OLD HAMBURG TOWN.

IT IS NO LONGER INDEPENDENT OF GERMANY.

Hamburg Ranks Fourth Among the Ports of the Earth, and Has a Most Magnificent Harbor—Its Edifices, Too, Are Fine, and It Has Some History.

The Free State of Hamburg is a thing of the past. It is no longer absolutely independent of the German empire in the matter of import duties, although this condition continued till about the middle of October. The mother country till then had nothing whatever to do with its customs laws. Hamburg levied a tariff on all imports, and paid a tariff to Germany on its exports, just the same as any other independent country. Otherwise it was under the rule of the empire. It gave up its free statehood voluntarily. The majority of the people of the free state—which comprises the city of Hamburg and its suburbs, the district of Geest and the bailiwicks of Bergedorf and Ritzebuttel—

CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS.

thought that certain important advantages would be obtained by entering into closer commercial relations with the empire. They demanded entrance of the empire—the right of demanding it at any time having been conceded to Hamburg upon the empire's creation — though whether the change will really benefit Hamburg is a mooted question. The other free states that, from time to time, have joined the German customs union have been uniformly more prosperous than they were before.

* * *

The city of Hamburg ranks fourth among the ports of the world.

It is one of the most beautiful cities in Europe, and one of the most cosmopolitan on the globe. Walking the streets early in the day you will hear the greeting "good morning" repeated in almost as many languages as there are nations.

You will see a brawny Yankee sea captain look contemptuously out of the corners of his eyes at a dapper little Frenchman dressed in the Paris mode.

You will see the confident Englishman swaggering along staring everybody out of countenance.

You will see the bright eyed Irishman bartering with rotund Dutchmen, frantically endeavoring to make himself understood.

You will see men and women from all corners of the earth strolling along the streets of Hamburg as unconcernedly as if they had lived there all their lives.

Hamburg is one of the chief distributing points and the commercial emporium of northern Europe. It has a population of 506,000. It is magnificently situated on the north bank of the arrowy Elbe, at the mouth of the Alster. The latter, a tributary of the Elbe, flows through the city and forms two basins, the outer and inner Alster, and numerous canals intersect the city and communicate with both rivers.

THE ENTRANCE TO THE COLONNADES.

A magnificent bridge, begun in 1868 and finished in 1872, crosses the Elbe, and sixty other bridges span the rivers and canals. The promenades are of striking beauty, and the towering trees and luxuriant foliage along their sides are kept in perfect condition.

Some of the buildings of Hamburg, and especially the churches, are among the famous ones of the world. One of the finest structures is the exchange, where 6,000 men congregate daily, and which has a library of 40,000 volumes. The art gallery is among the greatest in Europe, and it is visited by enthusiastic art students from all over the world. The church of St. Nicholas, built from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott, at a cost of over $1,000,000, as a memorial of the fire of 1842, is a very fine gothic building, and has one of the loftiest spires in Europe. It is 483 feet high. The church of St. Michael, built in the Eighteenth century, in the renaissance style, is also distinguished by a lofty spire. It is 432 feet high. The church of St. Catherine dates from the Fourteenth century. There is a great hospital in the suburb of St. George, with accommodations for more than 4,000 patients, and the big orphan asylum educates and provides for 600 pupils. One of the curious institutions of the city is a home, founded in 1833, for the care and training of depraved and abandoned children. The city library is contained in the Johanneum college, and consists of 200,000 volumes and 5,000 manuscripts. A very impressive building is the government house, with its great hall for civic feasts.

* * *

Unequaled facilities have been given Hamburg for the loading and discharging of steamers by a recent construction (which still goes on) of extensive quays furnished with steam cranes, ware houses and communication by rail with the whole of the continent. Constant efforts are made to deepen the bed of the river, and under favorable circumstances vessels drawing eighteen feet can go up to the harbor at high tide. Larger vessels load and discharge at Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe. The number of seagoing ships that entered the port in 1876 was 5,913, with a burden of 2,189,451 tons, including 2,903 steamers of 1,721,048 tons, the total crews being over 70,000. It is said that the commerce has almost doubled since 1876, and within the last twenty-eight years the imports have quadrupled.

Hamburg is one of the largest coffee marts, and, next to London, has the largest money exchange transactions in Europe. It is also one of the principal emigration ports of Germany, above a quarter of a million persons having left during 1870-74, chiefly for the United States.

Hamburg is a very ancient city. Charlemagne built a castle there in 809, and during its growth from a village into a town it was several times destroyed. A history of the city of Hamburg would make a good sized volume, and a deeply interesting one withal.

A NOVEL LOCOMOTIVE.

It is "Self Balanced," and They Say Will Prove Exceptionally Fast.

A new locomotive has recently appeared on the tracks leading to the Union depot in St. Louis which bids fair to supersede the ordinary engine. It might with propriety be called "the Siamese twins." It has the appearance of two locomotives which have been backed together with sufficient speed to demolish the cabs and smoke stacks and leave only the mechanical parts. At any rate there is but one smoke stack in the center, and instead of a tender there are coal bunkers resting astride the boilers. On the whole, it is such a peculiar looking machine that, doubtless, horses who have got used to the old locomotive on seeing this one will have to get used to such contrivances all over again.

The machine is the invention of Dr. Christian Raub, of New York, an engineer who was educated in Germany, and who has long been a student of railroad mechanical engineering. He claims that his engine will average a mile a minute, but a record said to have been made goes far beyond this. The locomotive was built in Patterson, N. J., and an engineer on a wager drove it ten miles in five minutes on a straight track near there. This would give a speed of 120 miles an hour, and if an air line were built between New York and Chicago the distance could be made by this engine in about eight hours. So that one might take a 9 o'clock breakfast in New York and a 5 o'clock dinner in Chicago.

DR. RAUB'S LOCOMOTIVE.
(With cab and coal bunkers removed to show the mechanism).

It is claimed that this engine will use so much less coal than the ordinary locomotive that the engine can be carried ten times as far with a single supply. The cab is in the center and the cylinders are on each side of it and placed vertically so that the pistons have a perpendicular stroke. There is a disk below each cylinder, which is connected to the piston rod with a crank lever, by which the reciprocating motion of the piston is converted to rotary motion. Connecting rods run each way from the disk to two sets of driving wheels, on which the machine moves. The boilers are heated by two furnaces, and it is claimed that the fuel is completely consumed.

The main object for which the locomotive is designed is rapid transit expressly for mails. It is stated that the authorities of the postoffice department have already signified a willingness to place the mails on trains drawn by the new machine, and doubtless it will produce a revolution in this respect.

Where to Find Alligators.

The best place to find alligators is in brackish water, half fresh and half salt. They seem to thrive in such element better than in either purely fresh or purely salt water, and are unusually prolific there. Men who hunt them take a small boat on a dark night and move quietly along their haunts. With a lantern they "shine their eyes" as a hunter does a wild animal, and when within a few feet of them fire a ball into the eye, and then with a sharp hook fastened to a long pole catch him. If only partially killed the fun then begins. The water is lashed into a foam and the boat dragged along sometimes a mile. Often a second shot is necessary to dispatch a big one.—Chicago Herald.

New York's Eighth Regiment.

The corner stone of a new armory for the Eighth regiment of New York was laid recently with imposing ceremonies. The governor, who is ex officio commander-in-chief of the state forces, was conspicuous, among a number of uniformed officers, for his civilian suit. The walls have thus far been raised to a height of twenty feet. The accompanying cut shows how the building will appear when completed. It is on the highest ground on the east side of Murray hill and Harlem, commanding a fine view north and east. It will cover a whole block, except about 100 feet on one end.

EIGHTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

The corner stone bears upon it this inscription:

EIGHTH REGIMENT,
WASHINGTON GRAYS.
1789—N. G. S. N. Y.—1888.

while in one corner is the seal of the regiment with its motto, "Paratus et Fidelis."

Results of Mouth Breathing.

Many disease germs enter through an open mouth. The mouth was not made for breathing, but for eating and speaking. The nose was made for breathing, and the air, passing through the long, moist nasal passages, is purified, and leaves behind dust, disease germs and various impurities, while the air is warmed and tempered for the lungs. But when the mouth is left open, dust, dirt and disease rush down into the lungs and, fastening there, develop and destroy the whole system.—Boston Budget.

The Late Emperor's Diary.

The Berlin Borsen Zeitung vouches for this statement: "In 1873 the Crown Prince Frederick William caused twelve copies to be taken by a copperplate process of the diary which he kept during the Franco-German war. Of these copies he presented one each to persons who particularly enjoyed his confidence, the plate being afterward destroyed. The recipients were requested to take special care that the diary was on no account published until fifty years after the death of its author."—Foreign Letter.

A Change of Base.

"Dimple, have you been at the preserves?"

"No, mamma," was the faint answer.

"But they are all over your face, child!"

"Den, mamma, I dess ze perserves 'ave been at me," replied the little miss promptly.—Detroit Free Press.

The German Army Drill.

Under the simplified drill of the German army the battalions will in future learn but three formations, the double column, the deep column (four companies following each other in company columns) and the broad column. The company column is the basis of all formations and movements in war.—New York Sun.

No Choice.

Traveled Dame—Oh, I can rest as well when traveling as when at home. Do you like to sleep on the rail?

Mr. De Winks (proud father of a first baby)—No, I don't like to, but I have to.—Philadelphia Record.

Various Japanese towns are building water works, the Tokio works having proved so successful.

Every man feels himself stronger in his relations with others if he is surrounded with consideration, esteem, respect.

DISCARDED FINERY.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE CAST OFF CLOTHING OF RICH LADIES.

Discoveries Made by an Inquisitive Reporter—Garments Found in Second Hand Clothing Stores of the Better Class—The Poor Relations Not Forgotten.

"What do the fashionable and wealthy women of New York do with their discarded garments?" This question is suggested by one of our thoughtful readers. He says: "To be in the swim these ladies must have cords and cords of clothes to cast off, entirely too many for a supply of their poor relations. Do they sell them? Do they invite the old clo' men to their houses? They cannot give 'em to their servants. What do they do with 'em?"

Looking this subject up, a reporter learned that the ladies of New York have various ways of disposing of their discarded garments, and instead of being at all embarrassed to do so, they could dispose of many more. It is certain that none of them is thrown into the street. That many of them are sold is obvious from the fact that in second hand clothing stores of the better class there are always to be found rich garments that have been but little worn. There is quite as much difference between second hand stores as there is between stores where only new goods are sold. There are plenty of second hand stores where only goods of first quality are sold; where very nice silks, satins, lace, upholstery and bric-a-brac can always be found, and where the prices are kept quite above the reach of ordinary people, although far below first hand prices for such goods. It need not be inferred that all these goods are bought directly from first owners. In many cases they are bought of second owners, who have received them as gifts from the first owners, who discard everything the moment that it goes out of fashion.

DISLIKE THE BOTHER.

Yet there are rich ladies who sell everything of this kind, not so much for the money as for the convenience of it. They do not like the bother of doling out gifts. Of course, they do not call in the ordinary old clo' man. They would not for the world exchange a word with the contentious junkmen who are so anxious to exchange crockery for old garments. They deal with quiet, nice people, who make a business of going to dwelling houses by appointment to appraise and purchase such goods. The advertisements of these "upper class" dealers may always be found in the newspapers. The fact that the business is profitable is apparent from the fact that such advertisements do constantly appear, and such garments may always be found in second hand stores.

One very capacious outlet for such goods is found in the aid societies of the various churches and the rapacious demands of ladies' fairs. Much rich clothing gets cut up to make crazy quilts, pin cushions and the million knickknacks that go to fill a ladies' fair. The underclothing is easily seized by the benevolent ladies for distribution among the poor, to whom rich outer garments would be an inappropriate gift.

Some rich ladies do not scruple to use up all their old silk or satin dresses as lining for new garments. These silk and satin linings are not only elegant and stylish, but they are very comfortable and convenient. They are lighter than ordinary linings.

But the poor relations are not forgotten. There are many of them in New York. Most of the rich families have come up from poverty by a long course of hard work and active business. Very few have been able to bring up all their relations with them. The poor relations have daughters who must be made presentable when they visit the rich houses, and they are not only not ashamed to accept gifts of clothing, but are very glad to get it. There are also many poor women in New York who have once been rich, whose husbands or fathers have failed in business or died with embarrassed estates, and who rely upon old associates among the rich for suitable clothing to keep up a respectable appearance.

ACTRESS' COSTUMES.

As to the leading actresses who have large and expensive wardrobes, they do not need to give away or sell much clothing. The exigencies of their profession require large quantities of material to provide costumes for various parts, and their good dresses are made over and over again and reappear in various forms, are interchanged, mixed and mingled so that the original shape is unrecognizable. There is no end to the uses that expert costumers can make of good material, which, whether the property of the rich or the professional, need never go a-begging. Much of the discarded clothing of rich ladies does find its way to the stage costumer, and reappears in the court trains, the ball room robes, and other wonders of the toilet that grace the fair forms of walking ladies, and astound the unthinking female in the audience at the lavish expenditure which the manager has made.

Much of the best material of the discarded dresses of rich ladies finds its way to the dye house, and there assumes some more marketable or fashionable color, or gets done in black, which is equally the taste of the grave and gay, the lively and severe. And thus in many ways the old dresses of rich ladies are conserved and contribute their mite to illustrate that triumph of civilization that is approaching when nothing goes to waste. The refuse of the gas house is made into the most gorgeous aniline dyes, and applied to faded rich materials, to again reappear in those delightful forms that ever fascinate the gaze of man and absorb so much of the time and thoughts of women. Thus ever the old is transformed into the new in the alembic of time and through the genius and invention of man and woman.—New York Sun.

Improvement of the Race.

A writer in Nineteenth Century, taking the cue of the new impulse to discuss human culture, makes some suggestions under the heading "Homiculture." He believes a good deal could be done by directing public attention to the laws that underlie improvement of stock. He also urges that before a marriage permit is allowed parties should be compelled to submit to a medical examination, to show that they are not laboring under hereditary diseases. Beyond this he would have the absolute prohibition of habitual criminals from propagating their kind. These suggestions have been to some degree urged before by Dugdale, but they are timely. No question is of more importance than the improvement of humanity. We have traced our ills to heredity. Our remedies must correspond. Probably all suggestions at present will be crude and premature; but it is nonsense to suppose an evil exists without a possible cure.—Globe-Democrat.

Anecdote of "Old Hutch."

One evening, after a day of unusual excitement on the old board, "Hutch" sat by a window in the Corn Exchange bank. The room was quiet, for business was over, except that of the bookkeepers. One of the old gentleman's friends came in. He was in a happy mood. He didn't see Mr. Hutchinson when he entered. The friend is an excellent tenor and fond of letting the world know it. As he hustled about the room he pitched his fine voice to that sweetest American air:

Way down on the Suwanee ribber.

The bookkeepers stopped their work and listened and looked. The singer, who was engaged in something else, did not notice that he had an audience until he turned about. Mr. Hutchinson had arisen from his chair and came to the end of a high desk. He was resting his chin in one hand and listening to the old song. The gentleman who had thus entertained him unawares said: "Hello; I didn't see you."

Mr. Hutchinson replied: "Don't let me interrupt you. Keep right on."

"That's all there is to that."

"Sing it again," said the old man.

"No; I'll sing you 'The Old Kentucky Home.'" And he did. When he had finished Mr. Hutchinson was still standing at the desk. "What do you think of that?" asked the tenor.

"I like the other," was the reply. "Sing me that again."

"Way Down on the Suwanee Ribber" was sung again in the room where awhile before there was a commercial tourney of the fiercest sort. The melody of the plantation soothed the man who had been the most active participant in the day's business. When it had been sung again and the tick of the clock on the wall sounded clear and sharp in the silence of the room, Mr. Hutchinson said:

"I'd give all I am worth if I could sing like you. I like them old songs. Why don't everybody sing them?"

In less time than a minute he was on the street, pushing along in the darkness, bound somewhere. He never sits er stands anywhere very long.—Chicago Times.

FOR EDWARD MARTIN'S FAMILY.

He Was Editor of The Jacksonville Times-Union, and Died of Yellow Fever.

One of the most prominent men who have been taken away by yellow fever in the Jacksonville epidemic was Edward Martin, managing editor of The Jacksonville Times-Union. Mr. Martin was in the prime of life, having been born in Winchester, Tenn., in 1848. Being 13 years of age when the civil war broke out, the schools in his neighborhood being broken up, and the boy being too young to become a soldier, his father placed him in the office of The Winchester Home Journal. At this time Winchester was debatable ground, being occupied alternately by Confederate and Union troops. In 1863 his parents removed to Georgia, and in 1864 young Martin, being now 16 years old, became a courier for Gen. B. J. Hill and served with the Army of the Tennessee during Gen. Hood's campaign on Nashville. He was captured by the Union forces, but being a mere boy and not in uniform he was permitted to go free.

EDWARD MARTIN.

After the breaking up of the Confederacy Mr. Martin returned to his home in Georgia, where he began a course of study, entering an academy for boys, teaching the lower and studying the higher branches. He also studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He practiced law successfully for awhile, but in 1872 purchased The Houston Home Journal, which he published and edited for eight years. In 1880 he was elected to the general assembly of Georgia.

In 1873 he married, and ten years later sold The Home Journal and went to Savannah, where he was engaged editorially on The Morning News. He went to Jacksonville two years ago to go on the editorial staff of The Times-Union. In March last he assumed editorial charge of The News-Herald. When the two papers were consolidated he was retained as editor of The Times-Union.

Mr. Martin left a widow and three children, and the newspaper men of Savannah, Ga., are raising a fund for the benefit of the bereaved family. It is earnestly requested that some leading member of the staff of every newspaper in the country assume charge of the collection of funds for the purpose, which should be sent to J. H. Estile, chairman Martin memorial fund committee. All other correspondence should go to A. R. Myres, secretary, Savannah, Ga.

WOMEN IN CONVENTION.

Young Faces Predominate in the Temperance Gathering.

The fifteenth annual convention of the Women's Christian Temperance union, held in the Metropolitan Opera house, New York, was a notable gathering. The president, Miss Frances Elizabeth Willard, held the gavel and kept excellent order. The delegations were grouped each under its own banner, and a number of pretty girls from New York and New Jersey flitted about acting as pages. At first there was a tendency on the part of the members to go out into the corridors to be introduced to each other, and perhaps to talk over measures, but the president soon put a stop to this, and business was dispatched without further interruption.

MRS. WOODBRIDGE. MRS. E. D. MRS. THOMPSON. STEWART. MRS. WALLACE. ESTHER PUGH.

One impression made on the spectator was that the congress was composed of young women. Among the members of the Women's Christian Temperance union whose delegates were assembled nearly one-third are not yet 30, and of this third the greater part are not yet 25. A large number are still unmarried.

A most impressive event occurred daily at noon. The women who wore the white ribbon of the union always bowed their heads in prayer when the clock struck twelve at noonday. Four thousand women knelt in the Metropolitan Opera house, and after a few moments the solemn silence was broken by Miss Willard, who led in the Lord's prayer.

Of the faces portrayed in the accompanying group most are new to the general public.

Cynthia Leonard's Campaign.

Mrs. Cynthia Leonard, the chairwoman of the Equal Rights campaign committee, who is emulating the example set by Belva Lockwood and Linda Gilbert and is running for mayor of the big city of New York, was born in Buffalo, where she was educated and afterwards married. She has a husband and five children living, the former being a printer in Chicago. Mrs. Leonard edits a paper and spends much time there. She is also an authoress, having written a book called "Lena Rowden, Southern Letter Carrier or Rebel Spy." Another work of hers is in press and will be published soon. She is intensely liberal in her views.

CYNTHIA LEONARD.

Mrs. Leonard formerly had some hard experiences beyond the Mississippi. At that time she and her husband were poor and had a large family to take care of. This is all changed now, and she attributes her ability to push on in the world to her experience in adversity. As head of the campaign committee of the Equal Rights party she expects to do some hard work. Mrs. Leonard is the mother of Lillian Russell, the singer, who was erstwhile wife of Teddy Solomon, the composer.

The failure of cabbage to head is more often due to lack of plant food than anything else. Water diluted with phosphates will often transform a mass of loose cabbage leaves, fit only for feeding, into a solid, salable head.

A Special Inducement.

Agent—I'd like to insure your life.

Respectable Old Party—I don't want my life insured.

"But we offer special inducements. Every policy is paid on death."

"Well, all the companies do that."

"Yes, but we pay up even if you are hanged. How's that for a special inducement?"—Texas Siftings.

THE PEOPLE'S KITCHEN.

Food Furnished at Cost for the Working People of Switzerland.

During my recent vacation I had an opportunity of visiting one of the "Cuisines Populaires" that are coming to be a peculiar feature of some industrial centers in Switzerland. In 1877, while a socialistic congress was in session at Chaux-le-Fonds, near Neuchatel, one of the speakers said: "All the arguments in the world will not have as much effect on the working man as a good plate of hot soup." These seed were sown on good ground, for a month later the first popular kitchen was opened, and similar institutions are now to be found in other parts of Switzerland. The aim of these kitchens is to supply working people with good wholesome food at cost price. They are not charitable institutions in any sense of the word, nor do they depend on contributions from the rich, nor on subsidies from the state, in order to keep them going. They are joint stock concerns, but in order to interest the largest number of persons possible in their success the value of the shares is fixed at a minimum sum.

The one I visited has a capital of 10,000 francs, 7,000 francs of which has been paid in, and the shares are held by very nearly 7,000 persons. It owns the building it occupies, which, though by no means palatial, is amply sufficient for the purpose. On the ground floor there are two dining rooms, large enough to accommodate from 600 to 650 persons, a smaller one for women, a waiting room and an office. The establishment is run on a strictly cash basis, but instead of paying with money customers settle by means of checks, which can be purchased in any quantities, and it is not unusual for workmen to purchase these checks in sufficient quantities to last them a month. The kitchens are all located in the basement, where is also the "cantine," a branch of the institution about which I shall say more presently. The bill of fare and the prices are the same in all the dining rooms. Three meals are served up in close succession, and as no one is allowed to remain at table after he has finished his repast the institution is able to feed about 1,800 people daily.

Between meal hours food can be had by any who want it, but no wine is ever served except when accompanied with food. The prices charged are as follows: Soup, one quart, 3 cents; half quart, 2 cents; meat, boiled or roast, one-fifth of a pound if the latter, a trifle more if the former 5 cents; a ration of vegetables, 2 cents; wine, 2 cents a glass, 3 cents per half pint or 12 cents for a litre; a ration of bread, 1 cent. So you see a person can have a square meal, composed of bread, meat, vegetables and a glass of wine (and I may add that this latter article is of a good quality and sold pure), for 12 cents. The institution not only supplies its customers with meals, but also sells them cooked food to carry away with them. This branch of the bureau is conducted at the cantine, where prices for bread and meat are the same as in the dining rooms, but the portions are one-tenth larger, and two portions of vegetables are sold for 3 cents.

Cuisines populaires also furnish the public schools of the town with soup gratuitously and with bread at cost price. The managing committee are supplied with a certain number of checks that they can give away as they please, and all the food left over at the end of each day is distributed to the poor. The cuisine is managed by a board of directors who form three committees, charged respectively with looking after the wine, food and furniture. The employes are few in number; a stewardess, who receives a salary of 1,300 francs a year; a female cashier and cook, each of whom is paid 65 francs a month, and some girls to wait on table, who are paid 25 francs monthly. In addition to their wages all the employes are fed of course, and those who are only employed a few hours each day can gain the rest of their time in factories.—Henry Haynie in New Orleans Picayune.

Fighting Grasshoppers in Algiers.

Various devices are resorted to. Two such are most in favor, the "melnafas" and the "apparells cypriotes." The former consists of cotton or woolen cloth of a very rough surface, which is spread over the ground. The locusts are caught in the coating, are shaken together and are turned in deep ditches or stamped to death. The "apparells cypriotes" are sheets of muslin about 200 feet long and 3 feet wide, stretched over frames and placed upright along the path of the invaders. It is the habit of the locust not to turn in its progress, but to endeavor to surmount every obstacle in its way. It will try to climb the cloth, which is beaten by sticks. The insects fall to the ground, are swept together and destroyed. The artillery also fires heavy charges of blank cartridges into the swarms, the cavalry is employed to stamp the insects into the ground, and the native troops are not furnished with rations of meat in order to stimulate their appetite for the great national dish, stewed locusts, broiled locusts and locust raw.

The Virtues of the Mule.

The mule is very rarely sick—not near so often sick as is the horse. Its hoofs are much sounder. It is not so apt to be injured, not being so easily frightened. It will do the same amount of work on two-thirds the amount of food required by the horse. It will eat coarser food. When properly bred and handled it is full as trustworthy and industrious as the horse, and more docile than the horse. The docility and patience of the ass is proverbial. The mule endures exposure better than the horse. It will endure heat better, and I have never been able to perceive that it did not endure cold as well, though the notion that it cannot is general. But there is no good reason why it should not endure the weather of the northern states. While the mule is most used in warm climates, it is also used in regions where the temperature is full as low as in our northern states, and there lasts longer than do our horses.—Country Gentleman.

A Terrible Downfall.

Mrs. Highprice—Oh, my daughter, we are ruined—ruined!

Evelina Highprice (gasping for breath)—O mother, dear, tell me, tell me what has come upon us!

Mrs. Highprice (solemnly)—Daughter, our old coachman's beautiful lavender pantaloons are too large for the lovely little dove we have just engaged.—Yankee Blade.

The Man Who Has Money.

The keeping of money is a harder job than the earning of it. The old adage may not always be true, that any fool can make money, but only a wise man can save it. Those who save money frequently cannot keep it, for their very thrift frequently becomes blind. There is perhaps no fact so quickly known as an individual's possession of more money than he requires for his living. Men who save are frequently vain of their success at thrift, and let out the fact that they are further ahead of the world than somebody else says or supposes. In a little while, especially in our metropolitan society, so called, the man who has this money is mysteriously waited upon. A bright minded man is pursued. He is entreated to come out a little more into the world and enjoy himself, and not let his exceptional wit and ability be hid under a bushel. Perhaps in the course of a few months his own wife will acquaint him with the fact that there is a great deal of money in some stock, mine, mortgage or scheme; the piper and steerer have got around on the blindest side of the man and made his wife believe that her husband can suddenly become three times as well off as he is if he would only take a sure chance, as if any chance can be sure. Individuals of his family will brighten up and say: "Well, Jones, if I had your money I would not let it lay out at 5 per cent. I know a thing or two myself."—"Gath" in Cincinnati Enquirer.

What goes to waste in many kinds of business is far more than what goes to profit.

A dog winna growl if ye fell him wi' a bone.—Scotch Proverb.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

MY POOR BACK.

That's the common exclamation of those suffering with rheumatism or kidney troubles. In either disease Paine's Celery Compound will surely effect a cure, and there will no longer be any cause to complain of "poor backs." Hundreds of testimonials like the following confirm our claims for that grand old remedy, Paine's Celery Compound:

"Two weeks ago I could not sleep more than an hour at a time any night, was constipated and kidneys did not act, and had a good deal of pain in the back. Since I took Paine's Celery Compound the pain left my back, and I can sleep like a child." Zenas Sanders, West Windsor, Vermont. "Having been troubled with rheumatism for five years, I was almost unable to get around, and was very often confined to my bed for weeks at a time. I have used nearly all medicines imaginable, besides outside advices, but to no advantge. Having seen Paine's Celery Compound advertised, I gave it a trial. I have used only bottle and am perfectly cured. I can now jump around and feel lively as a boy." Frank Caroli, Eureka, Nevada. Price, $1.00. Six for $5.00.

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AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

REASONS

WHY AYER'S SARSAPARILLA IS PREFERABLE TO ANY OTHER FOR THE CURE OF BLOOD DISEASES.

Because no poisonous or deleterious ingredients enter into the composition of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

—Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains only the purest and most effective remedial properties.

—Ayer's Sarsaparilla is prepared with extreme care, skill, and cleanliness.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is prescribed by leading physicians.

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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	6.40	9.05	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	3.0
Arrive at	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Reading	9.50	2.40	5.5

SOUTHWARD.

Leave	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Reading	7.20	11.50	2.10
Arrive at	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Marietta Junction	9.04	1.38	
Chickies	9.30	2.04	
Columbia	9.27	2.00	6.2
Lancaster	9.20	1.48	5.50
King Street, Lanc.	9.30	a1.56	v5.05
Quarryville	10.20	3.55	9.12

SUNDAY.

Leave Quarryville at 7.10 a. m.
King Street, Lanc. at 8.05 a. m., and 3.55 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†	6:50 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