, silent and sad. Inquiring why the husband and father was not among the mourners, I was carelessly informed, as though it was nothing to cause remark, that is brobraerts (the poor dear girl) had never been wedded; and as for the father—quien sabe? A great crowd occupied the house of mourning, laughing jesting as though the occasion was of rejoicing rather than sorrow. Many were playing cards. Outside, under a pointegranate tree, refreshments were spread, and music and uprear, resounded in startling incongruity with the dread mystery of death.—Cor. Philadelphia

Gum Chewing and Eyesight. A Pittsburg optician makes the state-ment that gum clewing has a harmful effect on the eyes, and when carried to excess is apt to cause blindness. The constant moving of the jaws affects the nerves that lead from the spine to the optic nerves, and strains the latter until they give out.—Chicago Herald. THE CONFEDERATE PRESS.

HOW SOUTHERN PAPERS WERE PRINTED IN WAR TIMES.

Scarcity of Paper and Paper Making Materials-Straits of Publishers of Books and Sheet Masic-Song Books, Tracts and Pamplets-New Novels.

Side by side with the reports of battles and the records of peace commissions, congresses and legislatures, the blurred columns of the Confederate press were wont to teem with domestic recipes for cheap dishes, directions for raising and utilizing various vegetable products, instructions for making much of little in matters pertaining to every phase of household life. Hard by a list of deal and wounded would stand a recipe for tanning dog skins for gloves; while the paragraphs just succeeding the closing column of the description of a naval engagement off Hampton roads were directions for the use of boneset as a substitute for quinine.

tute for quinine.

The journals of that day were printed The journals of that day were printed usually upon the poorest paper, made of straw and cotton rags, and so brittle that the slightest touch mutilated it. The ink, like the paper, was of the cheapest and commonest, and left its impression, not only on the face of the sheet, but on the hands no less than on the mind of the reader. Few fonts of new type found their way into the Confederacy during the war, and at the end of four years the facilities for printing had come to a low ebb. It was no uncommon thing for publishers to issue half sheets in lieu of a complete paper, with scarcely an apology publishers to issue half sheets in lieu of a complete paper, with scarcely an apology to subscribers for the curtailment of their literary and news rations. It was generally understood that this happened only through stern necessity, and not from any disposition on the part of the newspaper men to give less than an equivalent for the subscription price.

Sometimes the journal which on yesterday appeared in all the glory of a six column page was today cut down to a four column half sheet, or publication was suspended with the announcement that the stock of materials had been exhausted, and that as soon as the office

that the stock of materials had been exhausted, and that as soon as the office could be replenished publication would be resumed. Eagerly as the rough sheets were looked for and closely as they were read, a diminution of matter in them, or a failure to appear, caused only passing comment or dissatisfaction. Men's minds were so filled with the thousand things that each day brought forth about them, there were so many rumors in the air, and news flew so rapidly even without newsthere were so many rumors in the air, and news flew so rapidly even without newspaper aid, as to cause them not too greatly to miss that which today has come to be one of the veriest necessities of American life—a daily journal full of all the doings of all the world.

Sometimes even the coarse straw paper

Sometimes even the coarse straw paper failed the publishing fraternity when an edition was absolutely imperative, yet in such emergency the inventive talent never deserted them. It was considered a wonderful journalistic feat on the part of its publishers for The Vickburg Citizen, during the siege of that city, to make its appearance, when all other resources had failed, upon wall paper.

Publishers of books and sheet music occupied a scarcely less helpless condition

Publishers of books and sheet music oc-cupied a scarcely less helpless condition than the newspaper people. Their sole grounds of superiority consisted in the fact that the demands upon them were not so urgent. The girl who sang to her soldier lover the popular songs of that time, "Lorena," "When This Cruel War is Over," "The Standard Bearer," or "Harp of the South," which were all duly selvertised "at the retail price of \$1 per "Harp of the South," which were all duly advertised "at the retail price of \$1 per sheet; the trade supplied, however, at half off, with an additional discount where 100 of one piece are ordered,"did not experience that immediate and insistent need of the song and its music which men and women alike felt for the newspaper that would tell them where the last battle had been fought, which agray had been year. would tell them where the last battle had been fought, which army had been vic-torious, who had been promoted and who had fallen. The fateful column might contain evil or good report of some dear one, and its coming was full of interest and apprehension. Yet the sheet music, printed like the newspapers, in the rough-est style, upon the commonest paper, with now and then a caricatured litho-graphic likeness of some Confederate gengraphic likeness of some Confederate general on the title page, continued to be sold and sung, even though its price ran from \$1 to \$2 per sheet.

War songs and war music were the or-der of the day, and the soldiers in the camps and the small boys in ragged jackets shouted with an equal zest: The despot's heel is on thy shore!

Farewell forever to the star spangled banner! from diminutive paper covered books of martial ballads. The little song books martial ballads. The little song books cost anywhere from two and a half to five Confederate dollars, and their contents, with a few notable exceptions, were as mediocre as the paper on which they were printed. The sentiment was there, nevertheless, and this was cared for by the singers more than the music or the lyrical or literary excellence of the

songs.

The missionary and religious publishing houses never ceased their praise-worthy labor of printing tracts and pamphlets for distribution among the solers, but publications of a more ambitious or secular standard were very few. Now and then some adventurous firm in Richmond or Charleston or New Orleans would issue a badly printed edition of a new novel, reproduced from a copy smug-gled in "through the lines" or brought by the blockade runners from Nassau. Still, even "John Halifax, Gentleman," and "Les Miserables," which first appeared in the south in this way and this dress, lost much of their attractiveness in their Confederate garb of inferior ink, bad type and worse paper.—A. C. Gordon in The

Fishing for Husbands.

Recently there was a gathering of young married couples in Louisville, and the conversation turned on the manner in which the wives had secured their hus-bands. One had paved the way to the altar by making a face at the fated one because she thought he had stared at her impudently. He admired her mettle, and sought an introduction. Another made the acquaintance of the man who is now her husband by accidentally sousing him with a pan of dishwater, which she tessed out of the kitchen window into an alley just in time to catch him as he was pass-The one that was, however, voted ing. The one that was, nowover, voted to be the most novel was the experience to be the most novel was the experience of a young man connected with the municipal government. The latter was in the habit of passing, on his way home, the residence of the young lady who is now his better half, and one evening, out of a spirit of mischief, she "accidentally on purpose" turned the hose on him. He faced about, blushed violently, and stammered a "thank you" in response to her roguish smile, and from that moment he knew he was fated.—Chicago Herald. knew he was fated .- Chicago Herald.

The Czar Chopping Wood. The yachting party of the ezar and his family has been quite an idyl. The imperial party plenicked on an island; a boat was filled with provisions and all requirements for a good lunch, but no attend-ants were allowed to land, the czar and his family having resolved to enjoy them-selves al fresco and all alone. And they actually laid the cloth, lighted the fire and cooked the fish and made the tea them-

It must have been a grand sight to see the autocrat of all the Russias with his coat off, making up the fire. He owned afterward to having grown very tired over chopping the wood and being on his knees trying to make it burn up; the princesses came and had a blow at it, now princesses came and had a blow at it, now and again, to encourage him, and the czarina busied herself meanwhile cutting the bread. Ah! how good it must have tasted, that luncheon on a little island all to themselves, and far from the din of a court, the strife of polities, the fear of conspiracies; and how loth the parents and children alike must have been to leave it and realize that their supermissions. leave it and realize that their summer holiday was nearly over!—London Mod-

There are 800,000 freight cars on the various railread lines in the United York; 301 Warash Ave., Uniongo, aux-lydeod States.

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It is Nature's Bemedy, made exclusively from Boots and Herba.
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Is cures Mercurial Rheumatiam, Cancer, Berofula, and other blood diseases heretofore considered incurable. It cures any disease caused from impure blood. It is now prescribed by thousands of the best physicians in the United States, as a tonic. We appead the statement of a few:

"I have used S. S. S. on patients convalencing from fover and from measles with the best results.

J. K. CHERKY, M. D.,
ERNERS, GA.—Willie White was afflicted

PRESERVE, Ga.—Willie White was afflicted with scrotnia seven years. I prescribed S. S. S., and to-day he is a fat and robust boy. C. W. Pareza, E. D. R. and to day he is a C. W. PARRER, E. D.
RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 15, 1885.—I have taken
three bothlee of swirt's Specific for secondary
blood poison. It acts much better than polsach or any other remedy I have ever used.

B. F. WINDERLD, H. D.,
FORMER! OF SERVICE OF SERVICE

PORTER! A ST. HALE, the well-known druggist
and physician, of Nashville, Howard County,
Ark., write: "Having some knowledge as to
what 8. R. R. is composed of, I can safely
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ments for anusements consist of troquet and
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throughout the grounds.
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been located at Mt. Grotina, and the Military
Rifle Practice, from time to time at the Range
will constitute a new attraction to visitors.
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LARE CONEWAGO,
Covering nearly twenty acres on which are
claced a number of elegant New Route and

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.

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peints, when practicable, for the accommodation of excursion parties. They are safe,
pleasant and convenient.

Parties desiring it can procure Meals at the
Park, as the Dining Hall will be under the supervision of E. M. BOLTZ, of the Lebanon
valley house. Those who wish to spend a day
in the Mountains can find no place so beautiful or affording so much pleasance as Mt.
Gretna. MOINTOXICATING DRINKS ALLOWED ON THE PREMISES.

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Earista Junction..... Arrive at t

Leave Quarryvilleat 7.10 a. m., Eing Street, Lanc., at 8.05 a. m., and 2.56 p. m. Arriva at Reading, 10.10 a. m., and 8.65 p. m. Leave, Heading, at 7.50 a. m., and 4 p. m. Arrivo at Rine Street, Lane, at 2 20 a. m., and 5.20 p. m. Quarryville, at 6.60 p. m.

Trains connect at Reading with trains t and from Philadelphia, Potteville, Harrisburg Allentown and New York, via. Bound Broo Routs. At Columbia, with trains to and from York Hanover, Gettysburg, Frederick and Battimore.

At Marietta Junction with trains to and from Chickies.

At Manheim with trains to and from Lebe-

At Lancaster Junetion, with trains to and from Lancaster, Quarry ville, and Chickies. A. W. WILSON Superintendent. LEBANON & LANCASTER JOINT Arrangement of Passenger Trains on, and lafter, Surpay, May 15, 1888.

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

Trains Law Laws Laws and leave and arrive at Philadelphia as follows:

WESTWARD.
Pacific Express:
New Express:
New Express:
No 3 Mail trainvia Mt. Joy;
No 3 Mail Train:
No 3 Mail Train:
No 4 50 a. m. 650 a. m.
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658 p. †The only trains which run daily. On Sunday the Mail train west runs by way of Columbia.

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