

RAISING THE ATLAS.

DIVERS WILL BRING TO THE SURFACE THE STEAMER RECENTLY SUNK.

Some Account of the Methods Employed in Raising Ships from the Bottom of the Water—The Diving Bells of Earlier Days.

Passengers on the New Jersey, passing entering New York, down Jersey, from the sunken steamer Atlas, lying near the foot of Barclay street in the North River.

Boats entering the Barclay street slip are obliged to go around the sunken vessel, which is still used when they can be laid down directly over a place where work is to be done, but for moving about or prying into dark corners the armor is also effective, and has largely supplanted the bell.

In order to keep as much water as possible out of the diving bell compressed air is used. This affects some people very disagreeably. Usually there is a pain in the head, and the ear, which comes from the pressure without the ear being greater than that within, and there not being a perfect equilibrium.

The foundation of a special improvement in diving apparatus for a number of years. The diving bell was known in the time of Aristotle, and diving armor has been in use many years. The methods of raising vessels by divers has been improved upon considerably during the past half century.

A VERY HIGH CHIMNEY. Only One Structure in America of Great Attitude. The Washington monument is the only structure on this continent which is taller than the great chimney lately built at Kearney, N. J., to serve the twenty big boilers of a three-manufacturing company.

The Atlas is to be remembered was run in by a ferryboat not long ago and sunk in a few minutes. She is a constant menace to vessels where she lies, and it is desirable that she be speedily raised. This will not require the long time taken to raise the steamer Wells City, sunk in the North river about a year ago, and some two miles above where the Atlas lies, for the former was loaded with tin and it was necessary to remove her cargo before removing the vessel.

The method used in raising sunken vessels, is to first get chains under her fore and aft, and indeed at as many points as necessary. These are then arranged on either side to which the ends of the chains are attached. These floats are sunken by being filled with water, the chains being made fast when they are at the bottom. The water is then pumped out, and as the pumping goes on, the floats rise bringing the vessel to the surface with them. When she is raised to a sufficient height, the vessel is towed away from the place of disaster to a point where she can be worked upon more readily.

The Atlas is laden with coffee and fruits, the case is quite different. The method used in raising sunken vessels, is to first get chains under her fore and aft, and indeed at as many points as necessary. These are then arranged on either side to which the ends of the chains are attached. These floats are sunken by being filled with water, the chains being made fast when they are at the bottom. The water is then pumped out, and as the pumping goes on, the floats rise bringing the vessel to the surface with them. When she is raised to a sufficient height, the vessel is towed away from the place of disaster to a point where she can be worked upon more readily.

The highest chimney in America and the rest of the chimney is without lining; no fire bricks are used in the lining. The chimney receives two horizontal flues in which it is proposed to place fluid water heaters for the boilers. About one thousand pipes will be included in them. It is believed that much more of labor is to be effected in 150 days of nine hours each. In the erection of the three taller chimneys much more time was spent. Townsend's chimneys at Glasgow, Scotland, is 454 feet high, and built in 1871. The one at Glasgow, Tennant & Co.'s chimney, Glasgow, Scotland, is 485 feet 6 inches high, and was built in a year, as was Dobson & Darlow's chimney at Bolton, England, which is 327 feet 6 inches high, and built in 1871.

The total weight of the new chimney is 10,001,899 pounds; the total number of bricks in the stack is 1,697,231, and its cost is estimated at \$1,000,000. No way to ascend the shaft, after the elevator used in its construction was taken away, has been provided. If it should be necessary to do so, a balloon was set up at the central shaft and allowed to lose its gas and descend on the outside, providing means for drawing up a line of sufficient size for a man to climb. It is estimated that during a slight wind the chimney will sway about six inches.

The Siberian Pacific Railroad. The Russian Pacific railroad has not yet been commenced, and already a Siberian railway is projected. It will be called after the river Obi. Its connection with the bed of that stream and with a suitable port to the west of Wetzlar is a bay with a double road to Siberia by land and by water. It is proposed to "circumnavigate" the mouth of the river Obi, the peninsula of Yamal, and the Kara sea, which is difficult access, owing to the masses of drifting ice. The new route will only be 400 versts long, taking a northwesterly direction from the mouth of the river Obi to the Walgatza sea, in a bay upon the coast of the Arctic. The site chosen for this harbor is sheltered from the wind by the Pae-Choi mountains.

The story being level and well studied with forests, the construction of the line will offer little difficulty. The entire cost, including the harbor, is estimated at 20,000,000 rubles. Under existing conditions the transport of merchandise from Barnaul, via Tiumen, Perm and St. Petersburg to London takes three months, whereas by the new line two months will be saved. Western Siberia produces annually 20,000,000 Russian pounds of wheat. The opening of the Obi line will materially increase commercial intercourse with the west, and be the means of supplying the European market with wheat at a considerably lower price than that produced at home—Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

The Whole Art of War. We are disposed to adopt the customs of European nations without taking into consideration why they exist there, and the possibility that they are not necessary in our country. So long as the French nation was considered the first military power in the world, we used French tactics and wore French uniforms. When the Germans conquered the French we donned the helmet. We adhere to rigid lines in ranks and formations, and to the same complicated systems, when every officer of experience knows that they have no value and are not used in actual warfare.

A member of the national guard is liable to think that he knows the whole art of war if he can take the prize at a competitive drill or a target practice, on an army floor with an unobstructed range. In actual war he would not be able to accomplish the feat in a plowed field any better than the volunteer of a few weeks, and the accuracy of his fire would be marred by the uneven ground and the knowledge that there was an enemy who might fire first. Modern warfare is influenced in a greatly diminished degree by what remains to us of the tactics of the ancients, and the end of the matter. All that is ever used of the old drill, when in actual campaign, is the passing from column into the line and from the line into ranks and formations, and no other movements, no matter how favorable the ground or how perfect the drill.—Gen. August V. Kautz in The Critic.

Not Qualified to Judge. Teacher—Now, if you stand facing the west, will the north be to your right or left? New Scholar—I'm sure I don't know, ma'am; I'm a stranger in these parts.—Lincoln Journal.

THE BRITISH MINISTER.

LORD SACKVILLE, ERSTWHILE SIR LIONEL SACKVILLE WEST.

Something About the Man Who Has Managed to Put His Foot in It So Nicely—His Record and His Interesting Family of Daughters.

Lord Sackville, erstwhile the Hon. Sir Lionel Sackville West, K. C. M. G., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain to the United States, is certainly a wiser man than he was a month ago—if he is capable of learning. Not only has he violated a long established rule of diplomatic usage, that an accredited envoy to any country should not interfere in politics of that country—but he has, with rare stupidity, walked open eyed into a trap that would not have caught a fourth rate American politician. A letter is received by him purporting to come from an Englishman naturalized in America, and asking how that Anglo-American ought to vote at this election, and the minister answers it in a letter of feeble platitudes that can only be understood by reference to the letter of inquiry.

Lord Sackville, Florida Sackville. The Scripture tells us that the net is spread in vain in the sight of any bird, but this is an exception. And Lord Sackville is a very "old bird" indeed, for he has been in the diplomatic and other public service for forty-one years, and much of that time a most social promoter. He is now at Washington, the social capital of the national capital; his annual balls to the diplomatic corps, officials of the state department and other dignitaries were the great events of the season, and his three or four daughters were admired and courted by all the young diplomats. The marriage last June of his daughter, Miss Flora, to Monsieur Gabriel Salomon, of the French legation, was thought to be an affair of international interest, and many columns of description were telegraphed from Paris. His house in Washington was the center of the social life, and his elegant and though the British government allowed him \$50,000 a year for entertaining, his expenses went far beyond that.

Lord Sackville is a son of the fifth Earl of Warr, and was born July 19, 1827. He was bred to diplomacy and other public business, and at the age of 20 was made attaché to the British legation in Paris. In 1853 he was made first attaché at Berlin; in 1858 secretary of legation at Turin, then the capital of Victor Emmanuel, and afterwards minister at Paris in one kingdom. He was soon promoted to charge d'affaires, and served in that capacity till 1863, when he was transferred to Madrid; in 1867 he was promoted to the rank of ambassador, and finally reached the top rank as minister plenipotentiary at Paris in 1868 and 1869. After a brief interval in a lower post he again served as minister at Paris in the days of agitation in 1871 and now, in the latter year he was made minister to the Argentine Republic; was transferred to Spain in 1878 and to the United States in 1880.

One would naturally suppose that such an experience would have developed his bump of caution till it stuck out like a dumb knob, especially his work in Paris in the days of intrigue in 1871 and now, to be taken in by an unknown American, is certainly humiliating to him and exasperating to his government. The name of Brad's daughter, the original painter of America as Delaware, the "De la Riviere" of the "de" is given above in the old pedigree style as "Warr." He is a descendant of that Sir Thomas West who was governor of Virginia in 1690, the Seventeenth century, and from whom the Delaware river is named. Early in life he married the Lady Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Devonshire, a family ennobled by William the Conqueror, and as the ladies of both families have long been noted for their beauty, it is not a matter of surprise that the three daughters of the Duke of Devonshire and the noted beauties of the age. Lady Elizabeth Sackville West was quite noted in her time, both for beauty and social grace.

As she died before he came to America, his oldest daughter, Victoria, has always been the presiding lady of the legation. Her sister, Miss Victoria, was born and reared in France, French is their mother tongue; so they learned English by the same lingual gymnastics and mental work, and are conversant with anomalies and conjugal intricacies as both other foreigners. The second daughter, in fact, learned the language in the United States and speaks it with a pleasant French accent. The youngest, still unmarried and owing to twenty-four years, is a lady of many accomplishments and a prime favorite in Washington. Her name is Miss Victoria, married in Paris on the 19th of June last, is tall and classical looking, with a fine Grecian profile. Miss Amelia, the youngest, is more petite and a demure beauty.

The British minister's house at Washington is owned by the British government, and luxuriously furnished throughout; it is among the largest residences in the city, has as much interior space and more social conveniences than the presidential mansion. For many years the British legation at Washington has been noted for the beauty of its ladies, and among the wives of attaches are several noted beauties.

The British nobility is so connected by marriage that it is no surprise to learn that Miss West's sister, the second wife of the late Marquis of Salisbury, and therefore stepmother to the present Lord Salisbury, premier of England, and her late husband, the Viscount of Salisbury, were very intimate friends of foreign affairs. Since the death of the marquis she has married the earl of Derby. It is not so uncommon a thing to dismiss foreign ministers as might be supposed, from the fact that it has not happened for many years in this country. Washington requested the recall of the French Genet; Taylor repectfully ordered Fossin, also French, to withdraw from Washington, and Grant refused recognition to Catecazy, the Russian minister, whose government recalled him. Three times in three-quarters of a century it has very rarely happened that a minister West should have known better on general principles.

Four large cremation furnaces have been declared open at the great Paris cemetery. The question is agitated whether pauper bodies should be cremated by the Paris municipality, but there is such a strong feeling against the practice that the idea will probably be abandoned. It is usually the wealthy who prefer cremation.—New York Sun.

Ex-GOVERNOR HAMILTON. His Death Occurred Recently at His Home in Hagerstown, Md. Ex-Governor William T. Hamilton, whose death was recently chronicled, after an illness of three weeks, at his home in Hagerstown, Md., was the most picturesque figure in Maryland politics, as well as one of the strongest and most popular men in that state. He was a rugged character. His manners were sometimes brusque, and his language was always emphatic, but beneath it all was an earnest zeal that made him universally respected. In fact, among the farmers of his own county, he was something of an idol, and when he last ran for office—the governorship in 1879—everybody turned out and rolled up a vote for him that was phenomenal even in that state of Democratic majorities, a nod now that he is dead sincere sorrow is expressed in every place where he was known. He was a lawyer though a lawyer of acknowledged ability and success. WILLIAM T. HAMILTON, a man of broad capacity and long experience, he most delighted in being known as a farmer, and his estate was a model of care and cultivation. He not only carried on a farm and practical law and delved into politics, but he was president of a bank, president of a manufacturing company, the proprietor of the handsomest hotel in western Maryland, and the leading spirit in most of the public enterprises in Hagerstown. Then, too, he was the richest man in his county, his wealth being about \$1,000,000. He was 68 years old. He was born in Maryland. In 1848 he was admitted to the bar. Three years afterward he was elected to the Maryland legislature. In 1848 he was elected to the Congress presidential ticket. In 1849, although almost boyish in appearance, he defeated a noted general for congress, and he was twice re-elected. In 1868 he was elected United States senator, and in 1874 he was elected governor of Maryland. In politics he was always a strong fighter, and his aggressiveness never grew discouraged. He first made sure of his facts and then he went ahead with a full force. His death is a distinct loss to the state, and it is regretted by all parties alike.

A Composite Photograph. The New York Press has published a cut made from a composite photograph of the presidents used in making the composite photograph were as follows: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Harrison, Tyler, Taylor and Fillmore—engraving by G. Knell from the original painting by Chappel; John Adams, portrait on stone by A. Newsam, P. S. Duval, lithographer, Philadelphia; John Quincy Adams, engraving by V. Balch from a painting by Durand; Jackson, engraving by G. Knell from the lithograph by La Fosse, copyrighted by M. Knoeller & Co.; Van Buren, engraving from Brad's drawing by V. Balch from a daguerotype; Pierce, engraving by H. B. Hall, New York, from a painting by Healy; Buchanan, portrait on steel by John Sartain, Philadelphia; Lincoln, engraving from the original painting by Nast; Johnson, engraving from a painting by Chappel, likeness from a photograph by Knell; Grant, engraving by J. C. Buttre, from a photograph; Garfield, A. J. Wilcox, Sr., Boston, copyright by J. C. Byder, Cleveland; Arthur, selected.

The Nervous Patient. In the old days the nervous patient was one who met with little forbearance from his neighbors. He was generally conceded to be a matter of the patient's own will; she could be different if she would, and only the more charitable called her possessed. But nowadays it is commonly admitted that the nervous patient is irremediable—that scolding and reproaching are worse than useless, inasmuch as they are cruel and wicked, and that the only cure for the trouble is complete rest and rest. For it has at last been recognized as a trouble, a real trouble, and not a voluntary matter within the patient's control; a case of nerves, that must be soothed and cushioned and clothed and made whole again.—Harper's Bazar.

Stage Lights and Shadows. The audience in a theater think as little of the man whose work enables them to witness the stage performance as rail way passengers think of the engineer who conducts them safely to their journey's end. They see the show, and if they enjoy it they never trouble themselves to inquire why causes produce such brilliant effects. But every light in the theater, and for every shade of illumination behind the scenes, they are indebted to the humble gasman, who stands by his post, and by means of a number of little hand wheels, he regulates every gas jet in the theater. Before him is a plot of the play and he listens for his cues as anxiously as any actor in the company. A false move on his part, such as the turning of a wheel at the wrong time, may ruin the whole scene—a moonlight effect may be spoiled by a flood of dazzling light, or a total darkness may obscure the stage.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Hint to Smokers. It is remarkable that people smoke so much tobacco, and that it is so generally impregnated with deadly nicotine, when by a simple method, which would not detract one whit from its good quality, but which would remove the nicotine, the tobacco could be made free of this poison. Merely soak the tobacco in a shallow trough, and then lay it in the sun, if feasible, if not, dry by the most convenient means, and the weed is robbed of all coloriferous properties and a nicotine. It is then so sweet the fume would not offend the most sensitive lady because it has no nicotine. Besides, the vessel in which it is brewed does not become "strong" a valuable thing for a man who prefers a merechman pipe to cigars.—Sergt. McNamee in Globe-Democrat.

Cremation Furnaces in Paris. Four large cremation furnaces have been declared open at the great Paris cemetery. The question is agitated whether pauper bodies should be cremated by the Paris municipality, but there is such a strong feeling against the practice that the idea will probably be abandoned. It is usually the wealthy who prefer cremation.—New York Sun.

LAUNDRYMEN'S HUMOR.

A BACHELOR DESCRIBES SOME FEATURES OF MONGOLIAN LIFE.

A Chinaman Who Became a Joker—His Voice—Hop Wah as a Joker—Fond to His Social Gains—Told in Confidence—"Sam Su" and Chinese Sandwiches.

"The first Chinaman I ever had dealings with," said the old bachelor, "was a little waddled up fellow, not more than five feet high, who had a store on Washington street. Next door to him was an Italian shoemaker. Lee, for that was the laundryman's name, was a most taciturn individual, even for one of his race, but he had a peculiarity. He used to sing, not only in his shop, but also, in a lower voice, when he was walking along the street. It was when he was hard at work upon the bosom of some dirty piece of clothing that he could be heard at his best, or, as some might put it, at his worst. Lee's voice was not a pleasing one, even when exercised in the most agreeable manner, and he had got warmed up and essayed to reach the higher key it was positively heartrending. How his subordinates, of whom he had two, stood it, is beyond human comprehension. They were great upon him, and when I last knew him he was a perfect slave to it.

"My next laundryman was a character. He was about 20 years old, of a very good looking, judged by his ordinary standard, and spoke English quite fluently. He answered to the name of Hop Wah, but I always called him Hop for short. "By degrees, and when I had satisfied Hop that I had no intention of patronizing his rival across the street, for whom I entertained a profound yet pitying contempt, he told me some of his history. He had been ten years in America, and about six years in Brooklyn. I asked him one day if his parents were alive. He replied that they were dead long time. Then he laughed quite merrily, as if the elder Hop's decease was a good deal of a joke. He went to Sunday school regularly, and this account of his proficiency in the English language. He went to Mott street quite frequently, too, as he informed me, and in his way I think was considered a good deal of a favorite to notice a 'God Bless Our Home' motto of the regulation pattern fastened to the wall alongside of a Chinese almanac. I asked him if he was a Christian. He shook his head, and when I asked him to laugh so that I thought he would fall off his high stool. When I said that it seemed queer to find a Christian motto on a heathen place, he said that he was at me with great deliberation and remarked, jerking his thumb in the direction of the card, 'Catch trade; everything goes.' Certainly there were no flies on the board, and his peculiarities were both profound and aptly applied. By and by he got more notions, and in a short time he shot me looked like a mission school.

"One week about frozen last winter he was about half frozen when he called at my room with the week's washing. As he laid down the bundle he made some remark about the weather, and the original sounded vastly like an expression used by unregenerate Christians and proceeded to rub his hands vigorously. Noticing that he looked affectionately upon a glass of beer which I had on the table, I brewed for myself, I asked him if he would have one. Hop didn't mind if he did, and by the manner in which he got away with the original beverage I was led to believe that it was not by any means his first attempt. After this I got into the way of offering him a horn whenever he happened to find me, and I must confess that he never refused one. One of his weekly visits was made the day before last Christmas. I was feeling at peace with the world myself, and when he had got away with one ordinary refreshment, I suggested that another would not hurt him. He agreed with me, remarking quite airily that he 'would have to go to me,' and helped himself to his second glass of beer, and then, to my surprise, and that was no table-spoil.

GROWING CONFIDENTIAL. "Not to be outdone in generosity he offered me a cigar, which he took out of his hat, and which I declined, having already had experience of likewise cigars. I think Hop must have struck hospitality in his quarters before reaching me, for after the second glass of beer, and before I was by the fire and put his heels up on the mantelpiece. He was remarkably good humored and growing confident. Said he was about tired of work, and thought that he would like to go to bed, and where he would marry and settle down to a life of ease. At the reference to marriage he stuck his thumb among my ribs and chuckled at my expense, saying, 'When he goes to go I saw plenty that in addition to his large bag of clothes he would have to carry home with him a very well developed jaw.' He waved his hat at me as he left, and I was left staring, trying to whistle as he went down the first flight of stairs. At the head of the second flight he lost his balance and fell headlong, striking the step just as if he had been shot out of a catapult. He was not hurt, at least he did not appear to be, for, picking himself and his bag up, he let himself out, and from the window I next saw him picking up his hat and walking down the street in the direction of his home. He made no reference to his mishap when he called again, nor did I say anything, but Hop got more whisky.

"Early in the morning I called on him with a bottle of rice brandy, 'Sam Su,' as it is called in China, and some Chinese sandwiches. He said he was some kind of a feast day among his people, and wished me to have a share of the good things going. Finding the Sam Su too rich for my stomach, I placed it on top of a convenient table, and he proceeded to eat it. I saw him eat it, and he said, 'I pity him sincerely. The sandwiches were quite a novelty and taken before breakfast I found them to be quite appetizing. Instead of bread slices of lemon were used, and the meat of most of these Chinese ginger, slightly sprinkled with salt. These sandwiches, Hop subsequently informed me, were in great demand in his own country by gentlemen who had made a night of it. Hop said for Hop to Hong Kong, taking with him in the inside pocket of his silk blouse \$2,000 in American gold. He called to wish me good-bye, and expressed his hope that if he should ever return to Brooklyn, which, however, was not likely, I would again favor him with my custom." "C. L. C." in Brooklyn Eagle.

English and American Women. English and American girls bear off the palm among the beauties of the world. There is, however, a difference between their respective qualities of beauty. I have elsewhere sufficiently portrayed the sweet and rosy beauty of our American girls and their whole truth on this occasion. The English girl is thoroughly active in her pursuit of healthy exercise; she walks, and runs, and plays lawn tennis, and a great deal of riding. If she has the means, she is one of the most favorite amusements; while boating and tricycling is eagerly sought whenever opportunity occurs. Our American "roses" are content with their native climate to contend with; they take too little exercise and too much lead water. The result is that English girls are able to bring a more rosy bloom to their cheeks, to walk longer distances and to stand much more fatigue; they are, in fact, more robust and have better developed figures; and, although there are, no doubt, in New York, or in any other large city of the United States, a dozen women as perfectly beautiful in form and face as any chiseled by the greatest artists, our American girls are in the main less bright in color, more delicate and pale than would otherwise be the case if they more steadfastly resorted to the invigorating means of health, outdoor exercise, long stances adopted by their English sisters, and to which, doubtless, the latter owe their exquisite forms and also the fact that they remain youthful in appearance much longer than our compatriots; in fact, an English woman of 30 years of age looks as an American woman of 30 years of course. I do not now refer to women of the working class.—Frank Leslie.

WINNER AND LIQUOR. O'UR OWN BRAND. SPECIAL. The Press has learned that the pictures of the presidents used in making the composite photograph were as follows: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Harrison, Tyler, Taylor and Fillmore—engraving by G. Knell from the original painting by Chappel; John Adams, portrait on stone by A. Newsam, P. S. Duval, lithographer, Philadelphia; John Quincy Adams, engraving by V. Balch from a painting by Durand; Jackson, engraving by G. Knell from the lithograph by La Fosse, copyrighted by M. Knoeller & Co.; Van Buren, engraving from Brad's drawing by V. Balch from a daguerotype; Pierce, engraving by H. B. Hall, New York, from a painting by Healy; Buchanan, portrait on steel by John Sartain, Philadelphia; Lincoln, engraving from the original painting by Nast; Johnson, engraving from a painting by Chappel, likeness from a photograph by Knell; Grant, engraving by J. C. Buttre, from a photograph; Garfield, A. J. Wilcox, Sr., Boston, copyright by J. C. Byder, Cleveland; Arthur, selected.

Our Stock of Fall and Winter Goods is now complete. We have the Largest and Finest Stock in the city of HOUSE BLANKETS (All Grades). Lap Blankets, in Plush, Wool and Fell, Blanket and Grey Goat Robes, Hudson Bay and Prairie Wolf Robes, Buffalo Robes, Siberian Dog (Black) Robes, Fox and Coon Skin Robes.

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TRAVELERS GUIDE.

READING & COLUMBIA R. R.

Table with columns for Northward and Southward train schedules, including destinations like Reading, Columbia, and various intermediate stops.

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