JOHN BRIGHT, M. P.

INTERESTING NOTES BY ONE OF HIS COLLEAGUES IN PARLIAMENT.

O'Connor Power Tells How He First Heard John Bright—His Friendship for America—Ireland—Mr. Bright's Oratory—His Last Days.

John Bright has been the lifelong friend of America and American institutions. During the civil war he stood almost alone amongst the leading men of England in his advocacy of the cause of the Union, and his speeches delivered on that subject are the finest of all his oratorical achievements. It is a little more than twenty years ago since I first heard him speak, in his native town, Rochdale, and the man, the subject and the occasion would have been forever impressed on my memory even if I had not the privilege afforded me, at a later period, of knowing him personally and meeting him occasionally in society and of talking with him in the house of commons and elsewhere on those subjects in which, as members of parliament, we were both interested. This was the first great speech I ever heard and he the first great speaker. I was only a boy at the time, just beginning the study of politics. I listened to the great orator with breathless attention, and I remember that at a point in his address, when the large audience was hushed in a deep silence, hanging on every word, I attracted more attention than was good for me by giving a single cheer to a sentiment which struck me at the time as one eminently just and praiseworthy: "The nation must now seize the scepter, which for the last 200 years has been wielded by a class!" said Mr. Bright, and I, as one of the nation, could not help responding enthusiastically to this patriotic appeal.

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The occasion of the speech was the election of Mr. Bright's brother, Jacob, as a member for the city of Manchester. Mr. Bright himself had represented Manchester, but was defeated some years before by local jealousies and chiefly through the influence of Mr. Potter, a leader of the Liberal party in that city and father of the present member for Rochdale, who is also the honorary secretary of the Cobden club. The Liberals of Rochdale met to celebrate the Manchester victory, and Mr. Bright's speech was devoted to a vindication of Liberal policy, as expressed in the well known watchwords of the party—Peace, Retrenchment and Reform. I had read many of his speeches before I had an opportunity of hearing him, and from their style and contents, so robust and uncompromising, so full of concentrated passion, so withering in their invective, so scornful and denunciatory towards all oppression and wrong, I expected his oratory would be characterized by a singular energy and that his gesticulation would be as forcible and expressive as his words. I was surprised to find, on the contrary, that his manner was remarkably quiet, and that his gestures were very few, and these of the simplest description. He relied almost entirely on the tones of his magnificent voice and their appropriate modulation for the adequate expression of those passages which were charged with peculiar emphasis or strong emotion. The effect on the audience was the best proof of his unrivaled power. Every word went home with the precise meaning which it was designed to carry, and every phrase was so felicitous in form, so noble in sentiment and feeling, so sound in taste and judgment, that the entire assembly, after listening with beating hearts throughout the delivery of an elaborate period, burst forth at the close in round after round of the heartiest applause.

JOHN BRIGHT.

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At this time he was one of the terrors of the English aristocracy, and had frequent cause to complain of the manner in which he was treated by the newspapers devoted to the interests of the ruling class. He was assailed constantly by The Times and other influential journals, and the worst of it was that, while professing to report his speeches verbatim, they had a habit of distorting important passages in such a way as to make him say something very different from what he had actually said. The speech to which I refer was misreported in one of these papers, and the drift of the quotation I have given was entirely changed by substituting "working classes" for "nation," and thereby making it appear that Mr. Bright advocated not the government of the nation by the nation, but the government of the nation by the working classes alone, which is a very different thing. Of course a great change has been wrought in English public opinion, as regards John Bright and the measures he promoted, since that time, and the fear which his name once inspired in conservative circles has given way to a feeling of unqualified confidence and admiration.

Mr. Bright's speeches in parliament always attracted a crowded gathering to the house of commons. Whenever it was known that he was to speak every seat was quickly taken. Peers flocked into their special gallery from the gilded upper house, the ladies' cage was crammed, and royal princes and princesses filled the seats specially reserved by the speaker for their accommodation.

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His experience of official life was very slight, and though he was a member of three governments, formed at different times by Mr. Gladstone, he bore the yoke of office always unwillingly and had a positive dislike for the worry and responsibility which it involved. His name will not be remembered for efficient administration in any department of the state, nor did he at any time take an active part in what may be termed the mechanical part of legislation. He will be remembered not for measures carried through parliament by himself, but for the measures which he compelled successive ministries to adopt and pass, such as the repeal of the corn laws, the extension of the franchise, the reform of the law of land tenure and the establishment of religious equality in Ireland. It is a common saying in London that no English politician can be a success unless he is caricatured. Mr. Bright has no cause to complain of neglect by his contemporaries on this score, for at one time he was the most caricatured man in England. For some unexplained reason Punch always represented him wearing an eye glass, which was a pure invention of the artist, for Mr. Bright has never affected that instrument of doubtful utility. I met him one evening at dinner, at the house of a friend, when Mr. Tenniel, the cartoonist of Punch, was of the party. Somebody referred to the libelous eye glass, and challenged Mr. Tenniel for an explanation. He said he was not responsible; that it had been in use before his time, and that he continued to use it only out of respect for the traditions of the office. This was considered a very ingenious defense, and the whole company was amused by it, especially Mr. Bright himself. But he undertook to give his own explanation, and he remarked that he was sure the original artist meant to pay him a decided compliment, for as he had found nothing in the regular cast of his features which would lend itself to exaggeration he had invented the eye glass to perform the same function which a crooked nose might discharge in the case of another.

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Socially Mr. Bright was one of the most popular men in London. His handsome face was welcome wherever he chose to go, and his quiet, refined manners, added to the good taste and good sense of everything he said, won the hearts of all who came in contact with him. He used to say that in his early years in parliament he declined to dine out, except very rarely with intimate friends, but he had to say no so often that, rather than appear churlish, he at length yielded to the many invitations sent him, and found that, although his evenings were made pleasant in that way, he lost his time and some of his capacity for work. Mr. Bright has been a total abstainer during the greater part of his life, but on exceptional occasions he takes a little wine at dinner, as if to lay down any claim to superior virtue of which he might be suspected. Unlike Mr. Gladstone, who never touches tobacco, Mr. Bright is a great smoker. The smoking room of the house is a frequent resort of his during the sittings of parliament, and when he saunters to the Reform club in Pall Mall he is likely to be found where the votaries of the fragrant weed do congregate.

As to the relative importance of his great speeches, the one which he delivered in the house of commons in 1856, while the Crimean war was in progress, is the best remembered in London, chiefly because of one beautiful image which he employed to move the sympathies of the house in favor of peace. Intelligence had just come of the loss of many valuable lives in the conflict, and it was known that more than one family, having a personal representative in the house, was in mourning for a dead father, or son, or brother. He referred to their unavailing grief, and poured upon them a flood of sweetest sympathy; then, when the whole house was absorbed, by his pathetic eloquence, in one common feeling of solemnity and suffering, he added: "The angel of death is abroad. We can almost hear the beating of his wings." Old men who were present say the effect of this speech was almost tragic. When he concluded the house looked like a chamber of death, and there was hardly a dry eye in the whole assembly.

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Mr. Bright has been throughout his whole career a consistent advocate of the cause of peace. His principles, as a member of the Society of Friends, are opposed to all wars of aggression, and he holds that it is a violation of the moral law to draw the sword except as a defensive weapon. Acting on these principles he resigned office in Mr. Gladstone's government, in 1882, on account of the bombardment of the forts of Alexandria by the English fleet. As I spoke and voted in the house on his side of the question, I had some conversation with him about it at the time, and he took pains to explain to me, in extenuation of Mr. Gladstone's action on that occasion, that Mr. Gladstone supported him in the cabinet as long as he could do so without destroying the government, and that he yielded only when he had to choose between sanctioning some form of military operations in Egypt and the breaking up of his ministry, which would have meant the return of the Tories to power and a still more active prosecution of hostilities, by them, against the Egyptian National party.

His attitude on the home rule question marks rather the change which has come over Mr. Gladstone and the bulk of the Liberal party than any change in Mr. Bright, for since the demand for home rule was first made, in its modern form, by the late Mr. Butt, he has been its avowed opponent. He was foremost in pointing out the wrongs of Ireland before even Mr. Gladstone gave any attention to that country, and he was the champion of Irish rights when Mr. Parnell and his colleagues were in swaddling clothes; but he always held that those wrongs might be redressed and those rights vindicated in the parliament of the United Kingdom.

O'CONNOR POWER.

GEN. JOHN T. MORGAN.

He Will Succeed Himself as Senator from Alabama.

Senator John T. Morgan, who will succeed himself as senator from Alabama, was born in Tennessee in 1824. When 9 years old he went to Alabama, where he was educated. He was admitted to the bar in 1845 and practiced till he went to the senate. The senator went into the Confederate army in 1861 as a private. He was afterwards major and then lieutenant colonel of his regiment. In 1862 he raised a regiment and was commissioned colonel. The next year he was made a brigadier general, and given the command of a brigade in Virginia, but resigned to join his regiment, whose colonel had been killed. He was again made a brigadier general and assigned to the command of an Alabama brigade which included his regiment. He resumed the practice of his profession after the war.

JOHN T. MORGAN.

In personal appearance the senator is a tall, fine looking man with a decided face. He is a scholarly man, of quiet manners and tenacious in debate.

A New Hypnotic Phenomenon.

M. Liegois contributes to a recent number of The Revue de l'Hypnotisme an article describing a new hypnotic phenomenon, in the field of a "negative hallucination." This term describes a state in which the suggestion that a certain person, a certain object in the field of vision, remains unseen, has been obeyed. The state is explained as an annihilation of the perception as it reaches consciousness. The impression is received, but ignored. Having a third party to suggest to one of his subjects that he will be invisible to her, it is found that she does not hear him, see him or even feel the prick of a pin when he holds the pin, reacting normally to all other persons. If, however, M. Liegois calls out impersonally, "Camille feels thirsty, Camille will drink a glass of water," she hears and obeys the command; if similarly told to stand at his side, she does so; and so on for every sense. While she does not hear him, she none the less really can hear him. There is a sort of dual personality, one-half of which obeys the negative suggestion, while the other is automatically regulated, and obeys any suggestion not directly in conflict with a previous one. The further development of this study promises interesting results.—Science.

Dangers of Chamois Hunting.

The experience gained in ordinary deer stalking is of little use to the chamois hunter—the region in which the game is to be seen is so different, while the agility and watchfulness of the two animals compel the cultivation of very different kinds of adroitness. The man who is fit to win and wear the much prized "Gambort," or long tuft of hair from the back of the winter pelt of the chamois, requires to be a man of iron muscles, cool head, unerring eye, and a courage that must often be prepared to face terrible odds, to avoid the danger of having to meet others much worse.

Without the power of undergoing fatigue and privations it is vain his attempting to become an adept in this sport. And one of the very charms of the "Gamsjagd" lies in the knowledge that he cannot obtain his success by any kind of adventitious advantages. Neither man nor dog can be of any use to him. He must rely entirely on himself; and if once he gets troubled with a dread of hunger or cold, or abyss or crevasse, or slippery glissade, he may much better try his fortune at humbler game. In short, chamois hunting is Alpine climbing, plus the fact that it is the antelope, and not the guide, who selects the traveler's route.—London Standard.

A Musical Moment.

Philadelphia Girl (at conservatory of music)—I love Beethoven.

Chicago Girl—What's the matter with Wagner?

St. Louis Girl—Yes; he's all right!—Philadelphia Record.

AT BARCELONA.

Uncle Sam Is Poorly Represented at the Big Spanish Show.

They have been having a gay time at the world's fair in Barcelona, Spain. In Europe such affairs are usually enlivened by the reception of royalties who attend them, and in the present instance Barcelona was thrown into a flutter by the presence of the infanta of Spain and her sister, the wife of Prince Louis Ferdinand of Bavaria. Balls followed, one after another, at which the people of Barcelona strove to do the royal guest all honor.

The exposition buildings are in the park. The "Palacio de la Industria," which is the main building, is in a semi-circular form with naves like elongated triangles. All countries are represented, some handsomely, others meagerly. Belgium sends lace; France, principally wines and silks; Spain and Italy make fine exhibits, and England a fair one. The United States division is famous for the fine appearance of the apartment itself and its decorations, and the meagerness of its exhibit. Congress appropriated $200,000 for the exhibition, so that the decorations of the United States quarter are the finest in the building. But what a showing of articles! There is a pavilion of Florida water, two street cars, some machinery and tools, a clothes wringer and varnisher. The two most creditable showings are a certain make of sewing machines and some chandeliers. There is a profusion of patent medicines, soaps, tobacco and polish.

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Why it is that the manufacturers of the United States, where there are so many new mechanical devices, have not thought proper to be represented at the exposition doesn't appear. It is quite possible that Spain is not regarded as a

UNITED STATES EXHIBIT, BARCELONA.

profitable market. The truth is that the peninsula which in the Sixteenth century was a terror to all Europe, has been subsiding ever since. Spanish civilization reminds us more of the far past than any other in Europe. Bull fights alone are an indication of the antique tastes of Spaniards, and are suggestive of the gladitorial shows of eighteen hundred years ago. There seems to be no inherent life. The people are largely uneducated, and there are still brigands in considerable quantities in her mountains. Such a people adheres largely to devices already in common use, as were in vogue centuries before. It is not surprising that American manufacturers do not look to Spain as a good market for the introduction of new things. If there is anything in the line of a new perfumery or tobacco, doubtless it would be seized upon with avidity, but patent ventilators wouldn't be understood, and a furnace for housewarming would be out of place in a land where they still use braziers. Spain once furnished the famous Toledo blade, the most remarkable steel in the world, but England and America seem long ago to have beaten her in cutlery manufacture. Doubtless if some American would send over a rapier that could be coiled like a watch spring he would create a furor in the exhibition.

THEY LEFT THE G. A. R.

Ex-Governor John M. Palmer and Gen. McClernand.

Two prominent men have lately left the Grand Army of the Republic on the ground that the organization has too much to do with politics; these are Gen. John M. Palmer and Gen. John A. McClernand.

Gen. Palmer has figured as governor of the state of Illinois, and was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for this office this year. Gen. McClernand since the war has not figured prominently in any capacity.

Gen. Palmer hails from Shelbyville, which is on the confines of that portion of Illinois called Egypt, the home of Logan, the region which, when the civil war came on, never knew whether it was northern or southern territory. Gen. Palmer had a good record in the army, and has ever since been prominent in the political arena in Illinois.

GEN. M'CLERNAND. GEN. PALMER.

The civil war found Gen. McClernand about 50 years old, a lawyer, an editor and a politician; indeed, he had been a congressman. He was with Grant at Belmont and Fort Donelson, and afterwards participated in the battle of Shiloh. In 1863 he was appointed to lead certain troops down the Mississippi river, and relieved Gen. Sherman of his command at Vicksburg. Gen. Grant not relishing McClernand's acts, when a sufficient reason occurred, relieved him of his command and sent him to Springfield. This was in July, 1863. McClernand resigned in 1864.

Dressed Poultry.

The New York Bulletin offers the suggestion that as food in the crops of dressed poultry not only injures the appearance but is liable to sour, it should not be fed for at least twelve hours before killing, to be in accordance with the following extract from a city ordinance: "Section 1. That no turkeys or chickens be offered for sale in this city unless the crops of such turkeys and chickens are free from food and other substance and shrunk close to their bodies. That all fowls exposed for sale in violation of this ordinance shall be seized and condemned; such of them as shall be tainted shall upon examination be destroyed, and the rest which is fit for food shall be used in the public institutions of the city."

A Charm Against Rheumatism.

Ever since the year 1 people have carried buckeyes in their pockets as a charm against rheumatism, and now comes a Georgia man to swear that the acorn, likewise carried, is even a sovereign balm and cordial to all the ills, aches, pains and swellings of a limping world.—Chicago Herald.

Case of Potato Poisoning.

A large number of soldiers were recently poisoned while on duty at one of the French fortifications. It is believed that the solanine in unripe potatoes was the cause of the sickness.—Science.

The Commercial Instinct.

A little Hebrew miss in New York has the commercial instinct so strong that she rents furnished rooms in her doll's house to her sisters for a fixed number of caramels per week.

Over 500,000 2 cent postage stamps are sold daily in the New York postoffice, while the amount of all stamps sold each day is over $20,000.

We never thoroughly know a man until we hear him laugh.—Squire Hobbs.

A MODEL TENEMENT.

DESCRIPTION OF A BIG APARTMENT HOUSE AT GREENPOINT, L. I.

Material Used and Its Artistic Effect. Conveniences and Interior Arrangement. Bedrooms and Parlors—Lecture Room. Children's Playground.

Among the buildings erected for the purpose of supplying comfortable, decent and economical dwellings at a very moderate cost, that put up in Greenpoint by Charles Pratt is worth noting. It is to accommodate 116 families, and is a six story structure of such massive proportions as to attract attention from the river, which it faces. It extends 200 feet on Franklin street, 185 feet on India street and 75 feet on Java street. The chief material used is brown stone, brick and terra cotta. There are bay windows, artistic cornices and gables so that its effect is not monotonous. There are really six separate buildings, which would have in them when quite full about 100 persons each.

On the Franklin street side there are twenty-one families, who use one entrance, nineteen families use a second entrance, and seventeen families a third entrance. On the India street side twenty-six families use one entrance and twenty-one families another. On the Java street side eleven families use one entrance. Each house is separate from all the others. All the halls are fireproof. The steps are heavy blue stone slabs, inserted in brick walls. The staircases are nicely proportioned low risers, with broad steps. The turns are made on square platforms, with ample light at each platform. These staircases are kept heated, lighted with gas, and cleaned without expense to the tenant.

ROOMS AND THEIR RENT.

The rents range from $8.50 to $30 per month. For $20 there are suites of seven rooms, every room with a window in it opening on a wide air space, giving two parlors, a sitting room, two bedrooms, a dining room, a kitchen and a scullery. The scullery goes with each set of apartments, and its completeness is a great feature of this building. It contains an earthenware washtub, with hot and cold water, a large sink and an ash chute, in which all refuse may be emptied, leading to the cellar. Each family has a separate water closet, with a window in it opening into the scullery. Each scullery is ventilated by an opening into a flue built for the purpose, leading to the roof. Each kitchen has a range and hot water boiler. Each tenant has a separate coal and wood bin in the cellar, a separate portion of the yard to be used for drying clothes, and has access to an elevator which can lift 200 pounds at a time.

There is a folding table in each living room, and a closet to nearly every room. Wainscoting prevents damage to walls. There are galvanized iron boxes on the window sills for flowers. Picture moldings are secured to all the walls, and the tenants are supplied with hooks, so that there is no temptation to mar the walls with nails. The rooms average 140 square feet. Each closet has shelves and hooks enough to meet the wants of the most closet worshiping matron.

The plumbing work of the building is a vast network of pipes. The heaviest material in lead and iron pipe was used. Eleven tanks, holding 25,000 gallons of water on the roof, supply the three upper floors, and can be used also for the three lower floors in case the pressure is not sufficient from the city pipe.

CELLAR AND BASEMENT.

The bedrooms and parlors are trimmed with white wood, filled, varnished and rubbed. Great pains have been taken to secure a perfectly dry cellar and basement. The foundation walls rest on a dry gravel bottom. They are covered with asphalt and have a bitumen damp course. In the basement there are commodious bath rooms for the use of the tenants. They are heated with steam, and have marble floors and wainscoting. The wood work is polished ash.

There is a reading room, or lecture room, on Java street for the free use of the tenants. It is lighted, heated and supplied with the leading newspapers and periodicals.

The suites of four rooms rent for $18 per month. They comprise parlor, bedroom, dining room, kitchen and scullery. Some of these four room flats are rented as low as $13.50 per month. The three room suites rent for from $9 to $13.50 per month.

Children are not permitted to play on the staircases or in the hallways, but they have a grand romping place in the big yard, which covers about 8,000 square feet of open space. Although the buildings are substantially fireproof, there are fire escapes connecting each floor with the ground. The buildings were erected for him, and are now managed by a building company. Before the plans were completed there was a thorough study of the model apartment houses of London, built by George Peabody, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Sir Sidney Waterlow and others, as well as later structures in New York and Brooklyn. The aim was to secure the maximum of comfort and safety at the minimum of cost. It has attracted a class of permanent careful tenants. The building has never been full, but it is filling up rapidly. It is proposed to give a few courses of lectures in the reading room this winter. When the apartments are all filled the investment, which is about $450,000, will pay, after meeting the expenses, about 5 per cent. The income of this building is an endowment by Mr. Pratt of the Pratt Institute. The original plan comprised the establishment of co-operative stores similar to the plan of the Rochdale stores in England, but this has not yet been developed.—New York Sun.

Besant's Rules for Writers.

Mr. Besant formulates eleven rules which must be constantly kept in mind by those who would worthily follow the art of fiction. These eleven rules—the endecalogue, as one might call them, of the art of fiction—are as follows:

1. Practice writing something original every day.
2. Cultivate the habit of observation.
3. Work regularly at certain hours.
4. Read no rubbish.
5. Aim at the formation of style.
6. Endeavor to be dramatic.
7. A great element of dramatic skill is selection.
8. Avoid the sin of writing about a character.
9. Never attempt to describe any kind of life except that with which you are familiar.
10. Learn as much as you can about men and women.
11. For the sake of forming a good natural style and acquiring command of language write poetry.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Count Tolstoi's Simple Life.

During my week's sojourn at Yasnaia Poliana, the count did no manual toil. He had not made any shoes for some time, and although he proposed plowing the field of a peasant woman whose husband was in jail for bone stealing, he did not actually get between the stilts. He really did not seem to have sufficient physical strength to do a long day's hard work. He was ailing, and, as he said, rejoicing in the consciousness that every day brought him nearer to death. We were all much concerned at the evident frailty of his constitution. The previous year, when he had hurt his foot against a cart wheel, he had been laid up for months. This year he was far from well, but he refused to have any advice from a doctor.

Physic and the healing art he held in profound disdain, and it was an attempt to secure the advice of the first physician in Moscow which precipitated the pilgrimage from Moscow to Yasnaia Poliana in the spring of this year. The vegetarian regimen which he has adopted was doing him no good. He was steadily pressing forward along the ascetic path. Until last year he enjoyed the cigarette; now tobacco, like wine and fresh meat, is tabooed. The son smokes, but not the father. Meat is served at dinner and supper, but he contented himself with curds, spinach or vegetables. He still allowed himself tea, almost the only luxury left. Like Gen. Booth, Count Tolstoi is not yet "saved from tea." But that also will probably speedily follow the rest of the superfluities which have been discarded in the pursuit of the simplification of life.—W. T. Stead in St. Louis Republic.

A Life Saving Dress.

The problem of a life saving dress which shall be what its name implies is one that has often been attempted, but in one point or other is as yet unsolved. A Michigan diver claims, however, to have discovered a solution.

The dress is a combination of a diver's suit and the famous Paul Boyton rig. It differs from the latter in that it is not inflated, and resembles the former in that a helmet with contrivances for seeing and breathing forms part of the outfit. The principal garment resembles a child's nightdress, being wide enough at the neck to admit the body, and possessing arms and legs. The neckband is fastened with a simple contrivance, and it is claimed that by means of a series of overlapping folds in the junction between the headpiece and the lower garment a person incased can breathe freely.

Around the waist is a peculiarly constructed life preserver, capable of supporting ten times the weight of a large man, and at the feet are leaden soles, the object of which is to maintain the wearer in an upright position in the water. It is claimed that a person can rig himself or herself—the garment is fitted for women as well as men—inside of two minutes, and that when once incased sinking is an absolute impossibility. The inventor claims that fully 50 per cent. of people who are supposed to have been drowned are in reality killed by exposure. To obviate this difficulty the rubber suit is constructed with a view to retaining the heat of the human body and at the same time to protect it from the water.—Chicago Tribune.

Peculiar to the Trade.

There is one thing peculiar to the hat and cap trade, and that is the manner in which stocks are ordered. By correspondence we agree with different manufacturers on a date on which we will meet their representatives. Half a dozen companies, for instance, manufacture a similar class of goods. We don't want to go east and visit each of the factories, and we don't want to visit one and buy there. Neither do we want to have one agent call on us one week, another another week, and so on. Hence the arrangement for the agents of competing houses to meet us at the same time, the result apparently being satisfactory to all concerned.

It does seem quite novel to see half a dozen or more names written on a hotel register, one after the other, all from New York, and to be told they are drummers for one line. The hotel clerk will probably tell you they are hat men, when, of course, if you are suspicious, you immediately begin to form a frame work for a trust, or at least a combination on prices. I presume this is the only branch of business in which this is likely to happen. It is possible in ours mainly for the reason that all styles and purchases are made away in advance of the season. For instance, though winter goods, ordered months ago, are not all in yet, we are now ordering for spring and summer, and have been for two weeks.—Hat Dealer in Globe-Democrat.

A Frenchman's Dish of Snails.

The snail is to American eyes a nauseating, slimy creature, and the thought of eating one makes one's gorge rise. Not so, however, to the Frenchman, who looks upon this proverbially slow traveler as the most delicious morsel that the epicurean can roll beneath his tongue. He has not in mind the American snail that draws his length along the stone wall and is of small size, but his gigantic brother that abounds in certain parts of France and England and feeds off the tender cabbage plant. The process that leads to his presence on the table is interesting and peculiarly French. In the first place he is immersed in water and scrubbed, then he is covered with salt until all his slime is withdrawn; next he is bathed again in salt water, then he is left for some time in a solution made from all the appetizing herbs and spices. The cooking is the next process, and with wine and one of those mysterious sauces known only to the chef Francaise, he is served. The Parisian first views the dish lovingly, and then, raising the shell to his lips, he closes his eyes and gently draws into his mouth the succulent morsel, leaving the shell empty. To the novice the idea is revolting, but after the first trial—oh my!—Albany Argus.

Courtesy of the Spaniards.

As I was opening the door of the dining room to pass out a Spaniard approached, and I, knowing the great courtesy of Spaniards, determined to be courteous, too, and so held the door for him to pass out first, which he did almost unconsciously; then suddenly finding that he had passed out before me, while I held the door, he turned most apologetically to me and repeatedly expressed his regret.

I shall not soon forget his tone, nor the feeling of concern which was shown in his countenance. Of course I gave him the proper assurances as best I could; and then, to ease his mind, I asked him a question which I did not need to ask about the postage of a newspaper to England, and this he took pains to answer.—"All Round Spain."

Social Life of Ancient Egyptians.

Guests who were invited to a private house rode thither in their chariots or in sedan chairs carried by their servants, and like those now used in India and elsewhere. If the day was hot the chariot or sedan chair was furnished with an umbrella to keep off the sun. An Egyptian gentleman often drove his own chariot, but servants attended him to help him to alight and to take charge of his team and chariot. While they were awaiting the announcement of dinner music was provided, and the principal features of the house were pointed out to the guests and, as with us, good manners constrained them to praise all they saw, and especially any curios shown to them. If visitors desired to wash their feet or hands before dinner, servants attended on them, and in palaces the water pitcher and basin were of gold. Servants also, as a sign of welcome, poured from an alabaster or metal box sweet ointment upon the heads of the visitors and brought garlands of flowers. To each guest was also given a lotus flower, which he held in his hand while he remained in the host's house. Wine was then brought round and both ladies and men partook of it, using cups of gold, silver or porcelain. The poor contented themselves with cups of earthenware or of some cheap metal.

While the guests were being entertained with music and dancing, dinner was being prepared, the meats including beef, goat's flesh and venison; while ducks, geese, teal, quail and other birds were also provided. Mutton was not eaten. Great quantities of fish and vegetables were also served, the feast being exceedingly plentiful, and the dishes very various. Each dish was placed in the center of the table, and the guests dipped pieces of bread into it. When the host gave the sign, it was removed, and another introduced. The poor could not, of course, secure such abundance as this, but lived largely on vegetables, milk, cheese and fruit. At a later period the Egyptian's love of the table seems to have increased, so that the mode of life of the higher classes was described as ever luxurious and even profligate.—A. Inkersley in San Francisco Chronicle.

An Aristocrat Among Vultures.

A vanity is shown by the Pondicherry vulture in its intercourse with the Bengal vulture. The two birds resemble each other in their habits and in size. But whenever the Pondicherry scavenger descends upon a carcass on which a crowd of Bengal vultures are feeding, they retire until he is satisfied. He, for some reason, has the precedence.—Youth's Companion.

S. S. S.

An Important Announcement

About six weeks ago, while at business, I was suddenly attacked with excruciating pains in my feet, knees and hands. So severe the attack that I took my bed immediately, and in two or three days my joints were swollen to almost double their natural size, and sleep was driven from me. After suffering the most excruciating pain for a week, using liniments and various other remedies, a friend who sympathized with my helpless condition, said to me:

"Why don't you get Swift's Specific and use it. I will guarantee a cure, and if it does not the medicine shall cost you nothing."

I at once secured the S. S. S., and after using it the first day, had a quiet night and refreshing sleep. In a week I felt greatly benefitted. In three weeks I could sit up and walk about the room, and after using six bottles was out and able to go to business. Since then I have been regularly at my post of duty, and stand on my feet from nine to ten hours a day, and am entirely free from pains. These are the plain and simple facts in my case, and I will cheerfully answer all inquiries relative thereto, either in person or by mail. THOMAS HARRILD,

11 W. 18th street, New York City.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—I have warded off a severe attack of rheumatism by a timely resort to Swift's Specific. In all cases where a permanent relief is sought this medicine commends itself for a constitutional remedy that thoroughly eradicates every vestige of disease from the system. Rev. W. P. HARRISON, D. D.

NEW YORK, 81 7TH AVE.—After spending $200 to be relieved of Blood Poison without any benefit, a few bottles of Swift's Specific worked a perfect cure. C. FOSTER.

VIENNA, GA.—My little girl, aged six, and boy, aged four years, had scrofula in the worst aggravated shape. They were puny and sickly. To-day they are healthy and robust, all the result of taking S. S. S. JOE T. COLLIER.

LADY LAKE, SUMTER CO., FLA.—Your S. S. S. has proved a wonderful success in my case. The cancer on my face, no doubt would have soon hurried me to my grave. I do think it is wonderful, and has no equal. S. H. BYAN, Postmaster.

WACO, TEXAS, MAY 9, 1888.

S. S. Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

Gentlemen—Knowing that you appreciate voluntary testimonials, we take pleasure in stating that one of our lady customers has regained her health by the use of four large bottles of your great remedy, after having been an invalid for several years. Her trouble was extreme debility, caused by a disease peculiar to her sex. WILLIS & CO., Druggists.

Three books mailed free on application. All druggists sell S. S. S.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta Ga. New York, 159 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OUR OWN BRAND.

REIGART LANCASTER

SPECIAL:

"OUR OWN BRAND"

FOR SALE BY

H. E. SLAYMAKER,

No. 29 East King Street,

LANCASTER, PA.

MACHINERY.

CENTRAL MACHINE WORKS.

W. PARKE CUMMINGS,

Central Machine Works

134 & 136 NORTH CHRISTIAN ST.,

LANCASTER, PA.

Engines and Boilers, of from 2 to 12 horse power, of our own make a specialty. Neat in design, of full power, durable and cheap.

Steam Goods and Supplies in great variety, consisting of Valves, Cocks, Lubricators, Whistles, Injectors, Ejectors, Pumps, Tools, Wrought, Malleable and Cast Iron Fittings, and Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe, etc. Best jobbers' discounts to the trade.

Special machinery built to order, and repairing promptly done. Also Iron and Brass Castings, Patterns and Models.

STEAM FITTING AND STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

GOOD WORK. PROMPTNESS. REASONABLE CHARGES.

Central Machine Works.

dec3-1yd

CARRIAGES.

STANDARD CARRIAGE WORK.

EDW. EDGERLEY,

Nos. 40, 42, 43, 45 Market Street, Rear of Post-office, Lancaster, Pa.

I now have ready for the Fall and Winter Trade the finest and most select line of strictly first-class Carriages and Sleighs of all descriptions in the market.

Now is the time to buy a nice Carriage or Sleigh as a Christmas Present. There is nothing that would be more suitable.

Special Bargains in Second-hand Work, both finished or unfinished.

A few more of those fine Road Carts left at prices to suit the times.

All work fully guaranteed. My prices for the same quality of work are the cheapest in the state.

Repairing and Repainting promptly attended to. One set of workmen especially employed for that purpose.

COAL.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED to our assortment of Indiana and other first-class Western hard woods. Ash, Oak, Maple, Poplar, Cherry, &c. Soft kindling wood prepared for the stove, also for sale.

B. B. MARTIN & CO., Coal and Lumber Yard, 424 Water street, Lancaster, Pa.

n3-1yd

BAUMGARDNER'S COMPANY.

COAL DEALERS.

OFFICE:—No. 120 North Queen Street, and No. 824 North Prince street.

YARDS:—North Prince Street, near Reading Depot.

aug 18 1yd LANCASTER, PA

EDUCATIONAL.

DON'T PUT IT OFF!

Don't put off the matter of getting a "Business Education." That is, that kind of an education that will benefit you most in a-gaining, if not an independence, at least a good living. A knowledge of

BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS FORMS,

combined with a good handwriting, goes a great way in accomplishing this.

Day and Evening sessions.

W. L. FISHER, DENTIST.

Particular attention given to filling and preserving the natural teeth. I have all the latest improvements for doing nice work at a very reasonable cost. Having years of experience in the large cities I am sure to give the best of satisfaction and save you money. Best artificial teeth only $5.00 per set.

mar18-1yd No. 64 NORTH QUEEN ST.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

LEBANON & LANCASTER JOINT LINE RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Passenger Trains on and after SUNDAY, NOV. 18, 1888.

NORTHWARD.

Leave	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	Sunday A. M.	Sunday P. M.
Quarryville			5.00		
King Street, Lanc.	7.00	12.50	3.34	9.00	5.00
Lancaster	7.07	12.58	3.40	9.13	5.06
Manheim	7.33	1.30	4.20	9.46	5.32
Cornwall	7.50	1.56	4.39	9.57	5.46
Arrive at Lebanon	8.11	2.08	7.10	10.20	6.10

SOUTHWARD.

Leave	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Lebanon	7.12	12.40	3.30	7.55	5.05
Cornwall	7.27	12.55	3.46	8.10	5.20
Manheim	7.56	1.26	4.15	8.40	5.50
Lancaster	8.07	2.01	4.49	9.12	6.22
Arrive at King Street, Lanc.	8.18	2.08	5.00	9.20	6.10

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

READING & COLUMBIA DIVISION, PHILADELPHIA & READING R. R. AND BRANCHES, AND LEBANON AND LANCASTER JOINT LINE R. R.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, NOV. 18, 1888, TRAINS LEAVE READING.

For Columbia and Lancaster at 7.20 a m, 12.05 p m and 6.10 p m

For Quarryville at 7.20, 12.05 p m, and 6.10 p m.

For Chickies at 7.10, 12.10 p m, and 6.10 p. m.

TRAINS LEAVE COLUMBIA.

For Reading at 7.30 a m, 12.45 and 3.00 p. m.

For Lebanon at 12.45 and 3.00 p m.

TRAINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLE.

For Lancaster at 6.40, 9.25 a m, and 2.00 and 5.05 p. m.

For Reading at 6.40, 9.25 a m, and 2.00 p m.

For Lebanon at 2.00 and 5.05 p m.

LEAVE KING STREET (Lancaster.)

For Reading at 7.30 a m, 12.30 and 3.40 p. m.

For Lebanon at 7.00 a m, 12.30 and 5.34 p m.

For Quarryville at 8.35, 9.30 a m, 3.05 and 6.30 p. m.

LEAVE PRINCE STREET (Lancaster.)

For Reading at 7.40 a m, 12.50 and 3.50 p m.

For Lebanon at 7.07 a m, 11.58 and 6.02 p m.

For Quarryville at 8.27, 9.30 a m, 2.01 and 6.00 p m.

TRAINS LEAVE LEBANON.

For Lancaster at 7.12 a m, 12.30 and 7.30 p m.

For Quarryville at 7.12 a m and 12.40 and 7.30 p m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

TRAINS LEAVE READING.

For Lancaster at 7.20 a m and 3.10 p m.

For Quarryville at 3.10 p m.

TRAINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLE

For Lancaster, Lebanon and Reading at 7.10 a m.

TRAINS LEAVE KING ST. (Lancaster.)

For Reading and Lebanon at 8.05 a m and 3.50 p m.

For Quarryville at 5.10 p m.

TRAINS LEAVE PRINCE ST. (Lancaster.)

For Reading and Lebanon at 8.13 a m and 4.04 p m.

For Quarryville at 5.02 p m.