MAN'S CHIEFEST STAFF.

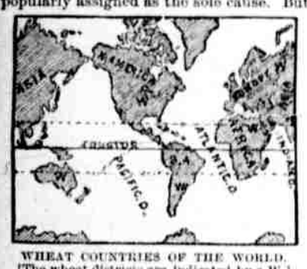
PROSPERITY ALWAYS FORESHADOWED BY BIG WHEAT CROPS.

How the Wheat Raising Districts of the World Are Distributed Over the Earth's Surface and How It Is Raised in Different Lands.

WHEAT is produced in more countries and climates than any other food grain, and American farmers have lately realized the fact that they no longer hold the controlling forces in the wheat markets of the world. Russia and Hungary they had long recognized as standing rivals in the markets of western Europe; but between 1878 and 1884 enormous supplies of the great cereal began to pour in from India and Australia, northwestern Canada and the Argentine Republic. Of all these India excited the most astonishment. The western world had long looked upon it as a worn out land and its people as effete; the export of 340,000 bushels of wheat one year was noted in the American papers as a curiosity, and that of 1,500,000 bushels in 1875 as a phenomenon. But the next year India's export was 4,000,000 bushels, and then, save in the famine years of 1878-79, it doubled and trebled year by year, till in 1882 it reached the enormous aggregate of 37,000,000 bushels, completely setting at naught all the market calculations of the western world.

The American farmer had already had a puzzling experience with wheat. Down to 1846 that cereal had followed the usual law of being cheap when the crop was large, and vice versa; and so much do habits of mind control most men that it has taken forty years' experience to show that wheat is a marked exception to that rule. Only one year since 1846 has an enormous crop in the United States coincided with a very low price, and only once a very poor crop with a very high price; in every other case the best crop years have been the best price years. The explanation is simple: as a rule when there is a very favorable season on one side of the globe, there is a rather unfavorable one on the other; and since 1846 the price of wheat in western Europe has fixed the price in America.

Of this paradox, that increased supply does not decrease prices, a few instances may be cited. The year 1854 was memorable in the Ohio valley for the largest wheat crop ever produced down to that time and for a drought that reduced the corn crop below the demand for home consumption. When, therefore, $1 a bushel was offered in the west in July, it was naturally attributed to the scarcity of corn; but wheat went on rising till it reached $2.50 in New York city and a corresponding price in the Ohio valley. In 1855 the range in New York was from $1.96 to $2.80, and the Crimean war was popularly assigned as the sole cause. But



WHEAT COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.
[The wheat districts are indicated by a W.]

in 1857 the range was $1.25 to $1.95, and in 1858 $1.20 to $1.50, and the decline was curiously coincident with the declining yield per acre. In 1864 there was a crop exceeding all previous experience, yet prices rose; and in 1865 and 1866 fairly good crops sold at the highest prices ever realized. Even on a gold basis prices were phenomenally high. The largest crop, proportioned to population, ever produced in the United States was in 1879; yet prices ranged 20 per cent. higher than the preceding year, and higher than in any subsequent year with one exception.

The repeal of the British "corn laws" in 1846, of course, gave an impulse to American exports, and by 1850 the foreign market became somewhat important; yet the total of all agricultural exports was but $123,825,808. The growth thereafter was remarkably regular—the Crimean war making no such difference as is generally supposed and the American civil war making very little—till 1873, then the wheat export from the United States began to increase with a rapidity that set all former calculations at naught, rising till its volume exceeded $200,000,000 per year, rising till in nine years the total exceeded that of all previous years since the republic was established, and the "favorable balance of trade" thus created went near to $1,000,000,000! In 1873-82, inclusive, one-fourth of the total exports from the United States were of wheat and flour, and the grand aggregate may be set in round numbers at 1,200,000,000 bushels. It was the farmers' wheat that made specie resumption easy and created the "flush times" of 1879-83. And then began that extraordinary development in other countries which must now be carefully studied.

India, for the purposes of this inquiry, means British India; and in that dependency the British have constructed some 10,000 miles of railway and many canals, both for navigation and irrigation. It is a surprise, indeed, to learn that there are in one tract about 50,000 square miles of land capable of producing wheat that can be made productive by canals now in process of construction, and that at the very time there was a famine on one side of India wheat and rice on the other side went to waste for mere want of transportation. It is clearly demonstrated that the land already under the plow in India can furnish abundant food for the total population and wheat for export to the value of $100,000,000, and that the British are fast supplying the means of transportation, which was all that was lacking. Add to this the fact that 125,000 square miles of good land in that country are still undeveloped, and the possibilities of its wheat export will be plain.

Other statisticians estimate that when the proposed canals are completed, India can easily export over 200,000,000 bushels of wheat—all that produced on a fertile soil by men who work for eight cents per day, and transported to England at a cost but six cents a bushel greater than from the American coast.

* * *

The Argentine Republic is a new exporter of wheat, though Chili has been known in that line to Americans since it supplied the first miners in California; but the Republic contains 600,000 square miles and less than 3,000,000 people, and is increasing its grain product with astonishing rapidity. Between 1850 and 1876 the exports increased more than four fold in quantity and six fold in value. Yet wheat was scarcely mentioned in them before 1875. Then the development became surprisingly rapid. Six extensive railroad lines are in operation, and the scenes as they advance upon the plains are much like those seen in the opening of farms and building of towns along the various Pacific railways. Over $100,000,000 of British capital have been invested in a few years, and 40,000 Scotch and Irish have located in a single state of the Republic. In a report to the home government on their condition the Irish, seven years ago, returned the sheep owned by them at 30,000,000.

Australia's possibilities of wheat export are equally undetermined, but known to be immense. Of northwestern Canada, it is hardly possible to assign a limit that will seem reasonable. Last year fine wheat was grown in the valley of Peace river in latitude 56°; the plains of the Saskatchewan have long been proved capable of a heavy yield, and in the small province of Manitoba are 20,000 square miles of land not surpassed in the world for unbroken fertility and capable of producing as high an average of wheat as the best lands of Minnesota and Dakota. The wheat is of the hard "Scotch Fyffe" variety, greatly sought after by the millers of England and usually bringing a few cents more per bushel than wheat grown farther south. In short, it may confidently be stated that with the introduction of American plows and reapers, the present wheat growing countries of the world could, in a very few years, increase their exports more than five fold! And this leaves entirely out of the account many countries not usually thought of as even possible exporters of wheat.

WHEAT HARVEST IN INDIA.

* * *

Incidentally it may be well to contrast this with the very limited area for corn (maize). In all Europe the area suitable for maize scarcely equals that of the smallest western state—Indiana. In America the area of corn growing, with any good result, is certainly less than half that of wheat. In India corn can be grown, but only under favorable circumstances. Of Australia and the Argentine Republic the same may be said. Wheat is grown with ease and in enormous quantities, without irrigation, in such regions as California, where not a drop of rain falls from May till October; but corn, never. In short, it may with confidence be affirmed that the possible corn lands of the world are not one-fifth (probably not one-tenth) the possible wheat lands, and that the great central belt of American states, from the line of southern Tennessee to that of northern Indiana, have in this an advantage not threatened as are the wheat growers to the north or the cotton growers to the south of them. The export of cotton from India has already reached 1,000,000 bales.

In the hurly burly of American politics, from the panic of 1873 to the "boom" of 1879-81, and the heated discussions of "soft money" and "hard money," no one observed the tremendous forces working in Europe to "help out" the Americans; yet it is a fact that in those years the Old World was literally compelled to return much of the gold exported during the civil war, and a moiety of the bonds exported after the war, in payment for food supplies. It was fact, conclusively proved before a parliamentary commission, that the five years of 1873-79, inclusive, were the worst five years ever known in the history of British agriculture, and that England and France together had to import in that period over $1,500,000,000 worth of grain! Sir James Caird summarizes the testimony taken by the commission very carefully, and demonstrates that the British farmers lost $700,000,000 by excessive and untimely rains. So complete was the discouragement that the wheat acreage of the United Kingdom decreased from 3,830,767 acres in 1874 to 2,967,059 in 1881—more than 22 per cent. In many instances farm laborers harvested wheat in rubber boots, and spread the harvest on hummocks and scaffolding to dry between showers. The results to the United States are most eloquently told in these figures:

THRESHING WHEAT IN EGYPT.

From 1830 to 1880 the United States exported 958,389,092 bushels of wheat, and of this total, 667,429,801 bushels, more than two-thirds, were exported in the ten years ending 1880, and two-thirds of that, nearly half of the whole, 448,410,425 bushels, were sent in the last five years. In short, the exports in those five years were more than 50 per cent. greater than in the forty years from 1830 to 1870. Though British crops improved, the area of wheat growing had been so reduced by the discouraged farmers that the immense American export continued some years longer.

* * *

It may interest American farmers to learn also that they have not attained to anything like the possible yield per acre; for even in the notably bad years the British averaged a fraction over eighteen bushels per acre, as in ordinary years they average thirty. Some of the states of Germany average thirty-two, one year with another, or enough to bread six persons, assuming an ordinary supply of vegetables.

J. R. BEADLE.

Machine Noise for Nerves.

It has been suggested that the noise of machinery has a beneficial effect upon the nerves of girls and women employed in factories. For the first few weeks of her work amid the ceaseless clatter the employe generally has headaches, a tendency to deafness, and suffers considerably from insomnia. Later, when she has become accustomed to it, the headaches disappear, hearing is remarkably acute, and her nervousness is much abated. The result is the reverse of what would be expected, but statisticians and hygienists say that it is what is found in the majority of cases.—Chicago News.

Tallest Chimney in Existence.

Probably the tallest chimney in the world is one that is being erected at East Newark. Its diameter at the base is 28 feet, and it is to be 9 feet in diameter at the top. It is to be of solid brick to an altitude of 310 feet. A cast iron rim 20 feet in diameter and a bell will surmount the whole, making the total altitude of the structure 335 feet. There will be 1,700,000 bricks used in its construction, and its cost will be $85,000. A view of it can be had from trains crossing the Newark meadows.—New York Sun.

Nothing Like the Dinner Horn.

Japanese gongs melodiously summon guests to dinner, and are considered a great improvement upon the dinner bell. Of all devices, however, which have been invented to call people to meals, including the bugle, the gong, strings of bells suspended from the portiere rod, and the soft spoken waiter, no arrangement sends such a thrill and awakes such an appetite as the farmer's horn.—Chicago Herald.

Center of Our Universe.

Considering the fact that many astronomers are inclined to regard Alcyone the chief star of the Pleiades, as the center about which the universe revolves, it seems quite curious that many savage and semi-civilized tribes have given this group of stars an extraordinary importance. The peculiar beliefs which they hold concerning it appear to be of great antiquity.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Size of the Waist.

Statistics furnished by the London stay and corset makers prove that the average size of the female stay wearing waists has decreased two inches in the last twenty-five years. One mother had ordered a corset of sixteen inches to be worn by her 17-year-old daughter by day, and one of eighteen inches to be worn at night.—New York Sun.

THE POLICE OF LONDON.

SCOTLAND YARD, THE ORGANIZATION'S HEADQUARTERS.

Some Facts in Regard Thereto Are Rendered Timely by the Terrible Murders in Whitechapel, One of the Lowest Slums in the Great Metropolis of the World.

LONDON has been more stirred up by the Whitechapel murders than by any crime committed in many years. The fact that so many women could be slaughtered, evidently by the same hand, and the murderer for for so long a time elude the London police is a surprise to Londoners, who believe that they have the best police force in the world.

However, it is the London detective force, rather than the police force, whose especial duty it is to seek out the authors of crime, though detectives are really but a higher grade of police. In 1877 the London detective force was reorganized, since when it has been regarded remarkably efficient. Previous to that time the force consisted of several detectives in each district, under the direction of the superintendent or captain of the district, and of thirty men at the central office at Scotland Yard. There were, therefore, a number of independent detachments.

* * *

On April 8, 1878, a reform went into operation, the object of which was to consolidate the force, and to centralize the authority under which it worked. As reformed, the control of the force is in the hands of a new department, that of criminal investigation, which is under the charge of the director of Scotland Yard. In each city division there is a local inspector, who has charge of the detectives of his division, and who is supposed to be a representative of the director, though really under the control of the superintendent. Whether the system is too cumbersome or too systematic for practical detective work, investigation is carried on pretty independently by divisions, but the idea of Scotland Yard being the center from which all detective work is guided is still kept alive among the people. The inspectors meet there from time to time; local superintendents send there reports of crimes which have been committed during the previous twenty-four hours every morning, and the director is supposed to issue the instructions regarding them, but practically the inspectors are independent, for the matter of any crime is usually remanded to them.

* * *

The detective force of London consists of 400 men in summer and 700 in winter. They are chosen from the police for their ingenuity in tracking criminals, so far as this is apparent. The Scotland Yard force consists of eighty men, nearly all of whom rank as inspectors. This force has so long been the focus of observation in criminal investigation, it has been called upon so often to assist the novelist, especially one whose plot covers a crime, or one who writes detective stories, that its reputation has become worldwide from this source alone, without considering the many remarkable criminal cases with which it has had to do. Novelists, however, have often taken great liberties with Scotland Yard rules. The force is used for London alone, a London detective being scarcely ever sent anywhere else. Yet many a story teller has summoned a Scotland Yard detective to help him out with his plot, to go where his chief would not think of sending him. But with the novelist all things are possible; the inspector arrives, and if the ingenuity of the real detective and his luck were a tithe of what they are in the novel, no guilty man would ever escape.

TRYING TO IDENTIFY THE WHITECHAPEL MURDERERS.

* * *

The force is under the direct orders of the assistant commissioner. It investigates notable crimes like the Whitechapel murders, but its principal business is embezzlements, forgeries and other similar matters. It also does a great deal of government work, both for the British crown and for the governments of foreign countries. The force also is expected to investigate all applications for naturalization and attend popular gatherings, besides keeping an eye on all professional criminals who may be at large. Once a week a Scotland Yard detective goes to the city prisons to look at the prisoners awaiting trial and see if any are known to him. The foreign correspondence is an important item. Formerly this work was done by a force of civil service clerks. Now it is all done at Scotland Yard, and each letter received is replied to in the language in which it is written.

There is, doubtless, much variety and excitement in the work of a detective. He must take what clew he has, if any, and follow the dictates of his own ingenuity. Often he ingratiates himself into the confidence of the suspected criminal, and detectives have been known to live with a criminal for months before getting the proof required for conviction. Recently in Chicago at an anarchist trial one of the prisoners, who was being pressed too hard by the questions of a lawyer, stepped aside from among the criminals and began to chat familiarly with the prosecuting attorney. He proved to be a detective who had been so familiar with the accused as to be arrested and tried for the offense they had committed.

A Hint for Cities.

Nothing could be better than the association recently formed in Philadelphia called the Open Space association, having for its object the increase of small parks and other openings in the mass of houses as a sanitary measure, and also for the comfort and refinement of the people. This is better than sending crowds of children out for open air during a month of summer. An address before the Missouri Horticultural society, some years since, recommended a system allowing for an opening every fourth of a mile in all streets. In this way a city would be thoroughly sunny and at the same time be provided with shaded spots. The same plan included drinking fountains in each opening provided three times a day with ice. Old cities can only be improved. New cities can be laid out on the better principles. Such cities could not easily have portions that fall into degraded physical habits and become both vile and unsightly. To reform men we must reform homes.—New York Graphic.

A Bad Memory.

When a Cincinnati husband was asked in court if he dragged his wife out of bed by the hair he said he couldn't really remember, as that was a very busy morning with him.—Detroit Free Press.

ALL THE WAY FROM PERSIA.

Hadji Hassien Koli Khan, Minister to the United States.

Hadji Hassien Koli Khan, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary from Persia to the United States, is the first representative the Persian government has had in this country. In May of this year he was notified that he would be sent to the United States, and on the 4th of August last he left Teheran on his way thither with a secretary of legation and a private secretary, Dr. W. W. Torrence, who is also interpreter. The party stopped for twenty-four days in Constantinople, to attend some religious ceremonies there, the minister being a Mohammedan. A long stay was also made in Paris, and the party arrived in Washington Oct. 1. Hadji Hassien Koli is about 40 years of age, and is the son of a former Persian prime minister.

For twenty years he has been connected with the Persian foreign office, and for three years was consul general to Bombay. He is a prince by birth, but is thoroughly democratic in his ideas, as he says himself, "a very simple man." His wife is a Persian princess, and it is possible if he remains in this country that she will join him. He is a small man, with the olive complexion of his country, sparkling eyes, a quick wit and a ready tongue. He speaks very little English, but is fluent in French, which he learned in India. The picture given in this sketch, taken by Merritt & Van Wagener, of Washington, is the first he ever had taken outside of Persia, and his dress is much simpler than he wears on state occasions. The prince will have a house in Washington and settle down to housekeeping in a plain, unostentatious way, but he will nevertheless be a social attraction, and his glitter and jewels and cashmere and silks will be given an opportunity to dazzle the eyes of society. He has already begun to go to the theatre and his capabilities of enjoyment appear to be well developed. He likes America very much as far as he has gone, and one thing which pleases his excellency especially is the telephone, and he has already expressed a determination to put one in his house as soon as he gets the furniture in. Hadji Hassien is progressive and his residence in America cannot but result in good for his own country.

KOLI KHAN.

THOMAS B. BARRY.

His Resignation from the Executive Board of the K. of L.

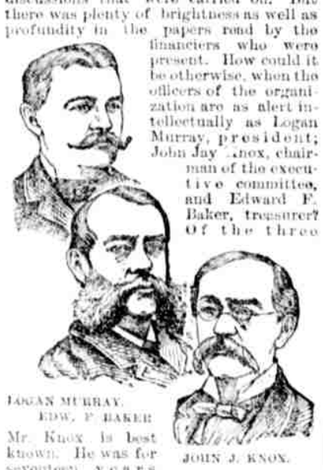
The resignation of Thomas B. Barry from the executive board of the Knights of Labor, though for some time expected, is one of many signs that the order is undergoing a sort of transformation. Mr. Barry has long entertained feelings of hostility to General Master Workman Powderly, and in his letter of resignation, dated Oct. 5, at East Saginaw, Mich, he attacks the management savagely and predicts ruin to the order if the prevailing methods continue.

THOMAS B. BARRY.

Thomas B. Barry was born July 17, 1852, at Cohoes, N. Y., and at the early age of 8 went to work in a knitting mill for $6 per month, an experience which made him an earnest advocate of trades unions as soon as he was old enough. He quit the mills at an early age and learned the trade of ax maker. In 1869 he joined an attempt to organize that trade, which failed, and he was blacklisted by the manufacturers, and this made him an agitator and labor reformer for life. He has been arrested five times for organizing and leading strikes, but has often triumphed. Once he was put under $30,000 bail, and was sued by a lumber dealer for $10,000 damages, the trial resulting in a verdict against him for $2.90. Of course, all this only strengthened him with the organized workingmen, and with the rise of the Knights of Labor he became prominent. He served the order well in all ranks up to member of the executive board and other offices of the general assembly. He has the "grit" of an Irish-American and an unyielding tenacity of purpose.

American Bankers.

The American Bankers' association has just been holding its annual meeting in Cincinnati, and very weighty were the discussions that were carried on. But there was plenty of brightness as well as profundity in the papers read by the financiers who were present. How could it be otherwise, when the officers of the organization are as alert intellectually as Logan Murray, president; John Jay Knox, chairman of the executive committee, and Edward F. Baker, treasurer? Of the three Mr. Knox is best known. He was for seventeen years deputy comptroller and comptroller of the United States treasury, his service in that capacity beginning in 1867 and closing in 1884. Before he was made comptroller he had charge of the mint and coinage correspondence. Among the most notable incidents in his official career was the discovery of a large defalcation at New Orleans. He is a native of New York state.



LOGAN MURRAY. EDW. F. BAKER JOHN J. KNOX.

An Undertaker's Contrivance.

A Port Huron, Mich., undertaker has had a large tent made. Whenever he has a funeral on a rainy day he will place the tent over the grave so that the service may be held with but little inconvenience.—Chicago Herald.

A King and His Will.

De Launay, Italian ambassador at Berlin, served for a time as the private secretary to Charles Albert, king of Sardinia, and after his resignation was his companion in his retirement at Oporto. A few days before the death of Charles Albert his trusted friend approached him and said, "Perhaps it would be well for your majesty to give your last wishes in writing, and make your will." A melancholy smile passed over the monarch's face as he answered, "My will—you are right; I had not thought of it—tomorrow." On the following day De Launay appeared in the ante-chamber with the proper persons, expecting that the king would dictate his will to him. He knocked at the door of the bed chamber. "Is it you, my friend?" inquired Charles Albert. "Ah! I had quite forgotten! My will. Close the door so that no one shall hear us. Come to my bedside." The king then whispered into De Launay's ear: "I do not own a single centesimo. What sort of a will shall I make? I have lived in poverty, and in poverty I shall die. Thus it behooves the kings of the house of Savoy."—Home Journal.

A Clydesdale colt has been sold for £3,000, the highest price ever paid for a draught horse.

FEEDING VERSUS FIGHTING.

What It Means to Keep the Army's Immense Stomach Filled—The Glory.

"There is one feature in active military operations," said an old Union veteran in the course of a long war reminiscence, "that the general run of people little realize, and that is, what it means to feed an army, and especially an army pushed far in advance of its base of supplies. An army is a terrible creature to feed. It fights occasionally; it feeds all the time. It is an immense stomach with thousands of mouths always crying for more. It can't be put off or ordered not to be hungry. With 20,000 or 30,000 men in a thinly settled, mountainous country—an enemy's country at that—and with that enemy in possession of a part of the only rickety railroad running through it, and his cavalry gallivanting around, you know not exactly where, between you and the place you draw your tons of supplies from, your only means of getting these tons on tons of bread and salt beef or pork and other things is to have them hauled over this half made mountain road, which a man brought up in a finished country would hardly dare to travel on anyway.

"You have creeks to cross or rickety bridges, or you find the bridges destroyed. You have small rivers to ford, liable to be swollen at any time in a few hours by rain. You have only a single wagon track to travel on, running up and down hills and mountains, or along their sides, not kept in repair, and if a wagon breaks down your whole procession of vehicles is stopped until it can be got out of the way. You don't know at what moment in this country, new and strange to you, a squad of guerrillas, to whom every road and pass has been familiar from their youth, will swoop down or fire from an ambuscade upon some portion of your long drawn out, straggling train of wagons, all of which, from the narrowness of the road, it is impossible fully to guard. You must drive along, also, possibly, a herd of half wild, half starved cattle, who will dash off or stray off in the woods through which they are passing at every chance they can get.

"You have sixty or eighty miles of this sort of country to pass through before you can reach the 30,000 hungry men, living now on a cracker per day. You may advance ten miles a day. You may twenty. You may make only five. Distances in an up and down country like this are very uncertain. You can't go at a gallop with a wagon train. And you are the officer in charge of this slow, lumbering, long drawn out, clumsy procession. You are responsible for its safe delivery to the hungry army. You've got your hands full and your head full, and when you've bossed road repairs, built bridges, pushed everybody and everything to keep them moving, and then, half worn out and half dead through care and the strain of the responsibility, you get your train through in safety, and for a few days more feed this collective stomach which otherwise would have starved, how much glory awaits you?

"Well, search our pictorial military annals and see how much of the pomp, circumstance and sensation of war you find illustrated about a wagon train. But society would tumble to pieces today without cooks, kitchens and beef cutting men with white frocks and cleavers, and all the epauletted figures on horseback about an army dwindle down, man and beast, to very 'poor critters' in a very few hours if they've no crackers to nibble on or hay to chew. I tell you, war means feeding as well as fighting, and there's a great deal of unrecorded glory due the quartermasters and sergeants who had to look after the bread and beef which gives men strength to stand on their legs and pull triggers."—Prentice Mulford in New York Star.

The Chinese in California.

Speaking of the variety of work done here by the Chinese, they are employed in many of the factories. They are the porters and cleaners of the city to a large extent, and they compete with the sewing girls and the chambermaids. In the Palace hotel, where I am stopping, the Chinese seem to do the greater part of the work, and I see quiet, almond eyed, yellow skinned men in blue gowns cleaning here, scrubbing there and brushing in a third place all over this big house. They do work that an Irish servant girl would refuse to do, and I saw a half dozen of them today creeping along the narrow ledges outside the great galleries of the rotunda washing paint. A misstep would have surely killed them, and you could no more get a negro or an Irish servant girl to take such a risk than you could fly.

I visited several of the Joss houses here and watched the Chinese at worship. They do not seem to be a severely religious race as far as those in America are concerned, and the richer among them have an idol or so of their own whom they pray to in their own houses. There are, however, half a dozen big Joss houses here, and each of these has its idols by the dozen. One idol especially worshiped is the god of medicine, who is represented as holding a golden pill and who is supposed to be able to cure diseases, and another also much worshiped is the god of wealth. The god of wealth is named Tsoi Poh Shing Koun, and as all of the Chinese in this country have come here to make their fortunes, he never lacks votaries. The worshipers bring him offerings of food, tea and wine, and the incense always burns before him. The Chinese worship here without ceremony. They chat together as they pray, and often do not take their cigars or pipes out of their mouths while going through their forms of worship.—San Francisco Letter.

Cocoanut Culture in Florida.

It is probable that the cultivation of the cocoanut for profit will always, in Florida, be confined to the region on the Keys and mainland south of the Caloosahatchie river, though the palm will continue to be grown for its great beauty, or a chance crop of nuts, in protected spots, even as far north as the latitude of Tampa and Cape Canaveral. The cocoanuts produced in Florida are a trifle smaller than those of the tropics, and are not considered so valuable for seed, hence most of those used for planting are procured from Central America, more especially from the Bay Islands (Utilla, Bonaco and Ruatan) and mainland of Honduras.

The nuts that have not sprouted on the voyage are sometimes planted in nursery beds and transplanted when a year or eighteen months old. Only a small per cent. fails to germinate, though sometimes the sprouts are a year or more in appearing. The distance apart at which they are planted varies from fifteen to twenty-five feet; twenty feet is the usual distance. The only cultivation given on the Keys is the occasional cutting of the weeds and undergrowth in spring and fall. There is a popular saying that a bearing cocoa palm will produce one nut for each day throughout the year, but this is a little overdrawn, the best trees producing about 200 nuts per year.—American Agriculturist.

A Novel Social Entertainment.

Another novelty in the line of social entertainment is what might be called the reminiscent lecture. It was invented, I believe, by a lady of excellent family, advanced in years and impoverished by financial misfortunes, but whose social position is beyond assault. She has added considerably to her income by delivering drawing room talks upon her recollections of American society in the past, to subscribers, at $10 a course, out of the ranks of the society of the present. Now and then, when she stops to take a breath, a pianist plays an air adapted to the occasion. This performer is her only expense, and as pianists are cheap just now, he cannot cut deeply into the lecturer's profits. At any rate, her gains during the past winter seem to have been tempting enough to induce others to enter the lists, and several are mentioned who will, during the season to come, inform us what the antecedents of Mr. McAllister's select clan used to say and do in the good old times before the war. To judge from the couple of lectures that I listened to last winter, society in the past was neither as lively nor as interesting as that of today, though it was certainly dull enough to be more respectable.—Alfred Trumble in Pittsburg Bulletin.

S. S. S.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

Is entirely a vegetable preparation containing no Mercury, Potash, Arsenic, or other poisonous substances.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

Has cured hundreds of cases of Epithelioma or Cancer of the Skin, thousands of cases of Eczema, Blood Humors and Skin Diseases, and hundreds of thousands of cases of Scrofula, Blood Poison and Blood Taint.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

Has relieved thousands of cases of Mercurial Poisoning, Rheumatism and Stiffness of the Joints.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., June 27, 1888—Swift's Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: In the early part of the present year, a bad case of blood poison appeared upon me. I began taking S. S. S. under advice of another, and to-day I feel greatly improved. I am still taking the medicine and shall continue to do so until I am perfectly well. I believe it will effect a perfect cure. Yours truly,
DOC. P. HOWARD,
111 West Sixth St.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 7, 1888—The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: I was a great sufferer from muscular rheumatism for two years. I could get no permanent relief from any medicine prescribed by my physician. I took over a dozen bottles of your S. S. S., and now I am as well as I ever was in my life. I am sure your medicine cured me, and I would recommend it to any one suffering from any blood disease. Yours truly,
O. E. HUGHES,
Conductor C. & G. R. R.

WACO, TEXAS, May 9, 1888—Gentlemen: The wife of one of my customers was terribly afflicted with a loathsome skin disease, that covered her whole body. She was confined to her bed for several years by this affliction, and could not help herself at all. She could not sleep from a violent itching and stinging of the skin. The disease baffled the skill of the physicians who treated it. Her husband began finally giving his wife Swift's Specific, and she commenced to improve almost immediately, and in a few weeks she was apparently well. She is now a hearty fine-looking lady, with no trace of the affliction left. Yours very truly, J. E. BRAND,
Wholesale Druggist, Austin Avenue.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.; New York, 159 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS

OUR OWN BRAND.

SPECIAL.

"OUR OWN BRAND"
FOR SALE BY
H. E. SLAYMAKER,
No. 29 East King Street,
LANCASTER, PA.

HEATING.

CELLAR HEATERS.

FLINN & BRENEMAN'S
Cellar Heaters
ARE THE BEST IN THE MARKET
—AND—
PRICES THE LOWEST.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
FLINN & BRENEMAN,
CONTRACTORS OF
Plumbing & Heating,
No. 152 North Queen Street,
LANCASTER PA.

ASPHALT BLOCKS.

ASPHALT PAVING BLOCK.

Asphalt Block Co.,
Office—501 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
Works—Bridgeport, Pa., & Camden, N. J.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Standard Asphalt Paving Blocks
SIZES 4x8x12 AND 4½x9x12.
In general use for street paving, sidewalks, garden paths, mill yards and driveways, gutters, cellars, vats and sea walls. Advantages: Noiseless, dustless, strictly sanitary, practically indestructible and cheap.
For prices and further information address
R. S. OSTER & BRO.,
Agents Lancaster Co., 324 North Prince St., Lancaster, Pa. ml4md

BICYCLES.

BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, TANDEMS.
COLUMBIA
Bicycles, Tricycles, Tandems.
DURABLE, SIMPLE,
GUARANTEED HIGHEST GRADE,
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.
POPE MF'G. CO.,
79 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON.
BRANCH HOUSES—12 Warren St., New York; 291 Wabash Ave., Chicago. aus-lydeo1

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

READING & COLUMBIA R. R.

Arrangement of Passenger Trains on, and after, SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1888.

NORTHWARD

Leave	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Quarryville	6.45	9.25	2.5
King Street, Lanc.	7.30	12.35	3.4
Lancaster	7.40	12.43	3.5
Chickies	7.50	12.50	3.3
Marietta Junction	7.56	12.56	4.04
Columbia	7.30	12.30	3.4
Arrive at	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Reading	9.50	2.40	5.5

SOUTHWARD.

Leave	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Reading			
Arrive at	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Marietta Junction	9.04	1.38	
Chickies	9.30	2.04	
Columbia	9.27	2.00	8.5
Lancaster	9.20	1.48	8.0
King Street, Lanc.	9.30	1.56	8.2
Quarryville	10.20	2.50	9.1

SUNDAY.

Leave Quarryville at 7.10 a. m.
King Street, Lanc. at 8.05 a. m., and 5.55 p. m.
Arrive at Reading, 10.10 a. m., and 5.55 p. m.
Leave Reading, at 7.20 a. m., and 4 p. m.
Arrive at King Street, Lanc., at 9.20 a. m., and 5.50 p. m.
Quarryville, at 6.40 p. m.

Trains connect at Reading with trains to and from Philadelphia, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Allentown and New York, via Bound Brook Route.

At Columbia, with trains to and from York, Hanover, Gettysburg, Frederick and Baltimore.

At Marietta Junction with trains to and from Chickies.

At Manheim with trains to and from Lebanon.

At Lancaster Junction, with trains to and from Lancaster, Quarryville, and Chickies.

A. M. WILSON, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

—In effect from June 11, 1888.

Trains leave Lancaster and leave and arrive at Philadelphia as follows:

WESTWARD.	Leave Philadelphia.	Leave Lancaster.
Pacific Express†	11.25 p. m.	1.75 a. m.
News Express†	4.30 a. m.	6.25 a. m.
Way Passenger†	4.30 a. m.	6.30 a. m.
Mail train via Mt. Joy†	7.00 a. m.	9.31 a. m.
No. 2 Mail Train† via Columbia		9.35 a. m.
Niagara Express	7.40 a. m.	9.50 a. m.
Hanover Accom. via Columbia		9.55 a. m.
Fast Line†	11.50 a. m.	2.00 p. m.
Frederick Accom. via Columbia		2.10 p. m.
Lancaster Accom. via Mt. Joy		2.50 p. m.
Harrisburg Accom.	2.15 p. m.	5.30 p. m.
Columbia Accom.	4.40 p. m.	7.40 p. m.
Harrisburg Express†	5.50 p. m.	7.50 p. m.
Western Express†	9.50 p. m.	11.10 p. m.
EASTWARD.	Leave Lancaster.	Arrive at Phila.
Phila. Express†	2.20 a. m.	4.45 a. m.
Fast Line†	6.05 a. m.	8.25 a. m.
Harrisburg Express†	8.10 a. m.	10.20 a. m.
Lancaster Accom.	8.55 a. m.	via Mt Joy
Columbia Accom.	9.00 a. m.	11.45 a. m.
Atlantic Express†	11.30 a. m.	1.25 p. m.
Seashore Express	12.05 p. m.	3.15 p. m.
Philadelphia Accom.	2.05 p. m.	5.00 p. m.
Sunday Mail	3.10 p. m.	5.45 p. m.
Day Express†	4.45 p. m.	6.50 p. m.
Harrisburg Accom.	6.45 p. m.	9.45 p. m.

† The only trains which run daily. On Sunday the Mail train west runs by way of Columbia.

J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.
CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager.

LEBANON & LANCASTER JOINT LINE RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Passenger Trains on, and after, SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1888.

NORTHWARD. Leave	A. M.	P. M.	P. M	Sunday. A. M	P. M.
Quarryville			5.55		
King Street, Lanc.	7.00	12.35	5.54	8.05	3.55
Lancaster	7.07	12.43	6.02	8.13	4.04
Manheim	7.33	1.18	6.30	8.45	5.16
Cornwall	7.50	1.46	6.58	9.17	5.43
Arrive at Lebanon	8.11	1.58	7.10	9.32	5.52
SOUTHWARD. Leave	A. M.	P. M.	P. M	A. M	P. M.
Lebanon	7.12	12.30	7.30	7.55	3.45
Cornwall	7.27	12.45	7.46	8.10	4.00
Manheim	7.58	1.14	8.15	8.40	5.16
Lancaster	8.27	1.48	8.42	9.12	5.43
Arrive at King Street, Lanc.	8.35	1.56	8.50	9.20	5.50

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

TRUNKS.

FALL 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 Skin Robes.

We consider it no trouble to show our goods

—AT—

M. Haberbush & Son's

SADDLE, HARNESS,

—AND—

TRUNK STORE.

No. 30 Centre Square,

LANCASTER,