Some Frote of Interest About the Sedien Services of Interest About the Sedien Sections and its Inhabitants—The Chere-less Alphabet.

The recently threatened trouble in the Choctaw-Chickness confederacy of the Indian territory over the disputed election of governor has again called the attention of the American people to the curious fact that they have in their area a large region that is meither a territory, a district nor a state, but merely a congeries of separately independent nations under the protectorate of the United States government. The sistory of these several nations, their development and the peculiar character of their government together constitute a remarkable romance in American history. There are, in fact, in the indian Territory four nations, each with a government republican in form and pre preserving aboriginal titles. Thus in the Creek nation the chief executive is called the principal chief; the lieutenant governor, as Americans would say, is second thief. The upper house of the lagralature is called the house of kings and the lower the house of warriors. A similar organization, varying but alightly in names, prevails in the Cherokee, Seminole and Choctaw number about 16,000 and the Chickasaws about 6,000. These two formerly distinct but kindred tribes are now united in the Indian territory.

The Creeks are the remnants of a great

The Creeks are the remnants of a great tribe who call themselves Muskokees, and whose traditions run back for several hundred years to a time when they occupied a region in the far west and northwest. From there they commenced moving eastward and southward, fighting other Indian nations as they came. If a nation submitted they despoiled it and moved on; if it fought them to the bitter end they adopted its principal warriors as citizens. The result was that when they reached their permanent settlement in Mississippi and Alabama they consisted of five separate peoples—the Cowectas, reached their permanent settlement in Mississippi and Alabama they consisted of five separate peoples—the Cowectas, Hitchitees, Nachees, Uchees and Alibamons, and four different languages are spoken in the Muskokee nation today. The Cowectas and Hitchitees are considered the original Muskokees. The Uchees, Nachees and Alibamons are absorbed tribes. In the principal school of the Creek nation the boys on arrival speak their separate languages. Each of the forty towns in the Creek or Muskokee nation sends one member to the house of warriors, and each is entitled to have one boy and one girl supported in the principal school, known as the Tallahassee mission. In four towns the Uchee is spoken with very little mixture of Creek, so a Uchee boy, who goes to the principal school, really has to learn two languages before his education begins.

After being thoroughly conquered and almost exterminated by Gen. Jackson the Creeks removed during his administration to the territory they now occupy, and since then their progress in civilization has been commendably rapid, so that they now own about \$4,000,000 worth of property.

The Cherokees have been known for a

hundred years as the aristocracy of the North American Indians, and by a rare conjunction of circumstances their hisconjunction of circumstances their history is known to us for nearly 800 years. When the white people landed upon the Atlantic coast they found an Indian race calling themselves Waupanuckee, who extended from New York to South Carolina. The tribe now called the Delawares has claimed, and is concoded by the other Indians, to have been the original stock of the Waupanuckee; and from them the Powhatan Indians of Virginia and the Cherokees are descended. After various wars with the White people the British and Carolina colonists a

lina colonists a few years before the revolution sent a strong force into the try, which rav-aged all that part of it north of the Yemasses and

CHEROKEE CHIEF. Carolinas, and in the Cherokees to the western part of North Carolina and upper Georgia, which is today known as Cherokee Georgia; and the memory of the tribe still survives in the local names, such as Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Ettowah, Costenaula and Connesauga. At the close of the American revolution a very remarkable emigration took place, which profoundly affected the character of the Cherokee nation. In both the Carolinas Cherokee nation. In both the Carolinas was a considerable population of Tories of a much higher grade socially and intellectually than those of whom we hear of a much higher grade socially and intellectually than those of whom we hear most. These Scotch and British Tories were very largely Presbyterian in faith and were a wealthy and enterprising people. The close of the American revolution made their social position intolerable, and they gathered up their movable property and almost en masse went west of the mountains and were absorbed into the Cherokee nation. They introduced the Bible, the common school, the loom, the anvil and the printing press. They intermarried with the Cherokees and their names are still in that tribe, such as Ross, Mackintosh, Ridge, Boudinot and other family names. During the administration of George Washington the first formal treaty was made with the Cherokees, and nineteen successive treaties have been made, ending in the comprehensive treaty of 1866, which guarantees to them possession for all time of the country they now occupy in the Indian territory.

all time of the country they now occupy in the Indian territory.

The nation was already well organized politically in Georgia, and the question of its removal by force from its ancient seat was one of the most exciting in American political literature. The wrongs of the Cherokees were celebrated in prose and verse. Some of the most affecting pieces of oratory to be found in American works of rhetoric were uttered in courts and elsewhere in their defense. But it was idle to contend against the united action of the whites in Georgia and adjacent states.

A traveler along the main lines through the Cherokee nation today will not meet

the Cherokee nation today will not mee one person in ten of pure Indian blood, and yet such are in the majority, as shown by the census. But they live in the timber and in the valleys remote from the public road. Ever since the Cherokees located in their present coun-try they have maintained the policy of

inviting the fragments of other tribes to join them, and one by one not less than thirteen little Indian nations have sunk their tribal organizations, taken "head rights" among the Cherokees and become citizens of the nation. Of these the most noted are the Weaws, Piankeshaws and Miamis, of Indiana; the Shawnees, Wyandottes and others, of Indiana, Illinois and Canada; the Senecas and others, of New York: the Pottawatomies, Quanting Memory of New York: the Pottawatomies, Quanting Memory of New York: of New York; the Pottawatomies, Quau-paws and Delawares. With these addi-tions, the Cherokees now number about 18,000 people with about \$6,000,000 worth of property, some seventy schools and a very large school fund, which by all accounts is very wisely administered.

At the outbreak of the American civil At the outbreak of the American civil war all the Indians of the territory were in a highly presperous condition, and the wealth of the Cherokees in horses and cattle was estimated as high as \$10,000 to the family. The division among them had even more bloody and ruinous results than among the whites. A majority adhered to the Southern Confederacy and an Indian regiment fought on that side at the battle of Pea Ridge. At the close of the was the Indian territory was almost a waste, and notwithstanding the development of the last twenty-three years the Cherokees are not as wealthy as they were in 1860. Nevertheless this is the most interesting of all the Indian tribes, not only because its

Mony his well blows to American cutains so much of aboriginal and i or remance, but because it has produ number of truly original great m



SE-QUO-YAH (GEORGE GUESS), WHO IN-VENTED THE CHEROKES ALPHARET. Most noted of these, and known to scholars all over the world, was the celebrated Sequoyah, better known to his own people as George Guess, the son of a Scotchman and a Cherokee woman, the Cadmus of the wilderness, who invented a system of letters and reduced the musical language of the Cherokees to writing.

a system of letters and reduced the munical language of the Cherokees to writing.

The divisions between these tribes before their removal from the states turned mostly upon the question of deeding their land and removing, and the bitterness consequent upon these divisions was so great that many terrible murders were committed and feuds created which exist in some force to this day. All these were cruelly aggravated by the divisions that arose during the civil war. At the close of that war the government of the United States virtually decided that all pre-existing treaties had been nullified by the action of the tribes during the war, and the entire policy of the government towards these civilized Indians was to a great extent changed by the general acts and treaties of 1866, by which the Indians agreed that railroads should run through the territory and that all their unoccupied lands should be devoted to the settlement of other tribes. Pursuant to this agreement, the Osages and Kaws have been located west of the Cherokees. The Kiowas, Comanches and Arapahoes occupy a very large region, and the affiliated bands of Wichitas, Keechies, Waccea, Tawacanles, Caddoes, Ionies and many others occupy the wild country, even to New Mexico. The Modocs, a remnant of Capt. Jack's band, were given a location there in 1878, and fragments of other tribes from all portions of the west have since been located in the neighborhood.

The people have long since become

borhood.

The people have long since become self supporting, but agencies are still maintained. The territory cannot, as a whole, be called fertile. Not more at the outside than one-third of its area is good agricultural land, but a large part of the rest is valuable for timber and grazing. In short, it may be said that with even a moderate improvement in

erate improvement in civilization and cultivation of the ground the territory would today support in great com-



fort all the Indians east of the Rocky mountains. Game is still very abun-dant, especially of the smaller kinds.

the smaller kinds.
Nearly all the
fruits and grains
of the temperate
zone can be produced, and peaches,
pears, plums, cherries and other
small fruits particularly flourish. The
government is peculiar. The jurisdiction
of the United States extends over the
territory for all cases in which a white
man not a citizen of any Indian nation
in the territory is a party. A district in the territory is a party. A district court is held at Fort Gibson in the in the territory is a party. A district court is held at Fort Gibson in the Cherokee nation, but for all ordinary cases for the domestic relations they have their own Indian courts. The subject of a territorial government has been a burning question among the Indians for twenty years, and organization has proceeded so far that the name Oklahoma has been given to the proposed territory and expected state; but of late years the project has in a great measure been abandoned, and the title Oklahoma is now given to the disputed tract in the central and northern section of the territory, which, according to the claims of white settlers, does not belong to the Indians, but is public land open to settlement. After numerous attempts to locate on this land in which "Oklahoma Payne" became so noted, and his cause was vigorously maintained by his successors, the government has expelled all the settlers, and at present holds the territory for the location of such tribes of Indians as may be brought from other sections. as may be brought from other sections.
But a bill is before congress, called the
Springer bill, which organizes the territory in much the same manner as other American territories are organized, and provides for settlement on the disputed

The Same John.

Marriage is not transformation. John will be as cross when he is hungry, as glum when distraught with business anxieties, as uncomfortable when his collar chafes his neck—in a word, as human and as fallible a John wedded as single. He is a good son and brother, yet betrothed Mary has heard him speak impatiently to his mother and tartly to his sister. He will, upon what he reckons as sufficient occasions, be both pert and petulant with his wife when once the "new chy" has worn off. Were this not true he would be an angel, and angels do not wear tweed business suits and Derby hats, or have dyspepsia and smoke more than is wholesome for nerves and pocket. Bills are never presented Marriage is not transformation. John and pocket. Bills are never presented to cherubim at most ingeniously inconvenient times, and seraphim have no natural but thin skinned conceit that will not brook wifely criticism.—Marion Harland.

More Than He Hoped For. Entering the shop of his tailor the other

day, he said:
"Sir, I owe you £10." "Yes, sir, you do."
"And I have owed it for a year?"
"You have."

"And this is the fifth postal card you have sent regarding the debt?"
"I think it is the fifth." "Now, sir, while I cannot pay the debt for perhaps another year, I propose to protect my character as far as possible. Here are twelve penny stamps. You can use them in sending me twelve monthly statements of account, and can

thus save your postal cards and my feel-ings at the same time."
It is said that the tailor has credited

the shilling on account, and feels that he has secured more of the debt than he had any reason to hope for.—New York Graphic One of the Richest Sovereigus.

The little princess of the Netherlands, when she becomes queen of Holland, will be one of the richest sovereigns, if will be one of the reness sovereign, in Europe. The civil list of Holland, which is secured on the revenues of Borneo, is very large—£3,000,000 per annum, it is said. The duchy of Luxembourg passes to the grand duke of Nassau, and then becomes grand duke of Nassau, and then becomes a portion of the German empire, but the kingdom of Holland, not coming under the operations of the Salie law, descends to the king's little daughter. She is a bright, intelligent, clever child, with a good call of character and determination. The marriage of the king and queen, despite the disparity of age, has been a very happy one.—London World. A BRIGHT JOURNALISTE.

Miss Mamie L. Hatchett, of Henderson, N. C., has conceived of a plan to avoid the turmoil and excitement of the periodic election of president of the United States. Miss Hatchett believes in the wisdom of the framers of the United States government in placing the machinery for selecting the president in the hands of the state, rather than deciding the question by popular majority. The lady thus states her plan:

Now, as a remedy for all these evils, to take the affairs of government out of the hands of politicians, parties and sectionalists; to restore power where it rightfully belongs—to the states and their people; to prevent corrupt bargains with caucus nominees; to secure to each state in its turn the privilege of furnishing an occupant for the presidential chair; to educate our future presidents for the proper performance of their duties, thus applying civil service reform to the highest as well as to the subordinate offices; to abolish general elections for president and to establish a more just and perfect Union, the following plan is suggested:

Let each state choose one of its own citizens, that one esteemed by the majority of its people the best and most capable. Let all the men so elected meet in the city of Washington on Inauguration day and determine by.

next term, the unsuccessful candidates remain-ing at the seat of

MAMIR L. HATCHETT. spective states and superseding the senate, which should be abolished. From this remaining body of presidential advisers, who should hold office during life or good behavior, let future presidents be chosen also by lot, each successful state being excluded from other drawings until all have been represented.

from other drawings until all have been represented.

We would have no vice president to preside over a defunct senate; we would lead no man into temptation nor subject him to suspicions of foul practices for the purpose of promotion. We would have no interregnum, for at the death of a president his place would be immediately supplied by lot. We would thus place our future presidents in a high school of governmental science, so that when they came into office they would know something of their duties and be aided by a body of able counselors representing not simply one or two, but every section of this great Union.

No one man's shoulders are Atlantean enough to bear the weight of government in a country so extensive and with such diversified interests as ours. He must have the assistance and approval of able advisers. Let the people of the states choose them, so that each individual state may be supported by a column of its own strength, arected by its own hands and from timber of its own growth.

With such a body, superior to the house of lords, because elective, we

hands and from timber of its own growth.

With such a body, superior to the house of lords, because elective, we would have a government conducted by the states, impartial, just and beyond the reach of sectional prejudice—an aristocratic democracy which, in the estimation of the writer, would indeed be "the best government in the world."

THE DREXEL HOME.

It Is a Magnificent Institution and Was Recently Thrown Open.

This is an age of magnificent bequests.

Where formerly gifts for public institutions were measured by thousands they are now millions. Scarcely is it announced that a citizen of Philadelphia gives \$12,000,000 for a training school, when the inaugural caremonies take place for a home for aged people in the same city. The



THE DREXEL HOME. Mary J. Drexel Home and Mother House of Deaconesses, a magnificent structure erected on the grounds of the German hospital, presented by John D. Lankenau as a memorial to his wife, the

Lankenau as a memorial to his wife, the daughter of the late Francis M. Drexel, is now ready for occupants.

The institution had its origin from the fact that some of the aged inmates of the German hospital when discharged, having no homes to go to, and having become accustomed to look on the hospital as home, begged that they might be permitted to remain. For some years a number of Lutheran deaconesses, including their superior, all from Germany, were in attendance upon the sick in the hospital. They were so efficient that the trustees sent to Germany for more. They were unsuccessful in securmore. They were unsuccessful in secur-ing the sisters, inasmuch as they were being sent to Egypt, Asia Minor and the Holy Land, where mother houses had been established for years. The trustees determined to establish a mother house of their own. Mr. Lankenau then built the edifice and presented it to the trustees. A mother house being necessarily a religious institution, the east wing is given to the sisters and the west wing to the

The new building was begun in Sep-tember, 1886, and the corner stone laid in November, 1887. The structure fronts 250 feet on Girard avenue. Between the two wings is an open court 120 by 140 feet. The main entrance is in the center of the Girard avenue front. The ma-terial used is brick and stone of a light tint. The wings are three stories high and each wing contains sixty re

The Spartans and Music.

The favorite problem of thinkers and teachers, since thought began, has been to find some engine of ecucation which should reach the character as effectually as the ordinary means of training touch the understanding; and in the opinion of many, not men alone but nations, music was such an engine. "It is music," said the Spartans, "which distinguishes the brave man from the coward." "A man's music is the source of his courage.' It was their music which enabled Leoni das and his three hundred to conquer at Thermopylee. It was music which taught the Spartan youths how to die in the wrestling ring or on the field of battle. These claims are audacious surely. Yet, when we consider how the rhythmical These claims are audacious surely. Let, when we consider how the rhythmical tread of the brave man differs from the agitated shamble of the coward, how music is the art of human joy, and how joy and repose of mind are the main elements of manly fortitude, we shall at any rate admit that there is a strong affinity somewhere; our only difficulty will be to acknowledge that music, deliberately applied, could ever be the direct cause of these reputed results. To achieve the end desired Spartan boys passed their youth in learning tunes, hymns and songs; this was their sole mental culture. They were taught to dance and keep step to the measure of the songs as they sang them. And, grown to manhood, now perfect warriors, marched into battle with smilling faces, crowned with flowers, calm, joyful and serene, and, intoning their songs, moved serene, and, intoning their songs, moved steadily thus into the thickest of the fight, undisturbed and irresistible. The band that leads our armies to the field of battle nowadays is a scant survival of Spartan practice, yet even in this music by proxy there are many elements of incitement to courage.—The National

Links to Service at the Age of 17-Half a Million Armed Men Always Beady for Service-Every Man a Soldier-Row

The German boy who reaches the age of 17 becomes liable to service in the army, and this liability continues until he is 42. If he is not fit for active service he is relegated to a reserve force not called out unless there is danger of invasion. For nearly his whole active life, therefore, the German lives in a species of military servitude that hampers him should he desire to emigrate, and may be full of petty annoyances to him if he does not.

Under ordinary circumstances the German lad steps into the ranks at the age of 20. For three years he serves with the colors, the next four years he is in the reserve, and the following five years he belongs to the Landwehr, another reserve more remote than the first. Of these twelve years the first three are occupied entirely in severe military work. The moet stupid peasant under a system so thorough as Germany's must be stupid beyond recovery if he does not turn out an alert, obedient and well trained soldier. From the time he takes his oath of allegiance to his military superior, the kaiser, he renounces the civil responsibilities and rights of a citizen. With the loss of his vote he is taught that the sconer he forgets political matters the better for him as a soldier. His life is completely engrossed with barrack routine and military ideas. His only duty is to obey without question, and the interpreter of his duty is the captain of his company.

With the putting on of his uniform he becomes one of an army which in times of peace numbers 468,400 men, thoroughly equipped, admirably trained and ready to follow their officers anywhere, from the storming of a Russian redoubt to charging a mob of workingmen on strike. The soldier of the German empire ceases to be a Bavarian is Wurtemberger or a Saxon when he steps into the make. His military service is personal to the emperor, from whom he receives his orders, to the seculation of all other authority. Everything that he sees and hears in the army such as he belongs to. He also learns that fidelity to his duties as a sol

an independent power a century ago. To this must be added 27,000 more who

are surgeons, paymasters, veterinaries, armorers, saddlers, officials of various kinds and \$12,000 horses.

To raise the peace footing of the army, to treble its size in twenty-four hours, the most careful system is observed. Officials of the army and the statement of the state cials in every nook and corner of the empire know exactly where they can find every able bodied man who has served his first three years and is now therefore in the reserve. Then they know just how many uniforms and accouterments are needed and where they can put their fingers on them at a moment's notice. These well drilled officials besides know every horse in their district, what he can do, and what he can be impressed for; they have a record of all the farm wagons that may be needed on the march; they have minute information as to the whereabouts of every truss of hay

wagons that may be needed on the march; they have minute information as to the whereabouts of every truss of hay or bag of cats, as well as every pig. cow, or calf that might be needed.

To illustrate: Not long ago (1888) at a certain small town on the main line between Berlin and Metz the station master, who is also the head of the mobilizing district, received an order to prepare coffee for 2,800 men at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and dinner for an equal number at 6:20 o'clock of the same day. This order he received exactly three hours before the troops were to arrive and had no other warning.

The 2,800 men came, had their coffee, and were off. At 6:30 came another detachment of 2,800 men. These were served with a dinner, consisting of boiled mutton, broth and vegetables, all boiled in fourteen huge pots, kept for the purpose close to the station. Each of these pots cooks enough for 200 men at one time, so that with fourteen such the dinner for 2,800 can be served up in a short time after the materials are produced.

When, therefore, the order comes from the emperor that the troops are to be

When, therefore, the order comes from the emperor that the troops are to be ready for the frontier, every able bodied man in the country between the age of 17 and 42 knows exactly what is expected of him; the provision trains with extra a borses spring up as if by magic; uniform, weapons and forage appear from convenient places of concealment so rapidly and effectively that one almost suspects that the part has been rehearsed many that the part has been rehearsed many

times.

people respond to the demands made upon them by their kaiser.

In spite of all this, however, there is much in this huge military organization that fosters cruelty or other that 16 zation that fosters cruelty or other unnatural feeling. The fact that 16 per cent. of the suicides tabulated per cent. of the suicides tabulated by the government are in the army is in itself very extraordinary. Do we ever hear of suicides at West Point or Woolwich, or any other well man-aged training institution? Why should the German army furnish any apprecia-ble quota to the general result? It is hard for us to answes this.—Poultney Bigelow in New York Times.

THE SIN OF OMISSION.

It isn't the thing you do, dear,
It's the thing you leave undene
Which gives you a bit of heartache
At the setting of the sum,
The tender word forgotten,
The letter you did not write,
The flower you might have sent, dear,
Are your baunting ghosts to night.

The stone you might have lifted Out of the brother's way, The bit of hearthstone counsel You were hurried too much to say; The loving touch of the hand, dear, The gentle and winsome tone
That you had no time or thought for,
With troubles enough of your own.

These little acts of kindness, So easily out of mind, These chances to be angels Which even mortals find— They come in night and allence, Each child reproachful wraith, When hope is faint and flagging. And a hight has dropped on faith For life is all too short, dear,

And sorrow is all too great, To suffer our slow companion That tarries until too late; That tarries until too late; And it's not the thing you do, dear, It's the thing you leave undone Which gives you the bitter heartache At the setting of the sun. —Hargaret E. Sengster in Boston Globe.

THE GERMAN SOLDIERY.

HOW THE ARMY OF THIS MILITARY COUNTRY IS CONSTITUTED.

The better clear of Japanese women are by no means uneducated. They receive, I am told, a better training than the women of any other Orisetal nation, and they are better treated than those of any other Asiatic nation. The Japanese girl can, as a rule, read and write Japanese. She learns all about household matters, and she takes the whole charge of the household. This is her sphere, and she is known as the honorable mistrees of the household. Her husband has no right to be meddling with the cooking stove. She pays the servants and the market bills. In the case of the poorer merchants she often acts as one of the clerks in the stores and takes the place of the husband when he is not present. In the country you will find her often working in the fields, and at Nikko I saw great numbers of women who acted as the leaders of pack horses carrying copper and goods up and down the mountains. Still, I think the women here have an easier time than those of the lower classes of Germany or Holland, and you see fewer labor hardened faces among the other sex here than you do in many of the countries of Europe.

The wife is, however, after all but little better than the servant of the husband, and the ties of marriage and divorce are here so loose that he can dispense with her at pleasure. Marriage in Japan is not attended with the solemnity and religious ceremony of the American wedding. It is a civil contract, and the negotiations for it go on, as a rule, through the parents. The young man and woman have no preliminary courtship, and the seeing one another for one or two times is the only chance they have of deciding whether there is any compatibility of temperament.—Frank G. Carpenter.

Thought it was the Tariff.

Thought It Was the Tariff.

Old Uncle Peter Simonson was, in his day, one of the richest of ante-bellum planters. He owned and worked more than 800 slaves, and nearly all of the river bottom lands along the Oemulgee river between Hawkinsville and Macon, Ga., were tended by his men.

He was quite a sportsman and spent the greater portion of his time hunting about his plantations or fishing up and down the river. He had been born and raised of poor parents right upon the Indian frontier, when the Creeks held the greater portion of Georgia, and had lived there all his life. He usually had a negro boy along with him when he hunted to carry home his game for him.

One day in the latter part of the year 1836, while hunting in the swamps about six miles below Macon, his attention was attracted by a singular noise. He hastened to the river bank, when something, the like of which he had never seen in his life, came slowly around the bend below him with fire and smoke and much puffing. He lumped for his gun and climbed the nearest poplar tree.

"Skin up that ar tree, Sambo," old Peter yelled to the little darkies.

"All right, massa; what is it?"

"One of them ar tariffs I've hearn congress hev been threatening to send down to destroy our craps and eat us up, feathers en all." He sat upon a limb with his rifie in his hand until the "thing" went out of sight around the next point above him. It was the first steamboat that came up the Oemulgee as far as Macon,—Detroit Free Press.

She Swallowed the Car Fare.

If there is any one thing that makes the horse car conductors mad it is the custom of some folks of using their mouths as purses for the car fares. It is a great nuisance in summer during travel on the open ears where the conductor has a full complement of passengers. A Lewiston conductor says that children are the worst. Some of them disgorge a handful of change, and he has to accept it. One day a very pretty young lady who was a guest in Anburn from a Massachusetts town, was coming down from the lake. She was one of a gay purty of half a dozen, and they made merry on the down trip. When he was one seat from her in his tour of the car he looked over at her. She was so pretty he couldn't help it. Just as he looked he was pained She Swallowed the Car Fare. from her in his tour of the car he looked over at her. She was so pretty he couldn't help it. Just as he looked he was pained to notice a fearful charge in her countenance. Her cheek blanched and she seemed to choke. Her laugh died on her lips, too, and she joked no more. When he got along to the party the young lady's eyes were bedswed with tears. "I—I had some more."

The conductor eyes were bedewed with tears. "I—I had some money"— The conductor with infinite tact says that he just passed it along, saying: "I know all about it. You've swallered it. I see you do it." The young lady blushed and the car rattled along. A child with five coppers in its mouth is a fearful picture for the conductor, but what do you think of one with 24 cents in its cheeks? Better buy the youngsters 10 cent purses.—Lewiston the youngsters 10 cent purses.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Steel Bead Ornaments.

As the swell girl goes down Broadway, fur trimmed and soft as to visible surface, a chink chink of metal is sometimes heard. That noise is made by the impact of her bead embroidered stockings. It is a new freak to have our hosiery heavily ornamented with steel beads on the ankles and calves. Now don't go to suggesting that we might wear circlets of something just above our hoofs like those put on horses to keep them from "interfering." We want to interfere with the heart of man. Many a time have you read in novels how the froufrou of a dainty skirt or the swish of mysterious draperles have set a chap to fluttering sentimentally. Well do we know that nice little assaults on the masculine ear draw the masculine eye. Well, that is the principle of the clinking stockings. It is as yet a genteel device. Of course, it will be quickly vulgarized, as the metal heeled gaiters were, and there are women in New York naughty enough to put not only bells on their toes, but castinets on their ankles and cymbals on their knees, if thereby they could command attention.—Clara Belle. Steel Bead Ornaments

Playing Cards.

The first pack of playing cards of which any copy is preserved was in use in Venice in 1125, and contained seventyeight cards in all, twenty-two of which were picture cards of very quaint char-acter. One picture card represented the devil, another death, a third the moon, devil, another death, a third the moon, a fourth the sun, while the fifth depicted the judgment day. The Venetians called it the game of tarots, and it was no doubt the original parent of the modern card pack, with its kings, queens, knaves, etc. The French developed the game greatly, and it became the standard pastime of all the royal courts of the Stetenth extury. Carde become of dard pastime of all the royal courts of the Sixteenth century. Cards became so prominent a feature of social life in France that when the revolution came new card packs were devised in which kings and queens were done away with, philosophers and popular heroes and becomes taking their places.—Boston

C. T. TWEET

A West Virginia Diana.

The most celebrated hunters of the sec-tion are Bob Eastman, Jule Baker, a woman, and Louis Chidester. There is a woman, and Louis Chidester. There is a law to protect deer, but it is not observed. Out of season venison is called mountain mutton. Jule Baker is the wife of Joan Baker, and lives near the mouth of Black Water fork. She can handle a Winchester with the dexterity and precision of Old Leatherstocking, and hundreds of deer and bear have fallen victims to the unerring bullets from her rifle. Bob Eastman says he saw her plunging down the mountain side through six inches of snow one day, with two rifles and a bear trap strapped to her back and followed by six dogs. She ran three miles to a point where she with two rifles and a bear trap strapped to her back and followed by six dogs. She ran three miles to a point where she thought a deer in full chase would cross, and she got there in time to see her husband kill him. She is a big, black haired woman, very industrious, with a heart as large as her foot, and she is the mother of seven children. She is not pretty. A few months ago, for a silver dollar, she carried a valide weighing over 100 pounds seven miles for an engineer. It is said that on one occasion she carried a sewing machine from Grafton to her home, a distance of sixty miles.—Baltimore American. more American.

No Potash.

Or any other Mineral Polson.

It is Rature's Remedy, made aministraly from Boots and Herbs.
It is perfectly Barmiers.
It is the only remedy known to the world that has ever yet Cured confactous Blood Potson in all its stoges.
It cares Morcarial Rhoumatism, Cancer, Serficula, and other blood diseases herestofore considered incurable. It cares any disease saused from impure blood. It is now prescribed by thousands of the best physicians in the United States, as a tonic. We append the stalement of a few:

"I have used S. S. S. on patients convalenceing from fever and from measles with the best results.

J. N. CERTEN, D. BEISTURY, GS."
BESSET, GA.—Willie White was afflicted

Bessers, Ga.-Willie White was afflicted with scrotule seven years. I prescribed & S. S., and to-day he is a fat and robust boy. O. W. Paragran, E. D.

Ds. E. J. Hail. the well-known druggies and physician, of Reshville, Howard County. Ark., writes: Having some knowledge as ic what S. S. S. is composed of, I can safely recommend it as the remedy for all shin discusse, it matters but what the name may be. Write us a history of your case, and our physician will advise will you by letter, in strictest confidence. We will not deceive you knowingly.

WINES AND LIQUORS. OUR OWN BRAND.





OUR OWN BRAND"

H. E. SLAYMAKER No. 29 East King Street, LANCASTER, PA.

TOY8, 40.

FLINN & BRENEMAN

TOYS.

Our Stock of Toys and Christmas Goods is now on exhibition and is larger and finer than ever.

MECHANICAL TOYS, TIN AND IRON TOYS, VELOCIPEDES, EXPRESS WAGONS, DOLL CARRIAGES,

SLEIGHS, TREE ORNAMENTS, &c.

Our Stock is for the multitude and our prices are way down. A Handsome ROCHESTER LAMP makes a Fine Christians Present. We have them

FLINN & BRENEMAN.

No. 162 North Queen Street,

LANCASTEE PA. PIANOS AND ORGANS. CHOICE HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Choice Holiday Gifts. With music, mirth and a multitude of sweet lounds, we greet you! a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

PIANOS AND ORGANS. Accordenns, Autoharps, Banjos, Bagles'
Clarinets, Cornets, Drums, Fifes, Fingeolets,
Fintes, Guitars, Harmonicas, Jows Harps,
Mandolins, Ocasinas, Piccoles, Tambourines,
Triangles, Violins, Orchestral and Band Instruments.

27 The above are a few of the Choice Musical Gifts we have in stock for the Holiday Seasen. We also have a Fine selection of MUSIC
FOXES.

Kirk Johnson & Co., 24 WEST KING STREET,

LANCASTER, PA.

DUARDING—NEW BOARDING AND Lodging House, No. 41 South Lime street, ancester, Alex George, (Sismarck) Proprietor. First class German table board. Meals at all hours. Home comforts for permanent boarders. Meals furnished promptly and in first class style to wedding and birthday parties, balls, hops, etc., at short notice. A share of the public's patronage. Respectfully solidated to public's patronage. Respectfully solidated.

LEBANON & LANCASTER J

HORTHWARD. SOUTHWARD, 100 LE

ON AND APTER SUNDAY, NOV. 16

TRAINS LEAVE BRADING.

For Columbia and Lancaster at 7.50 a.m., 20
pm and 6 10 pm

For Quarryville at 7.50, 18.05 pm, made 25 pi
For Chickies at 7.50, 18 10 pm, and 6.50 p. 30
TRAINS LEAVE COLUMBIA.

For Reading at 7.50 a m, 12.65 and 2.50 p. 30
For Leabanon at 12.65 and 250 pm.

TRAINS LEAVE QUARETYILLE.

For Lancaster at 8.60, 5 55 a.m., and 2.50 a.m.

For Lancaster at 8.60, 5 55 a.m., and 2.50 a.m.

For Heading at 640, 2.25 a m, and 2.55 p m.
For Heading at 640, 2.25 a m, and 2.55 p m.
LEAVE KING STREET (Lancestor.)
For Heading at 7.50 a m, 12.55 and 2.55 p m.
For Lebanon at 7.50 a m, 12.55 and 2.55 p m.
For Quarryville at 8.25, 2.55 a m, 5.55 and 2.55 LEAVE PRINCE STREET (LANG

For Reading at 7.40 a m, 11.55 and 1.50 pm. For Lebanon at 7.07 a m, 11.55 and 5.60 pm. For Quarryville at 8.27, 8.20 a m, 5.01 and 6. p m. TRAINS LEAVE LEBANON. For Cancester at 7.12 a m, 12.50 and 7.50 p to For Quarry ville at 7.12 a m and 12.60 and 2.50

SUNDAY TRAINS. TRAISS LEAVE READING. For Lancaster at 7 to a m and 3.10 p m.
For Quarryville at 3.10 p m.
TRAINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLE
For Lancaster, Labanon and Reading as 7.25

TRAINS LEAVE KING ST. (Lancagter.)
For Reading and Lebanon at 8.00 m and 1.00

FOR COMMING and Lebason at the second price of Quarryville at 5.10 pm.

THAINS LEAVE PRINCE ST. (Lancaster)

For Seading and Lebanon at all a man at 40 pm.

For Quarryville at 5.02 pm.

For Quarryville at 5.50 pm.

For Controlle at 5.50 pm.

For connection at Columbia, Marietta Junction, Lancaster Junction, Manbaim, Reading and Lebanon, see time table at all stations.

A. M. WILSON Superintenders.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROA

Trains trave Lawasten and loave an WESTWARD.
Facisio Express; Liney Lawrence Lawren PASTWARD, Phila, Express;..... Fast Line;..... Harrisburg Express Lancaster Accom...

+ The only trains which run daily. On except Sunday, On Sunday the Mail tweet runs by way of Columbia.

J. M. WOOD, General Francage Age
ORAS, E. FUGE, General Manager.

HOLIDAY GOODS,

Hollday Goods

M. HABERBUSH & SON'S

ROBES, BLANKETS, TRUNKS, BAGE.

POCKET BOOKS, BILL BOOKS, PURBES, CARD CASES,

TOY TRUNKS from Pifty Coats to Three Dollars and a Half.
Handsome WHITE BAST COACH BOSS
AS Remember we carry the Largest a
Cheapest Stock of these Goods in the City.

M. Haberbush & Son's SADDLE, HARNESS,

-AND-TRUNK STORE

No. 30 Centre Square, LANGASTER PA.

MACRINERY. CENTRAL MACHINE WORKS. W. PARKE CUMMINGS.

184 & 186 NORTH CHRISTIAN ST. Is a 186 NORTH CHRISTIAN STATES LANGASTA, PA.

Engines and Boilers, of from 5 to 18 house power, of our own make a specialty. See 18 design, of full power, durable and cheep. Steam Goods and Supplies in great variety. Consisting of Valves, Cooks, Lubricalem Writing, Injectors, Ejectors, Pamps, Took Wrought, Malianble and Cast Iron Fitting, and Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe, etc. Beet 180 bers' discounts to the trade. Special machinery built to order, and pairing promptly done. Also Iron and Empling, Patterns and Models.

Central Machine Works

STEAM FITTING AND STEAM BEATING APPARATUS. GOOD WORK. PROMPTHESS. REASON ABLE CHARGES.

Central Machine Works

BUSABLEHEMMEN BUUDA CALL AND HER

ROCHESTER LAMP

METAL MOULDING & RUBBER OU WEATHER STRIP

Beats them all. This strip on twent all a good out the cold. Stop rathing of the first strip on the strip on the first strip of the strip

John P. Schaum & Sons 24 SOUTH QUEEN ST.

WANTED-RELIABLE LOCALA manent. Special inducements accept ing specialties. Don't delay a sign of the control of the con