"FIXING" THE COFFEE.

AN INFERIOR PRODUCT POLISHED TO DECEIVE EVEN EXPERTS. !

The Adulteration of the Popular Berry Big Business According to a Chicago Dealer-The Process of "Milling" Coffee.

The adulteration of coffee is an evil of so widespread and well recognized a kind that a leading grocer of this city recently had a two column "ad" in the paper setting forth the peculiar methods employed and the differences existing between varions growths of coffee. This dealer was seen the other day by a reporter, to whom he said: "The adulteration of coffee is a

he said: "The adulteration of coffee is a business, and a large one at that. There exist, under various names, in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, firms who do a flourishing business in this line.

"The work they do—and are paid for handsomely—is the cleaning, scouring, polishing and coloring of the natural bean. It must not be supposed, however, that this is all done with the knowledge and connivance of the retail or wholesale grocers by whom the coffee is afterward grocers by whom the coffee is afterward sold to the consumer. Not at all. Probsold to the consumer. Not at all. Probably fully 50 per cent. of these grocers ignorantly buy what they suppose to be 'Java,' 'Mocha,' and other high priced coffee, when in reality they get inferior grades. You see, it is a difficult thing to determine exactly the quality of coffee in the bean. There is, in point of fact, no sure test to be employed in sampling coffees but the one of taking the bean coffee, reasting it, and making a liquor of it. roasting it, and making a liquor of it, which is drunk. That is the only reliable test. What can be learned about coffee would in reality fill a book, and it takes years and good opportunities to become a

connoisseur.

"Now, what would you take this coffee to be?" and the expert handed over two small vessels of roasted coffee, showing beans of handsome shape, uniform in size and pungent of odor. "That is Bucamarango and the other Bogota. Now, did you ever hear of such coffee or such places before? And yet this is very good Central American coffee, apt to be mistaken for Java by even pretty good judges. And what do you suppose this is?" He showed another small vessel full of unroasted coffee. The berries were of all shapes, flat and almost globular, some four times as large as others. But this coffee, though not roasted, exhaled a powerful fragrance, reminding one a little of anilla. "This is genuine Mocha, sam-led and bought by myself at Aden, Arapled and bought by myscil at Aucu, Alabia. They say there is more so called Mocha sold here in Chicago than the whole crop of real Mocha coffee amounts It may be so. "And how about the real process of

"It isn't called so. It's termed 'fixing' or 'dressing' in the trade. It gulls dealers as well as the public. I'll give you a few samples of how it works. Real Java comes, for instance, in flattish woven mats. On the trip across the ocean moist beans generate damp heat. It gives the natural greenish tint of the berry a tinge toward the yellow and brown. It also swells the size of the berry. To imitate Java, Macaraibo, Guatemala and Santos is used—all American coffees. When subjected to a sweating process they begin to look more or less like Java, so much so as to deceive even dealers who do not take the trouble to test coffee by making a sample liquor of it. Yet the difference in price is eight cents a pound, or 33 per cent. Take Guatemala coffee. That is an excellent kind, handsome to look at and pleasant to taste. But much of what is sold under the name is nothing but Costa Rica, or Rio. A polishing machine will in a few hours give those the bluish tint and the glossy appearance of genuine Guatemala. Scapstone and Prussian blue are used in coloring. Of Rio there is more imported than of all other kinds of coffee—probably ten times as much. There are all kinds of Rio coffee. Some is exquisite, as fine in flavor as almost any coffee. Some are very poor. The small Brazilian farmers will spread and cure their raw coffee right on the pampas. In drying, the berry will absorb the flavor of the manure sodden earth, and such coffee will be, of course, bad in taste. But you can't tell it half the time until you roast the berry and boil your coffee."

A local firm which the dealer referred to as "fixing" the coffee has a warehouse that is crammed from cellar to roof with sacks of coffee and with machinery to "fix" it. They evidently do a very good trade. The superintendent was watching the loading of a cargo of several hundred sacks of coffee consigned to a popular mill in town. He was not averse to giving a few points of information regarding the business in which his house is engaged.

"Nine-tenths of our work," he said, "con-"Nine-tenths of our work," he said, "consists in 'milling' coffee. That is another name for 'polishing.' The machines used in the business are plain, horizontal cylinders and centrifugals. If coffee is very dry and husky we use a little pure water, about one gill to the bag, so as to give it a nice, clean and smooth appearance. The polishing is done to smooth the berry—that's all. Whether dealers afterward sell this coffee, improved in looks, for higher grade than it actually is, is a matter with which we have nothing to do. We are just paid by the mills and large dealers for cleaning and polishing coffee-that ends it as far as we are concerned. What we are doing here, however, is a thing which has been done in Germany for over a hundred years. The polishing is done simply by attrition. No bluing or scapstone is used nowadays—at least not much. No, sir, the bulk of the coffee adulteration, properly speaking, is done, not in this country, but before it reaches here. Take Mocha as an example. The dealers in Aden buy up other kinds of coffee—Malabar and Ceylon and others which resemble the genuine article in appearance. These they mix with real Mocha, and the product is then sent all over the world as Mocha. Thus, you see, as a matter of fact, no genuine Mocha extent in the trade not if ists in the trade, not if you were to send your agent to Aden itself to buy it."—Chicago Herald.

Painters of Political Portraits. Sign painters graduated to portrait work turn out from five to seven portraits in twelve hours, but the rapid and careless way in which they are done is illustrated on many of the banners now strung. Two or three men often combine in painting political portraits. One will do the drawing of the head and the rough lines of the face. Such is known as the "likeness" artist, and it is he who is expected to catch the expression. One or more men fill in the coloring and details of dress. In this manner the work can be done quickly and to a certain extent correctly, providing, of course, that those engaged have had any training in portrait paint-ing.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The English Village's "Market."

From the church yard I turned back through streets and lanes until I came to the large open square from which seven streets diverge. Here, in the very center streets diverge. Here, in the very center of the town—the market place—is a plain, four cornered building, with a pointed roof, but open otherwise to the weather. This they call the market. The building is supported by four great posts, and is used in suitable weather as an auction house, as a speakers' stand at public meetings, for musicians on festive occasions, and for other purposes of a similar nature; and all around it, on stated days, the farmers range their combrous carts and highsided wagons, and sell their butter and eggs within the enclosure; and lounging against the supporting timbers were half a dozen great, hulking fellows, in smock frocks and hobnailed boots, smoking their black pipes or dozing in the shade. (It was about 11 o'clock.) Otherwise the square was untenanted. and there was scarcely a sight or sound of life in any of the seven streets, one

might as well have been in Pompeli, it was so still, so dead. I asked anold man who kept a little watchmaker's shop near by—a slow spoken, slow moving man, whose name, Thomas Hurry, was a strange contradiction of his speech and his movements— what those men were doing there. "Doing?" echoed the old man. "they're doing

nothing, don't you see!—they're waiting for jobs. Come here any morning at 6 o'clock and you'll find fifty more such waiting to be hired. The farmers and such as want men to do odd jobs come in here and hire them, some for a day, some for longer. You men you see didn't get hired this morning, and they're in hopes somebody will come along yet and want 'em for some little job or other. There's twice as many men in Whittlessea as are needed for the work that's to be done about here—yos, three times as many. about here—yes, three times as many. Time was when no man need stand idle here for want of a job of work; but that time's gone by long ago."—William T. Tinsley in Lyons Republican.

READING'S GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

and Must be Done by Next July. The government building at Reading, Pa., has a front of 50 feet on Fifth street and a depth of 117 feet on Washington street, being located one block from Penn street, the business center. It will be two stories in height, with gables, while a handsome tower will rise to the height of 120 feet on the northwest corner. The height of the structure from top of water table to top of gable will be 70 feet. The first story will be 18 feet in the clear, the second 16 feet.

The building is being constructed of brick and stone. The brick is furnished

brick and stone. The brick is furnished by the National Press Brick company, of Washington, while the stone used is what is known as Pennsylvania marble, from the quarries at King of Prussia, near Norristown, Pa. The stone is utilized in the construction of all arches, cornices, window jambs and trimmings generally, the aggregate number of cubic feet required being estimated at 16,500. The specifications call for considerable carved work on the Fifth street front and also on Washington street, some of the models for which are very pretty. An-other element of beauty will be the liberal



PUBLIC BUILDING, READING, PA. use of ornamental terra cotta on the Fifth street front and front portions of the north and south sides.

The structure will be fire proof, all col-

u.ans, girders and beams to be of iron, and the corridors of the first and second floors will be tiled. Only such woodwork as is necessary will be employed in its construction, such material to be pine.

The first floor will be used exclusively for the transaction of the business of the various branches of the postoffice depart-ment, the second floor being intended for such other officials as serve the federal government in any direct capacity. Two stories have already been completed, and the entire structure must be finished by July, 1889.

NEW YORK'S MAYORALTY.

Abram S. Hewitt and Hugh J. Grant Are

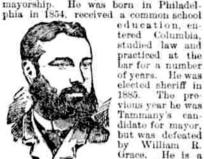
Abram S. Hewitt, the mayor of New York city, who was recently renominated by the New York County Democracy, has figured prominently before the public as a politician for many years. He was born at Haverstraw, N. Y., July 81, 1822. He received a common school education in New York city. He won a scholarship at Columbia college at a special public school examination, and was graduated as vale-The same of the sa dictorian of the

class of 1842 at that institution He taught at the college for a time after his gradua tion, being acting professor of mathematics. Edward Cooper, son of Peter Cooper, the distinguished philanth ropist, was among his classmates, and in 1844 Mr. Hewitt accompanied

young Mr. Cooper ABRAM S. HEWITT. to Europe, acting as his tutor. The re-lationship thus formed was strengthened when, in 1855, Mr. Hewitt married his classmate's sister. He subsequently went into the iron business with his father in-law. He had practiced law for a short time prior to going into business, having been admitted to the bar in 1845. After becoming associated with Peter Cooper in business he went to England for the purpose of investigating the process of making gun-barrel iron, and during the latter part of the civil war his con-cern supplied the United States government at a heavy loss. He was one of the advisers of Peter Cooper at the time the philanthropist conceived the establishment of that most magnificent gift to the city, Cooper Union, and as secretary of the board of trustees for many years devoted much time and thought to its management. Mr. Hewitt affiliated himself with Tammany early affiliated himself with Tammany Hall. He was one of the secoders in 1879. and helped to organize the County De-morracy. He was elected to congress from New York city in 1874, and, with the exception of one term, served con-tinuously till 1886. In 1886 he was nominated for mayor by Tammany Hall, was indersed by the County Democracy, and was elected by a large majority. In 1887 he was honored with the degree of LL D. by Columbia college, and has been presi-dent of Columbia College Alumni associa-

ion.

Hugh Grant, the sheriff of New York county, is Tammany's candidate for the mayorship. He was born in Philadel-phia in 1854, received a common school



by William R. Grace. He is a man of wealth, HUGH J. GRANT. and the income of the sheriff of New York is rarely less than \$50,000 a year. He is a man of athletic build, handsome face and pleasing margers. He has been a sachem of Tammady Hall for many years.

The pre

A Blow to Honiton Lace. The Honiton lace industry is dying out. The rage for variety and cheapness has driven the hand made laces from the driven the hand made faces from the market, machine imitations having taken their places. Honiton bee received a ter-rible blow when brides took to draping themselves with tulle.—New York Sun.

Chinese Legation at Washington.

The members of the Chinese legation at Washington try very hard to bake themselves popular in society. They often make handsome presents—rare jewelry, perhaps, or costly silk—to casual acquaintances. They are very assiduous in paying calls. They start out together and go from house to house, leaving their cards and photographs, They seen, to think that their names will not be recognized, so they leave their pictures to establish their respective individualities. But to most Washingtonians the photo-graphs all look alike.—New York World.

HIS HUMANE HOBBY.

LOVER OF HORSES PREACHES AGAINST THE CHECK REIN.

Carrying an Oil Painting in His Hand He Goes About the Streets Lecturing Drivers, and Showing Them the Cruelty of High Checking-Experiences.

"Down with the check rein!"

Such is the war cry chosen by a gentleman of Scandinavian extraction whose name is C. W. Petersen. On Sundays, and on week days, too, he may be seen at various street corners talking to coachat various street corners talking to coach-men, teamsters and owners of horses. He holds an oil painting in his hands and shows it to the people he addresses as an illustration of his arguments. The picture represents a horse, a swan and a man, all checked up high, and bears the following reculing inscription. peculiar inscription:
"When under high pressure of low pride

"When under high pressure of low pride try the check rein on yourself."

Mr. Petersen is laughed at and jeered at by the people he addresses. He is often taken for a crank and told roughly to mind his own business, but with the obstinacy and perseverance of Peter the Hermit, he goes on preaching a crusade against the check rein. He is one of these characters who cannot be discouraged by obstacles, and who, having once taken up an idea, will follow it to the end. an idea, will follow it to the end.

"Laugh at me, take me for a fool," Mr. Petersen says, "but I will stick to my business, and shall denounce the check rein whosper there is a charge." rein whenever there is a chance.' Mr. Petersen is not a member of the Humane society. He is no professional friend of animals. In fact, he minds his own business every workday in the week. But as soon as he feels himself at liberty to spare an hour or two he takes his picto spare an nour or two he takes his pic-ture and goes out on the street to carry on his eccentric propaganda. He is a friend of the horses, and he suffers when he sees them suffer.

REGARDLESS OF COMFORT. "Fashion is the curse of this age," said Mr. Petersen; "people will follow it re-gardless of comfort. They will put mountains on their backs and call it the bustle. They will torture themselves in order to comply with certain forms declared to be the fashion. When people torture themselves I do not care. Let them suffer, they ought to know better, I then think to myself. But when I see helpless animals tortured for the sake of

helpless animals tortured for the sake of complying with ridiculous demands of fashion, I get indignant and cannot stand it. 'The horse is one of the most beauti-ful animals, because of his fine propor-tions and graceful, curved outlines. Now look at that picture. What do you see there? You see the laws of nature vio-lated. You see a machine put up on the lated. You see a machine put up on the horse in order to do away with the curved line his arched neck forms.'

"That is the way I begin my conversa-tion with the people handling horses and using the check rein.
"I tell them that this check rein is not only disfiguring the horse but also injur-ing his health. It robs him of comfort, it anything, occasion upward unto the sky. Then I point to the swan, and ask the coachman what that noble bird would look like if a check

bly endure this constraint without much complaint. But then you would begin to depression in the rough street pavement? Would you feel comfortable? That's why you often see fine horses harnessed to elegant carriages paw vigorously, champ the bit, toss the head, and turn the neek. They want to lessen the check the neck. They want to loosen the check, lower the head, and get a rest.'

HOW THE DRIVER TAKES IT. "The driver smiles or laughs, or stammers something. He thinks I am a queer fellow, and goes on to explain that he would not mind loosening the check, but to it, want more style, and so on,

them that the horses would be killed in a short time because of the silly fashion.

"I thus go on lecturing. Often the drivers and coachmen really follow my advice and remedy the thing. But often the people are stubborn and do not care to listen to what I say.

"I have discovered that my painting helps me a good deal in my work. I take

helps me a good deal in my work. showed my picture to the young gentle-man and explained to him the reason of the horse's restlessness. The young gen-tleman thought he had a fool from the

He at once became an object of admira-tion for all the drivers. The young gentleman thanked me for my advice, and the lady that was with him thought that my picture was the best scheme devised

loose; a span of horses, easy and grace-ful, because of their not being over-checked; and a pair of work horses with check reins on. The pictures will be more telling than words, and the crusade against the check rein will make rapid progress."—Chicago Tribune.

DE TOUT MON CŒUR.

The sweetest songs I ever sing
Are those I sing to you;
The deepsst thoughts that I can bring
Are thoughts I never knew
Until your soft eyes questioning
Had made me question, too.

My soul lies open to your sight, When all the world's away, Like that pale flower that at night, As ancient legends say, Unfolds beneath the moon's clear light And dies at dawn of day.

- Grace H. Duffield in Cincinnati Enquirer.

Men Are Just as Bad.

ling their skirts or bustles when sitting down, carrying their parasols, and other habits, says: "I think three-quarters of such talk is nonsense. I am perfectly sure that men have just a yearny marked habits as women. What han be more absurd, I would like to know, than to see a man, every time he sits town, fling his coat tails wide apart? Then, again, that everlasting twitching at the legs of his trousers so as to pull them up in folds above the knees, and exposing generally the not always attractive top of a pair of the not always attractive top of a pair of shoes, with strings tied in a by no means picturesque knot. To me one of the re-pulsive habits is the refolding up of a handkerchief before replacing in the pocket, which is quite common among men. I always wonder if the user is afraid of getting them mussed or only wants the outside fresh and clean. As regards pulling down cuffs so they will show beneath the sleeve, and similar tricks, are they not every day sights?"-

THE CRUISER BALTIMORE.

How the Monster War Ship Was Launched

Upon the Waves.

The splendid new cruiser Baltimore, which was recently launched at the great ship yards of Cramp & Sons, in Philadelphia, is the first of the heavy war ships built on the new models approved by the navy department. The Baltimore is one of the largest vessels in the United States navy. The Newark and some others will be larger, but comparatively States navy. The Newark and some others will be larger, but comparatively little work has been done on them so far. The Baltimere has twin screws, and is the first vessel so equipped in the navy.

Her crew will consist of 800 men. She

will carry two masts, fitted with military tops. Her very complete battery is ar-ranged in accordance with the most ap-proved ideas of modern warfare. The proved ideas of modern warfare. The vessel will be fitted up as a flag ship, and will be lighted with two electric light plants. She is beautiful to look at, and her lines are almost perfection. She is a great addition to the rapidly improving may of the United States.

The launch was in every way a success. She was christened by Mrs. Theodore D. Wilson, wife of the chief of the bureau of construction of the navy department.

of construction of the navy department. She is a beautiful and accomplished woman, and is much sought after in Wash-



ington society. She broke a bottle of wine, as is usual, over the keel of the vessel as she majestically slid down the ways into the waters of the Delaware river, saying: "I christen thee Baltimore." There were 10,000 people present.

A naval launch in these days is a thing A naval launch in these days is a thing of beauty and a joy forever. It is also expensive. When the Yorktown and the Vesuvius were launched in Philadelphia last April Secretary Whitney invited 300 senators and members of congress of all parties and nearly 200 Washington correspondents to run down to Philadelphia in two special trains of palace cars, at his own expense, to see the launch. Nearly correspondents to see the launch. all accepted the invitation. It cost Secre-tary Whitney just \$7.500. It was a great jaunt. All manner of eatables and drink-ables were provided on the trains, both going and returning one. Waxing mellow on the return trip at night nearly every one on the train made a speech some of them on the train made a speech, some of them of great beauty others of mere picturesque twaddle. The speechmaking finally drifted into a tariff debate. The night was balmy and warm. In the cars it was almost hot. Every one took off his coat and talked tariff, the trains shooting along at the rate of sixty miles an hour. When the trains pulled up in the Pennsylvania depot at Washington the debate was still in full blast. It was the most unique tariff de-bate on record, and the memory of the jolly trip still lingers in the minds of every one who took part in it.

denly in New York city not long ago, was second assistant postmaster general from 1881 to 1884, and at the time of his death was president of the American Surety company. He was born in Waverly, Tioga county, N. Y., June 16, 1842, was



the practice of law and entered the First National bank of Waverly, of which his brother, Howard R. A. ELMER. Elmer, was president, as cashier.

In this position he remained for twelve

years. In 1870, together with several as sociates, he purchased a tract of 1,000 acres of land in Pennsylvania, in the town now known as Sayre. The place has since become an important railroad and manu-facturing center. Upon his resignation from the postoffice department in 1879, he organized the American Surety company, and his attention was mainly occupied with it during the last four years. He held a controlling interest in the com-pany. He was widely known in New York state.

manhood of her native country. One of Michigan's fairest daughters, in the person of Miss Anne Lothrop, daugh-ter of Hon. G. V. N. Lothrop, ex-minister to Russia, is now the wife of Baron Bar-

court and at St. Petersburg is considered in the Russian army, besides holding his present rank. He is 29 years old. He first met his wife three years ago when Mr. Lothrop and family first went to



Russia. Since then he has been plying his suit with the success indicated. After a brief tour to the large cities he and wife leave to occupy a handsome mansion in

Miss Anne Lothrop is a very beautiful young lady of 28 summers. She doesn't like the idea of giving up her American citizenship. She is well known at Wash-ington, Boston and other places in the

Philosophy of the Plantation. Mr. Levi Fisher sold a couple of bales of last year cotton to the Bensons this week. Some one told him he could have got more for it if he had sold it last year. "Yes," was the reply; "but if I had sold it then I wouldn't have the meney now." Something in that.—Hartwell Sun.

the lead of their sex in money making in New York. The head of the richest firm of drassmakers is a southern woman, and women of southern birth come to the front in other directions.-Chicago Herald.

It has been discovered and authoritatively announced that the first man to turn the handle of an organ was a native of the province of Tende.

A discussion of the Malthusian theory

elicited the statement that clergymen as a rule have the largest families.

person in a state of intexication cannot be collected.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Almost a Wreck

Iti s often the case that a person gets into simest impossible to determine. From a weak sends impossible to dear mine. From a weak-ened system and impure blood, more and more serious disorders appear, until the constitu-tion breaks down and some definite powerful disease gains a firm hold. When that tired feel-ing comes on it should be overcome at any cost; Hood's Sarsapartija should be taken to tevive the deciming powers, restore the appe-tite and vitalize the blood. "I feel it my duty to tell what I think of

Hood's Sarsaparila

I was in a very poor state of health for several

months: for four weeks I was unable to work, and nothing seemed to be what I needed. My app-tile was poor, I could not steep, had headache a great deal, pains in the small of the back, iny lowels did not move regularly. Why! I seemed almost a complete wreck. In this condition I began to take Hood's Sarsa-

parilla, and in a short time it did me so much good that I fund Like a New Man I can't be in to tell all the good it did me. My

pains and aches are rel eved, my sppetite to pains and access are refleved, my "pipetite im-proved. Had I realized how much good a sin-gle bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilia would do me, I would gladly have paid ten deliars for it. I say to others who reed a good medicine, try Hood's Sarsaparilla and see." Gronge F. Jack-

on, Roxbury Station, Conn. Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists \$1: six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

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"I have been a practicing physician for have never found so powerful and reliable as alterative and blood purifier as Ayer's Sarsa parilla "—Dr. M. Maxstart, Louisville, Ky.

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Are Diamond Dyes. They excel all others in Strength, Purity and Fastness. None others are just as goood. Beware of imitations - they are made or cheap and inferior materials and 35 Colors ; 10 cents each,

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Fapestry, Ingrain, Damask and Venetian, Rag and Chain Carpsts. OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

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IS INDEED A LUXURY. FINZER'S

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Comes as near being a fine piece of PLUG

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Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, AS MANY SUPPOSE.

If it did it would ruin them. It simply drives the machinery. The process of clean-ing will not injure the most delicate fabric, will not injure a carpet near as much as hand cleaning. To prove it we will give you a new carpet of same quality if we injure yours.

One of the best proofs is to see the machinery working. You are welcome at any

It is the only system that will thoroughly clean a carpet and restore the colors.

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Engines and Boilers, of from 2 to 12 borse power, of our own make a specialty. Neat in design, of full power, durable and cheap. Steam Goods and Supplies in great variety, consisting of Valves, Cocks, Lubricators, Wisteles, Injectors, Ejectors, Pumps, Tools, Wrought, Maileable and Castiron Fittings and Wrooght and Cast iron Fig. 2 to. Best jobbers' discounts to the trade.

Special machinery built to order, and repairing promp-y done. Also Iron and Brass Castings, Fatterns and Models.

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PROOFS "Paine's Colery Com-pound cured my nerv-ius hendsche" Mrs. L. A. HRENTSER, Ean Jacinto, Cal. Prostration ties of Paine's Gelery ompound, Lameured of rhoumatism."

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"it has done me more good for hidneydisease han any other medi-cite." GEO. S BEOTT, Sloux City, Iowa.

Disorders benefit for torpid iver, indigestion, and billouses." Elizansses." LUDALL, Queches, Va.

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W. A. Reist & Co., HIGH GRADE GROCERS,

Cor. East King and Duke Streets. WANTED—500 people to call and tasts Faited Searoam Wafers, the best Wafer in the world, sold by the pound or 5 pound cans. Special price in cas lots.

Another freen lot of Vanderweer & Holmes' Chocolate Vanilla and Ginger Wafers just in, 25c per can.

New Evaporated Peaches, Pears and Apricots, new Cranberties, Cornmeal and Buckwheat, new Table Ulls, Olives, Sauces, Sardies.

diees.
Crosse & Blackwell's Potted Bloater Pasts in Georated Javs. for, Bichardson's and Robbin's Potted Chicken, Duck, Turkey, Game, Tongue and Ham, fresh. New Dutch-Head or Edam Chaeses.

Headquarters for Fine Hams and Dried Beef, Finest Block Island Bloater Mackgrel, weight 1½ and 1½ Bs, white as paper and lat as spring chickens. Ask to see them.

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AT Teleptone. Free Delivery.

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FLAGS, FIREWORKS, CHINESE AND JAPANESE LANTERNS. PREPARE FOR THE

-FOR -

BIG PARADE ON THE 24th.

DON'T WAIT-Remember there will be a demand for these goods on the 2th. We will help you to make it a grand occasion. THINK OF IT!

We will sell you Bed Tableaux Fires at half the usual price. We will sell you Fireworks at Greatly Re-duced Frices.

SOMETHING NEW: Sprague's Patent Illuminated Lav stort locks like a balloon Portraits of Cand atter, a "ig Roosier car. ying a per fare ""h words "Victory "on it, for de" lings and carrying in pandes.

DO YOU WANTA. BUNTING FLAG: We can furnish you any sizes. Do you want a flag to carry in procession? We can furnish them complete.

The ADAMANTINE CANDLES, 16 candles to the pound, at ite are cheap. We sell the BURSK'S,

NO. 17 BAST KING STREET LANCASTER, PA

TEA! TEA! TEA!

REIST TEA! TEA! TEA!

LARGEST STOCK : BEST ASSORTMENT

Note a Few of Our Leaders : Oolong, at 15c per pound, has no equal. Colong and imperials at 25c, leads the world. Our Blend, at 25c per pound, makes many friends. Our Japan, at 56c, and imperial and Garden Grown Oolong, at 56c, will surprise you Our finest Gunpowder, at 50c, is, without a doubt, the finest Tes on the market for the money. We also have in store Young Hyson. English Ereakfast, Finest Japans, etc. COFFEES! COFFEES! COFFEES. Coffees are sgain advancing. We have a good stock, and will yet soil at old prices, 125, 18, 18, 20, 52, 25, 28 and 30 cents. Best Mocha and Mandheling Java in stock.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

Cranberries, Granulated and Oven-Dried Cornmeal, New Beans. Finest Eone ess Cod Fish, Fancy Evaporated, White and Yeilow, Pared and Unpared Peaches and Apricota. Buck-and Self-Raising Buckwheat will be in, in day or two. We have just received, from a direct importation, a large quantity of the "La Favorita" Brand Italian stacaroni, Spagnetti, and Vermicelli, strictly Iresh, and will sell at two packs for 25 cents.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK! LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

Four pounds Pearl Tapicea, 25c.
Four pounds Flake Tapicea, 25c.
Four pounds Crackels (Iresh), 75c.
Two fine Brooms for 25c.
Six pounds Rolled Oats for 25c.
Six pounds Rolled Oats for 25c.
One pound Cooca Shells, 5c.
One bottle Parlor Pride Knamel, 10c.
Three or five pound kettle Caustic Soda, at
7c per pound.
Ten large cakes good Laundry Soap, 25c.
Fine Dried Beef, 19kc per pound.
Fine Picnic Hams, 11kc.
Finest Feef Tongues and best No. 1 and No.
White and Fat Mackerel.

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Northeast Corner Mest King and Prince Streets, LANCASTER PA. Triephone and Free Delivery.

GOOD WORK. PROMPTNESS. REASON-ABLE CHARGES.

Contral Machine Works.

Contral Machine Works.

makes him nervous, and he can't see anything, because of being forced to look rein would be put over her head. Then I point to the checked up man, and ask the coachman to tell me how he would feel if he were checked up in a like manner. "How would you feel, man? I say. The first few minutes you would proba

kick. In a short time your neck would begin to ache, and your mouth would be filled with blood from the fruitless efforts to get the head down. You would become restless and begin to toss your head just as your horse is doing it now. How would you feel if, while the sun were blinding your eyes, with a burden to draw or carry, unable to see where to step, you were whipped into a run, into a ditch or

the people who employ him were opposed "'Well, then,' I say, 'call your people's attention to the fact that the horses are being tortured by the check rein. Tell them that the horses would be killed in a

it one Sunday to the People's church at McVicker's. There was a long row of carriages with fine horses standing in front of the theatre. The horses were all checked up. I showed the picture to the coachmen. They laughed and fired at me all kinds of silly remarks. Finally a young couple drove up in a carriage to the theatre. The horse was restless. I

insane asylum before him. The uni-formed coachmen stood around grinning and awaiting developments.
"Well, I gave them a practical lesson right there on the spot. I unchecked the horse, and there he stood quietly and comfortably, showing no signs of being unmanageable. The check having been loosened the horse dropped his head. His neck assumed its natural arched form.

for the welfare of horses,
"It is only a few weeks since I began
to use my pleture, and I find it much more eloquent than words. Some time in the near future I shall also have other pictures copied and painted. I'll show them a horse in its natural position; a pair of horses, one checked and another

A woman, speaking of the attacks made upon her sex for their methods of hand-

Richard Allison Elmer. Richard Allison Elmer, who died sud-

educated at the high school at Waverly, and wat graduated from Hamilton college in 1864. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, but in 1867 he abandoned

Wedded A Russian. Again an American girl has surrendered to the soft words of an European baron, and turned her back on the youth and

thold Theodor Herman Heyningen Hueue, of St. Petersburg, Russia. Baron Barthold Theodor Herman is first lieutenant of the regiment of chevaller guards of her majesty the empress of all the Russias. He stands high in the czar's a great man. He has done active service

St. Petersburg.
Miss Anne Lothrop is a very beautiful

Taking the Lead. Southern women are said to have taken

Ice was produced in summer by means of chemical mixtures by Mr. Walker, in 1783. This was the first known attempt

A note obtained by fraud or from a

BENSON'S PLASTER.

ELY'S CREAM BALM cures Cold in Head (atarrh, Rose Cold, Hay Fover, Desfaces, Head, sche. Price 50 Cents. EASY TO USE, Ely Bro's, Owego. N. Y., U. S. A.

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