## WASHINGTON IS DULL.

THAT'S BECAUSE CONGRESS HAS ADJOURNED AT LAST.

But There Are Always Plenty of Interesting Things to See and to Write About in Washington Regardless of Congress, and Here Are Some of Them.



is making frantic efforts to be as dull as possible. It is duller than Squashtown or Punkinville or even Podunk. Pocumstance.

Because conthough terribly slow about it, has at last adjourned. It always is that way when congress adjourns. The capital then seems to collapse and become extinct right scare crows.

That is, politically and in a business way, for business in Washington largely depends on the presence of statesmen and their accompaniments.

But social Washington is now beginning to stir itself from the summer torpor. Torpor? Yes; it is a fact that with the first warm breath of June, the mational capital falls into a lazy doze. The men who have to work but who don't want to, and mentally kick, crawl to their offices in the morning half asleep, drop into a chair and sleep, rub their eyes at 4 o'clock and go home—to sleep. The women sit on their porches or lie in hammocks all day making feeble attempts to read, but it don't work, and they sleep. The handful of congressmen who have the energy to go to the Capitol cock their feet up on their desks, and, with half burnt cigars in their mouths, pretend to be plunged in deep thought, but they are really asleep. They only do this, however, when the session has been unusually long, as was the last one.

This drowsy condition of things prevails until it waxes a little chilly (it don't get real chilly in Washington until the But social Washington is now begin

vails until it waxes a little chilly (it don't get real chilly in Washington until the latter part of November), and then the change is remarkable. There is a general awakening. The streets are jammed with elegantly dressed people. Every incoming train brings crowds of fashionable people from all over the country who spend their winters in Washington, and there is an air of life and action that can scarcely be seen elsewhere, except in such cities as Chicago or New York. cities as Chicago or New York.

Election does not make much of a stir in Washington. There is nobody to stir. All the statesmen have gone away to take the stump for their respective candidates, and few people in Washington have much interest in politics except those connected



FOREIGN COUNTERFEITERS. rith the government. The residents of Washington cannot vote, but the govern-ment clerks who come from the states— and there are many thousands of them still retain citizenship, and a large num-ber of them go home to exercise its pre-rogatives, time being given them for that

campaign in Washington is the specula tion among the clerks as to whether their respective heads will or will not be sev ered by the incoming executive. They are for the most part in the greatest fear of those heads, and their uneasiness is rather touching, as the majority of them have families to be taken care of.

But there can be no period, however dull, in which Washington is not daily visited by many sightseers. The proneness of brides and grooms to visit the national capital is proverbial, and as the crop of October weddings is always large, many cooing couples may now be found there, notwithstanding the absence of the states

The headquarters of the Secret Service is always an interesting place for sight-seers in Washington. This service is one of the most active and important branches of the treasury department, and some of the most skillful detectives of the United States are employed by it. The operations of its corps of service detectives extend all over the country. There is not a city



A BEAUTY AND A JOY FOREVER. or hamlet in the United States that is not likely to receive a visit from one or more of the forty men who are constantly on the watch to suppress the counterfeiting the watch to suppress the counterfeiting of the coin or paper money. The movements of the officers are, of course, from the very nature and danger of the work in which they are engaged, kept in the greatest secrecy. They wear no badge, nor do they carry any document showing that they are connected with the service. They are always on the lookout for coun-terfeiters, and the number they manage

to corral every year is surprising.

The headquarters of the service is on the third floor of the treasury depart-ment, and on the walls are hung many curious trophies captured from counter-feiters. In one corner is an immense sectional "jimmy" used by burglars, and

near by is a small press used for printing bogus bank and treasury notes. In another corner there is an immense iron safe, which contains \$1,000,000 in counterfeit paper money, and considerably more than \$200,600 in bad coin. Then there is a sample book, in which there are pasted bank and national notes, with the word "bad" punched in each, to the amount of \$25,000 and they are specimens of the ingenious workmanship of thousands of counterfeiters. Then there thousands of counterfeiters. Then there is a large photograph album, containing portraits of all the counterfeiters captured in the United States for the last fifty years. It is a singular fact that the majority of the faces are exceptionally handsome, but there are also some phe nomenally ugly ones, three of which are here sketched. The records show that there are far more Italian counterfeiters than of any other nationality. They seem born to it, and are very clever at making the "queer." When a man has once been convicted of counterfeiting he is never out of the detectives eyes. They watch him constantly. It is curious that coun-terfeiting runs in families, and without exception the men engaged in it are all poor. The famous Ballard family, which included several women, all of them expert counterfeiters, may be quoted as instancing this fact. There are many queer things (no pun intended) about counter-

reiting, but they are hard to get at, owing to the great caution observed by the officials and detectives.

To stand before the wire grating in front of the counting room of the bureau of engraving and printing in Washington, and watch a pretty, light fingered girl count over ten thousand dollar notes, is a beauty and a joy forever. She is so perfectly calm and unmoved over the whole



A DESCENDANT OF WASHINGTON thing, forsooth, running her taperin thing, forsooth, running her tapering fingers through those precious bills as if they were of no more value than the hodge-podge patches for a crazy quilt! But usage conquers desire. The money is so much rags to this girl. No impulse to pocket a few hundreds of thousands and float into the queen's dominions ever enters her mind. Anyway, she couldn't do it even if she wanted to. That same money that she is counting is counted by a score of other girls right beside her, and if there is a single dollar missing at going home time not one of the hundreds of employes of the bureau will be allowed to leave the building until it is found. employes of the bureau will be allowed to leave the building until it is found. Moreover, they are all searched before leaving—the men by male inspectors, the women by lynx eyed female inspectors. So the girl pictured here never dreams of performing the cashier act; "money is no object to her."

One of the few surviving relatives of Charge Weshirston healths.

One of the few surviving relatives of George Washington holds a small position at the nation's capital. He is quite an old man, with long white hair, and he performs the duties of a messenger. He claims to be the most closely connected surviving relative of Washington, and when the Washington monument was dedicated in 1984 he occupied a seat of honor on the platform provided for Washington's kin.

THE LATE MR. PULSIFER.

Sketch of One of the Proprietors of The Boston Herald.

The profession of journalism loses an able man in Royal M. Pulsifer, of The Boston Herald, whose death occurred re-cently in Boston under peculiar circumstances, Mr. Pulsifer was but 43 years of age. During the whole of his active he was connected with The Boston d. When he was studying at a commercial college the proprietor of the paper sent to the college for a boy to work in his counting room. Young Pul-sifer was sent down to The Herald office and the next day began work.

Some twenty years ago several part-

ners were taken into the proprietorship of the paper, and Mr. Pulsifer was one of them. Under a subsequent arrangement in 1869 the original proprietor sold his interest to the new partners, and Mr. Pulsifer became business manager, and soon after the number of partners was reduced to three, and in March last Mr. Pulsifer's two partners retired and left

him sole proprietor.

Meanwhile an immense deal of money had been made out of the paper. It had the largest circulation and the largest

income from ad-vertising of any newspaper in New England, and has been said to be one of the five best paying papers in
the United States.
Mr. Pulsifer's
gains from his
ownership we re large, but owing to losses from eculations out-

side he was not a wealthy man.
Mr. Pulsifer ROYAL M. PULSIFER. lived in Newton, of which place he had been alderman and afterwards mayor. Recently he found himself outvoted at a stockholders' meeting of the owners of The Herald, and was made president merely in name, and the position of business manager given to another. This change was painful to Mr. Pulsifer and his many friends. The result came from his having too many outside interests, which embarrassed him. He was inter-ested in the Florida and Georgia Railroad company, a Georgia marble company, the Nantasket Land company, a narrow gauge railroad and hotel at Nantasket, the Mex ican Pulque company and other schemes. It was necessary for The Herald to have It was necessary for the more means. Consequently stock passed from the owner's hands. It is supposed that in his outside speculations he was that in his outside speculations he was usually uniucky. In his management of

## the paper he was always successful. TO ROBIN GOODFELLOW.

I see you. Maister Bawsy-brown Through yonder lattice creepin'
You come for cream and to gae me dream,
But you dinna find me sleepin'. onbeam that upon the floor

Wi' crickets been a-finkin', low steals away fra' her bonnie play-Wi' a resier bile, I'm thinkin'.

I saw you, Maister Bawsy-brown, When the bluebells went a ringin For the merric fays o' the banks an'traes And I kenned your bonnie singin'. The gowans gave you honey sweets, Ano the posies on the heather Dript draughts o' dew for the faery crew

That danct and sang together But posie bloom an' simmer dew And ither sweets o' faery Cud na gae down wi' Bawsy-brown,

Sae nigh to Maggie's dairy My pantry shelves, sae clean and white, Are set wi' cream and cheeses— Ges, gin you will, an' take your fill Of whatsoever pleases.

Then wave your wand aboon my eeu Until I close a-wearie, Ontri I close a wearse,
And the night be past sae sweet and fast
Wi' dreamings o' my dearie.
But pinch the wench in yonder room,
For sho's na good nor bonnie—
Her sleeves be dust and her pans be rust,

And she winkit at my Johnnie!
—Eugene Field in America.

Beauty of Baltimore Girls. The beauty of Baltimore girls is due to the purity of their stock, and to the con-ditions of life in their pleasant old city. They lead comfortable lives, with a plenty of recreation and excellent food. As a of recreation and excellent food. As a class they are remarkably independent, and are fond of the open air. They ride well, walk a great deal, play lawn tennis from spring until late autumn, and dance clear through the programme. As a consequence they are well developed, have good color, good forms and good muscles. There are fewer great beauties in Baltimore than there used to be but the ground. more than there used to be, but the crop of girls who are pretty and bright shows no diminution, and the year's debutantes of the coming season will more than sus-tain the fame of their sex.—Baltimore Cor. Detroit Free Press.

The Editor's "Blue Pencil." Editors commonly use a blue pencil in editing copy, because the marks it makes are clear and easily distinguishable. The easiest mark to make with a blue pencil is a double X, cutting out from the man-uscript a superfluous paragraph or page. For this reason the blue pencil has come to mean something that writers dread. Further than this the color of the lead in the pencils editors use has no significance whatever. Some writers seem to have an idea that editors have a series of peculiar symbols, used in marking manuscripts, which are generally understood by other editors, and which prejudice their judgment. Those who are posted know that this belief is altogether without foundation.—"W. H. H." in the Writer.

## SCRAPS AND CLIPPINGS.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE "REFERENCE DEPARTMENT" OF A LIBRARY.

The Rev. John Todd's "Index Rerum," Its Uses and Outgrowth-Valuable Collection of Scraps Made by a War Correspondent.

Every person who uses the Brooklyn library to any extent is cognizant of the fact that its "Reference Department" is a prominent feature of that institution. It is now proposed to supplement the reference library by the addition of a collection of carefully kept scrap books, and already a portion of this collection is ready for the public's use. The attention of a reporte was called to this addition to the library usefulness not long since, and he calle upon Acting Librarian Bardwell to obtain more further information in regard to it.

Mr. Bardwell is quite an enthusiast upon
the subject of keeping scraps, and when
questioned upon it thus expressed his

views:

"The Rev. John Todd, of Pittsfield,
Mass," he said, "some years ago published
an 'Index Rerum; or, Index of Subjects:
intended as a manual to aid the Student
and Professional Man in preparing himself for Usefulness," This work, which
passed through over twenty editions, was
a blank book with an alphabet printed at a blank book with an alphabet printed at the head of the pages and directions il-lustrating its utility and method of use, which consisted in jotting down important facts or striking passages met with in books, or in noting under the appropriate subject in the index the volume and page where the extract could be found when wanted. William Wirt says. There is not a fact within the whole circle of hu-man observation, nor even a fugitive anman observation, nor even a fugitive an-ecdote that you read in a newspaper or hear in conversation, that will not come hear in conversation, that will not come in play some time or other; and occasions will arise when they will, involuntarily, present their dim shadows in the train of of your thinking and reasoning, as belong-ing to that train, and you will regret that you cannot recall them more distinctly.

"Dr. Todd's index was for the purpose of noting where an article might be found, and served to some extent the same purpose as the numerous books of quotation and extracts that have been published in

"The department of scrap books now in process of development at the Brooklyn library bids fair to be an index rerum on a very extensivo scale. It is a collection of clippings and extracts from news of clippings and extracts from news-papers, commenced many years ago by Mr. Wilcox (H. K. W.), a war correspon-dent, who commenced clipping and filing away extracts for his own personal use. These, as time passed on and the collec-tion became larger, he divided into sub-jects and kept in boxes labeled according to the contents of each box. At his death he left his collection, the accumulation of more than twenty years, to the Brooklyn more than twenty years, to the Brooklyn library, where it is now being carefully collated and arranged under a classifica-tion similar to that of the library catation similar to that of the library cata-logue. The clippings are being pasted on sheets of manilla paper, which after being properly dried and pressed are arranged by single sheets (not bound together, as this would preclude the incorporation of any further material in its proper place under its subject heading, as additions are made from time to time). These ets are kept in boxes that are labeled on the back so as to indicate the subject and the subdivision of subject contained in each box.

The arrangement of the material thus kept being strictly by subjects and their various ramifications, and the whole be-ing formed into one alphabet, no index is required to guide the searcher for infor-mation. All that is necessary is to look mation. All that is necessary is to look at the labels until the subject needed is reached in the line. Then take down the box that contains what is wanted and use it. As time passes and the library collection is developed it is expected it will be found of especial value to literary people as containing much valuable material which will be made easily available by its which will be made easily available by it arrangement under subjects, bringing to gether items of information that would otherwise be so scattered as to be practi-cally lost unless collected under some

such plan as this."
"What do you think, Mr. Bardwell, of the value of a scrap collection in general?

"As to the value of material thus col lected a variety of opinions may exist, but so far as possible the source from which the information was obtained is mentioned. as well as the date of publication. The question suggests itself whether every question suggests itself whether every literary person may not find it advantage-ous to keep a collection of scrap books. Items that appear from day to day may prove exceedingly valuable in the future, and the only time to secure these is while the eye is upon them, as almost any one who has tried to locate a paragraph he thinks he saw at an indefinite time, a few portly or every few days ago, can testify months or even a few days ago, can testify.

If one has hunted through a file of papers for an extract he can appreciate the difficulty and will probably wish he had saved

the scrap.
"One can make a collection of his specialty or can make a general collection of any material he thinks would be useful in the future. He can include his own productions under their own subject headings, or he can include them all in one volume marked 'Personal.' A literary man should bear in mind that he may one day become famous, in which case a col lection of all the fugitive pieces he has ever had in print might prove valuable as well as interesting. While there is no limit to the subjects on which one may collect scraps, every one must be his own judge as to how large his collection should be, and what range of subjects he will require, but, in any case, a thorough ar-rangement of the material by subjects will obviate any necessity of an index. If thoroughly classified in this way, the collection will be its own index, and there is no other way, so far as can be seen at present, that would be so effective. There other libraries beside the Brooklyn that have some scrap collections. Some college libraries have collections covering the history of their institution from the

Climbing Mount St. Elias. Mount St. Elias promises to be the future mountain climbing center of this country. A teveler who has returned from there, after failing to ascend to the summit, reports that his party, after surmounting great difficulties, reached a height of 11,500 feet, and were then compelled to abandon the enterprise. The ascent was covered with ice mounds, strewn with bowlders. The party were at one time knee deep in snow, and at another were wading through icy waters fed by glaciers. He believes the moun-tain cannot be ascended without the as-sistance of trained Swiss mountaineers. The packers with the party could not climb.—Chicago Herald.

An Excellent Remedy.

They were returning from the theatre.
"I am troubled with a slight sore
throat, Miss Clara," he said, "and I think
it would be wise if I should button my coat tightly around my neck."
"I would, indeed, Mr. Sampson," re-

plied the girl with some concern. "At this season of the year a sore throat is apt to develop into something serious.

Are you doing anything for it?"

"Not so far," he replied. "I hardly know what to do,"

"I have often heard papa say," shyly suggested the girl, "that raw oysters have a very soothing and beneficial effect upon such a trouble."—New York Sun.

Passengers' Baggage in England. In the matter of handling passengers' baggage on railways there has been marked improvement in England since the writer's last visit, three years ago. If you are in London and about to proceed to your steamer at Liverpool, the London and Northwestern will give you a check for your trunk at their station in Euston square, forward it to Liverpool, place it on board the steamer, and if you don't re-quire the trunk in the stateroom you need never give it a thought until your arrival in New York.—Home Journal.

CHATTANOOGA'S GROWTH.

It Is Attested by the Fact That It Is to Have a Government Building.

Have a Government Building.

The recognition Chattaneoga has obtained from the national government in securing an appropriation of \$250,000 for a new custom house came from the solid growth of the city and the steady increase of population. The new custom house, now in course of erection, will be an imposing edifice. It will be of the Renaissance style of architecture, and will be constructed of broken ashiler, of either colitic limestone, Tennessee marble or granite. The foundation is now being constructed, and as soon as it is finished Supervising Architect Freret will decide upon the quality of stone for the building proper.

proper.

The building will have four stories and a basement, and will cover 90x125 feet of ground, broken on each square with recesses and angles. The main fronts and main entrances will face the south and east. The south front will be ornamented east. The south front will be ornamented with Moorish turrets and will make a very elaborate appearance. The basement will be used for furnaces, fuel rooms and

The main floor, or first floor, will be en-The main floor, or first floor, will be en-tirely occupied by the postoffice depart-ment. The second floor will be occupied by the United States courts (district and circuit), the United States marshal's and clerk's offices, and the office of collector of customs. The third will be used by the signal service department. The fourth floor will contain the dormitories for pos-tal clerks. And the roof will have a large and magnificent observatory for the signal



CHATTANOOGA'S GOVERNMENT BUILDING evidence of the importance of this famous mountain city, will be built upon what is known as Stone Fort, at the corner of Eleventh and A streets, on a lot donated to the government. The size of the lot is 150x175 feet. Stone Fort is a spot familiar to all old Confederate and Federal soldiers to all old Confederate and Federal soldiers who were here during the lively operations of the late civil war. Here it was where the batteries of Gen. Rosecrans were llocated, while Gen. Bragg was endeavoring to capture the city. J. R. Ryan, the superintendent of construction of the custom house, was then on Cameron Hill, a quarter of a mile distant, and was connected with the United States engineering dengatiment. the United States engineering department under Gen. Morton, now of New York. I seems peculiarly fitting that where the ravages of war spent their forces and the devastating armies marched and battled, there should now be a solidly constructed city of 50,000 people. Where the shot and shell were thickest in the valleys, where rifle pits were thick and where the thousands of armed men surged to and fro in bloody conflict, there are now hundreds of large manufactories. are now hundreds of large manufactories.

And on these hills sacred to friend and foe for their memories of days long gone, magnificent residences, stately business blocks, and incline railroads have taken

the place of carnage.
Stone Fort gives an illustration not to be forgotten. The huge cannons and the heavy breastworks are all gone. And today the government of the people is erecting a stately monument to the peace and dignity and progress of this great southern

IN MEMORY OF A HERO.

Statue to Gen. Grant Recently Erected in St. Louis. The people of the United States seem never to tire of honoring Gan. Grant. In New York-though, alas, the big town is



GRANT MONUMENT AT ST. LOUIS. very slow about it-they are collecting funds to place a great monument overthe old commander's body, though Chicago was the first city to move, and now comes St. Louis, the next most important city in the west, with a statue in his memory, which has just been unvelled.

A month after Gen. Grant's death an association was organized in St. Louis, with Gen. W. T. Sherman as president, with Gen. W. T. Sherman as president, and a number of prominent citizens as members, who proceeded with the work of raising funds for the present statue. Some \$10,000 or \$12,000 was raised, an artist was found in St. Louis to whom the association was willing to intrust the work—Mr. Robert P. Bringhurst—and work—Mr. Robert P. Bringhurst—and the statue was designed and cast. On a pedestal ten feet high, surrounded by a circular stone coping, stands the statue. The circle is thirty feet in diameter, and there is a grass plot between the pedestal and the coping. The figure is of bronze, 9 feet and 6 inches high. It is said to be an excellent likeness of Gen. Grant. On the front is compared the name "U.S. Grant" and the said to be a said to be a said to be an excellent likeness of Gen. Grant. Grant," and underneath is a bas relief bronze plate, set in the stone, upon which

is 19 feet and 6 inches. The unveiling was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies, and the procession consisted of United States troops, Missouri militia, the St. Louis Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and posts of the Grand Army of the Re-

is pictured a war scene. The total height

All plants wanted for flowering should never be allowed to produce seed; to pre-vent this, cut all the old flowers off as soon as they wither.

The Study of Diamonds.

Strange as it may seem to the unini-tiated, no two diamonds are exactly alike, but each has a virtue and a value peculiarly its own. It is just as rare to see two individuals exactly alike in face, form and feature as it is to see two diamonds. The idea, also, that a dealer in diamonds The idea, also, that a dealer in diamonds can tell by looking at a gem its exact value is all nonsense. A diamond has to be studied. While the aid of a glass will help to discover the slightest flaw or imperfection, it does not bring out its true value, by a long way. Men who handle money constantly can detect a light coin by simply handling and examining casually, but a fine diamond has got to be studied from all points before a safe estimate can be put upon its before a safe estimate can be put upon its value. Shape, size, perfection of cutting and such matters cut an important figure in a diamond's value.—Diamond Dealer in

It has been discovered that at least i portion of the "great American desert" is underlaid by a stratum of water which may be reached by boring from 100 to 200 feet. The wells flow so bountifully that one of them will water thoroughly five or six acressof land.—Frank Leslie's.

Electricity on the Human Organism. Dr. Schliep, who is well known as a specialist on the continent, is just now delivering a series of most interesting lectures on his researches as to the influence of atmospheric electricity on the human organism, on its functions, its state of health or disease. It is well known that the electrical state of the atmosphere has a certain influence on the mosphere has a certain influence on the phenomena of life, but the action of positive electricity and negative electricity on these phenomena has not yet been determined.

mined.

Now, according to Dr. Schliep, in supposing the earth charged negatively, an atmosphere charged with positive electricity would act as a stimulant on the human organism, while that with a negative charge would have an enervating effect. Positive atmospheric electricity would favor organic exchanges, oxidation, the circulation, the secretions. But in order that "a influence might be salutary, it would be necessary that it should be in a certain affinity with the nervous excitability of the individual. An excessive positive tension would produce a state of bility of the individual. An excessive positive tension would produce a state of insomnia, neuralgia, megrims and even of inflammatory affections. Negative atmospheric electricity would retard the exchanges and would superinduce fatigue, the intimate of the secretions, congestion, apoplexy, etc.

As far as plants are concerned, on the contrary, their mutation would be favored by a negative atmospheric organiza-

contrary, their mutation would be favored by a negative atmospheric organization. The vegetable germs and microbes floating in the air would tend to develop when the atmospheric electricity was negative, and a year in which the days in which this condition was realized predominated would be favorable to the development of epidemic diseases. It is well known that on stormy days milk goes sou, organic substances decompose, and bad odors are more noticeable than in normal weather. These phenomena are explainable by the influence of negative atmospheric electricity. With a positive electricity, light, heat and humidy could only have these effects in a modified degree. In conclusion Dr. Schliep believes that atmospheric electricity has an important effect on the action of the organism and on the therapeutic properorganism and on the therapeutic proper ties of the air.—Electrical Review.

American Good Nature.

"What was the temper of America before the year 1763?" was a question put to Benjamin Frankiin in the house of com-"The best in the world," was the prompt reply. "They submit willingly," he went on to add, "to the crown, and cast it little for keeping them in order. They were governed at the expense of only a little pen, ink and paper; they were led by a thread." The temper of the American people, although severely ruf-fled for a time toward Great Britain, became, as soon as the temporary irritation ceased in independence, "the best in the world," and the best in the world it con-tinues to this day. In no respect is this good temper more conspicuously shown than in submitting to personal inconveni-

The Frenchman will smirk and bow; and forthwith he is is in a frenzy, with the guns unlimbered on the boulevards and grapeshot sweeping public squares. The German, during the funeral of the late emperor, to cite no other instance, was so exasperated by the dogged conduct of the military police that he got himself ridden down by cavalry hoofs and carried in platoons to the station houses. The Eng-lishman, although a respecter of laws and ordinances by habit, is surly and gruff under the slightest personal discomfort, and shows his selfishness in street crowds, and shows his selfishness in street crowds, on railway trains, and on steamboats, with little regard for women, children, and other dependents on man's chivalry.

American good temper is part of the national philosophy. It is the economy of nerve power. The good tempered man saves not only his sensibilities from fruitless rasping, but his soul from wrath, and generally his body from blows. It requires fewer policemen to keep a public assembly of Americans in order than any other body of people in the world.—Chi-

assembly of Americans in order than any other body of people in the world.—Chi-cago Tribune. People of the Teche Country. There are in some parts of the Teche land settlements where a fascinating and land settlements where a fascinating and unique people dwell, so closely united, so materially independent of the outside world that they are almost like tribal communities. The climate has done almost its genial best for these people. They know nothing of books or literature; they never have heard of any of the ologies and isms that percolate brains elsewhere, but they live close to nature. They produce absolutely everything they use or eat. They make pretty pictures in They produce absolutely everything they use or eat. They make pretty pictures in their simple little homes, pictures that appeal to one as a barn yard scene on canvas, or the suggested coziness o Dutch interior painted by a great master appeals, rather than the representation of a wizen Faust nosing over tomes in his dim laboratory.

laboratory.

The great truth of life for these is to live and to love, to dwell in comfort with many children, to fear God and to obey the priest, to die confessed and absolved, to lie shrived in the sweet little church and afterwards to sleep under the purple gorse and passion vines in the grassigreen cemeteries; this is life's truth and mission for these simple folk. This history of such a home, the convincing proof of its existence, is the best immigration do-cument any parish can put forth. We want nothing better, more moral, more progressive than immigrants striving to earn sweet homes; for these will bring with them the manufacturer and the business man, planting industries that shall yield good harvests of work and prosperity.—Catharine Cole in New Or-leans Picayune.

The Hoodlum of London Slums. The children even of the slums and cellars are fat and rosy. But the bloom doesn't last long. The class of which I am speaking is not long lived. They decay prematurely. The hoodlum of the London slum is often at 20 peaked in visage, sallow as to complexion and under-sized. He loves his cellar or garret, his obscure "court" or by street. He is a natural outcome of London's teeming low life, as fungi is an outcome and belonging of the cave. He doesn't want anything cleaner or lighter, and when taken in hand out of benevolence and transplanted to more airy and less dingy apartments, has been known to smoke the white walls, the sooner to make them resemble those of his

Like all fungus growths, he lacks stam-ina, strength and endurance. He is a vi-cious beast in a crowd, and in gaugs of half a dozen has a fashlon of charging haif a dozen has a fashion of charging through a mass of men and women in single file, a sort of co-operative battering ram and augur combined, and as he bores his way along he works his elbows in a peculiar fashion, digging into the sides of those near him, and even at times breaking ribs. This is a device to aid pocket picking. If on any public occasion you are in a carriage, waiting in the locked mass of vehicles for the royal procession to pass, this creature at night will thrust to pass, this creature at night will thrust his visage, pips and all, into the carriage door, and comment audibly on the appear-ance of the ladies with you. London street "chaff" is at first surprising and unendurable to an American, but the upper class on such occasions mind it no more than they would a sparrow's chirp, and sometimes it is a subject for repeti-tion and after dinner table talk, when it has been so plentifully fired at them as they drove to and from the Derby.—Prentice Mulford in New York Star.

What Might Have Been.

What Might Have Been.

Speaking of the Princess of Wales,
Le Figare, of Paris, remarks: Her friends
say that often as night falls, in the large
hall of Sandringham, she remains for
hours watching the coals reddening in the
immense fireplace; she does not see what
passes around her; she listens to nothing
that is said to her, neither the calling of
the Princess Maud, nor the jokes of Prince
Albert. "Her highness sleeps," say her
attendants. They deceive themselves.
Her highness meditates on the little
Alexandra, who believed herself destined
to marry a petty German prince, very
domestic, very faithful, and who would
have died very happy after having had
many children.—Foreign Letter.

PRID'S Hell., TRYAS, June 20, 1838—The Swift Specific Company. Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlement Come of the Property of the Company of

Handy M. Bout, 24 West Ninth St.
Homer, La., Ray 25, 1838—The Swift Specific
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ylars ago my general health gave way entirely. I was so debilitated that I almost
despaired of ever feeling well again. All
that the physicians done for me brought no
permanent relief. Friends insisted that I
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thought it would be throwing away money.
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and strength returned, and I must say that
S. S. S. alone cured me, as I discarded all
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it certainly is a specific. W. F. Bridges, J.P.
Homer, La.—I know Mr. W. F. Bridges, and
will say that his statement is correct.

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