TRAVBLEM GUIDA

LEBANON & LANCASTER SOIN

READING & COLUMBIA DIVISION AND BRANCHES AND LEGAMON A

OR AND APTER SUNDAY, NOV. IA

TRAINS LEAVE MEADING.

For Columbia and Lancaster at 7 Dam, 200
p made 6 to p. ...

For Quarryville at 7.50, 12,00 p.m., 200
For Chickies at 7.50, 12,10 p.m., 200
TRAINS LEAVE COLUMBIA.

For Reading at 7.50 a.m., 17.60 and 1.50 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLE.

For Lancaster at 8.40, 8.50 a.m., and 1.50 and
1.65 p.m.

THE ALASKA QUESTION.

MY THERE IS SO MUCH SIN AND BERY AMONG THE BAVAGES.

the American newspapers. All stories of brutal orgies by white intemperance and starvation Indians, bad government and bie morals are reported for the dth time; but there is one new, and that is given by the ladies



who are acting as missionary teachers to the Indians. They enlarge upon the sale of Indian girls to dissolute white men, and consequent disease and leath. They are the same reports that have always come from frontier posts, but they shock a public that of late years as had no occasion to hear them. They give the impression that the American occupation has demoralized the people, whereas that was done a century ago by Russians; and great though the missry now is, it is less in degree and only like same in kind as that of many years ago.

the same in kind as that of many years ago.

Alaska contains 512,000 square miles, excluding the minor windings of the coast, and in it were in 1830, 430 whites, 1,756 creoles, or half breeds, 17,617 Esquimaux, 2,145 Aleuts, 8,227 Athabascans or ordinary American Indians of the Chippewayan stock, and 6,768 mongrel Indians or half and half between the Arctic savages and others, known as Thlinkets. Total, 83,426. Now it is a curious fact that while the Esquimaux are a short and stupid looking people, with so little combativeness that they will scarcely defend their own lives, the Chippewayan race of British America are a tall, vigorous and rather blood-thirsty people, and yet there is no gradual change from one to the other as one goes northward; no falling off by degrees from the big warriors to the timid little fish eaters. On the contrary the two come sharply into contact, and the Chippewayans hate and despise the Esquimaux with that fierce intolerance which warlike races always show towards timid ones. In Alaska, however, there quimaux with that flerce intolerance which warlike races always show towards timid ones. In Alaska, however, there are other races with diversities created by eating fish, living under ground and other peculiar habits. And for this remote waste and these wild people the United States paid \$7,200,000 in gold in 1867.

Veit Bering and his Russian crew discovered Alaska July 18, 1741. By 1770 the coast was pretty well explored and mapped, and the trade in fish and furs profitable, and by 1790 the numerous companies engaged had so nearly ruined the business that the czar granted exclu-



sive rights to the Russian American company. This arrangement proved extremely profitable, both to traders and government, for some forty years, and the regions on the coast were fairly well colonized with Russians. From their union with Indian women came the so called "creoles," who finally began to supplant the Indians; so the natives grew so feeble that the trade with them lost its value and the colony once more became a burden to Russia. Wherever white men and Indians are neighbors, as a general rule, the latter suffer; and the Russians were certainly no exception. It would not do to repeat the horrors related of their mutual injuries. Suffice it that there was in 1868-67 a remarkably friendly feeling between Russia and the United States; and that, on the motion of the Fur company of San Francisco, Secretary Seward first obtained an offer of a twenty years' lease of the whole country for OLD INDIAN CHAPEL. years' lease of the whole country for \$5,000,000, and finally bought it out-

35,000,600, and finally bought it outright.

It is easy enough to go from San Francisco to the Sitka region; but it is 1,800 miles from there to the west end of the province, and one could not follow around the coast in a northern summer. So no general description of Alaska will apply, with perhaps one exception: it is all damp—no doubt the rainlest section of America, if not of the world. As, however, it extends northward 1,800 miles, the northern part is too cold to be rainy. On most of the coast it rains all the time in the so called rainy season, the rest of the year not more than half the time. There are, therefore, some immense forests and great natural meadows in the sections where it is warm enough.

enough.

This southern prong of Alaska contained many thousand Indians a century ago; the Russians killed the men and en-



INNUIT GIRL AND OLD WOMAN. slaved the women till a sort of peace was made, since which time smallpox, scrofula and rum have nearly completed the extermination. An old indian chapel at Sitka attests the attempt to convert the Indians to faith in the Greek church, but they withstood all preaching. They live chiefly upon fish, and are called the

Siwash or Koloshes, a common name, though there are ten bands of them. Some 200 miles farther north are the Kenaitze Indians, the only tribe in Alaska to make hunting land animals their chief pursuit. Consequently they are much superior to the fish eaters of the lower coast, and the "creoles" among them live in tolerably well built cabins and raise several sorts of vecetables.

the lower coast, and the "creoles" among them live in tolerably well built cabins and raise several sorts of vegetables.

On the other side of Cook's inlet are the Innuits, savages of the Esquimaux type. Farther on are the Kanags, or Codiaks, thoroughly demoralized, dying of consumption and scrofula. But the sea otter abounds in the vicinity, as do many other animals whose skins are of value; so the Innuits and Aleuts are subject to the worst effects of the white man's invasion. From there, westward, to the last of the Aleutian isles, there is a continuous change of races; but, as all the islands present varied attractions for hunters and traders, the Indian has to take his chances of starvation or demoralization. In the Aleutian islands, the sun shines some—on an average, fifty days in the year; but there are never twenty days entirely without fog. It is scarcely possible for a civilized man to conceive of the physical discomfort in which the wretched fish eaters live. Elavery to an average white man would be an earthly searches to ode of their

is needless to pursue the detail of lake and travelers' reports as to all tribes of Alaska. Sinfles it to say misery now is only what it has for a century, but somewhat less; their environment is such that division is to them simply impossible, and much of what seems abject misery he missionaries is simply the usual se life—that is, filth, cold, starvant one season and gluttony at anage life—that is, filth, cost, marva-a at one season and gluttony at an-ner, all resulting in a condition of the mach which makes their thirst for in-cioants an ungovernable mania. Never-aless, government should do what it in to assist the missionaries and so en-

can to assist the missionaries and so en-able the savages to die off with as little suffering as possible.

The cuts illustrating this article are from Henry W. Elilott's admirable work, "Our Arctic Province."

BISHOP OF MILWAUKEE.

Upon Dh. Cyres W. Knight.
Dr. Cyres W. Knight, of Lancaster,
Pa., recently chosen bishop of Milwaukee, was born in Boston in 1881. He
was gradu a ted
from the General
Theological sem-

inary in New York in 1854. He served as rector of St. Mark's church, Boston,

served as rector of St. Mark's church, Boston, for five years as rector of the Church of the Incarnation at Hartford, Conn., afterwards succeeding Bishop Bowman as rector of St. James' Dr. Cyrus W. Knight. church, Lancaster, Pa., from which he was elected bishop of Milwaukee. As rector of St. James' he has been remarkably successful. He filled the church, paid off a large debt and enlarged the church building three times. Several years ago he was one of the leading candidates for bishop of Florida, and later came within one vote of being elected assistant bishop of the diocese of central Pennsylvania. He has received the degree of doctor of civil laws from a college in Canada, and Trinity college, Hartford, has given him that of sacred theology. He is a man of fine presence, great learning and personal magnetism. His status in the church is rather conservative. It is said that he has never observed the ritual practice of burning candles in his church nor of holding suricular confession. Still Bishop Knight's election is regarded as a triumph for the high church party in the diocese over which he is to preside.

The following letter regarding him was written by the late Bishop Welles at the time the election in Florida was pending:

It is a very serious matter for one from without to advise a priest in the diocese of Florida in regard to the election of a bishop in the place of the venerable prelate who has been called to his rest; and I am unwilling to do so in any other way than to bear my testimony to the sound churchmanship, the goodly learning, the excellent character, the faithfulness as a pastor and priest of the clergyman (Rov. Dr. Knight) mentioned in your letter. I have known him for many years, and if any diocese should call him to the episcopate he would, I am confident, administer its affairs under divine guidance, with wisdom and unwearied faithfulness.

John H. Walsh, late superintendent of the United States treasury building in Washington, was for several years a carpenter and contractor at Albany, N. Y., with his brother. He was a prom-inent member of the Albany Jackson corps, a military organization, having nothing to

do with politics, and was the chief organizer of the Jacksonians, a political compolitical com-pany, largely re-cruited from the Jackson corps. He was quite ac-tive in local poli-tics at Albany, and after failing in his business applied to the late Daniel Man-ning for govern-

applied to the late Daniel Manning for government. Secretary Manning took him to Washington and made him foreman of the treasury cabinet shop, and afterward sent him out to examine public buildings throughout the country, a work for which he was well fitted by reason of his mechanical skill. Finally he was made superintendent of the treasury, and filled this post acceptably till just previous to late election, when he returned to Albany, and subsequently sent in his resignation, thus disproving the adage that of public office holders few die and none resign. Mr. Walsh is about 88 years old, and has a wife and two children who are now living in Washington with a relative. Walsh's resignation is said to have been sent in because of certain irregularities in his money matters, and not because of election bets.

Looking Ahead.

A story is related of the late F. R. Delano which is quite characteristic. When the veteran railroad man was lying at the point of death he made a dying request. He said to the attendants at his bedside that he wished them to see that strips of oak be nailed to the bottom of the pine box that would contain his coffin. "I realize," remarked the dying man, "that Oakland cemetery will have to be abandoned as a place of burial some day, and all the bodies will be taken up and moved away. Now, I don't want my bones dropping out of the box all over the city while they are carrying them off to another cemetery, and so I'd like to have you make the box strong enough to hold them." It is understood that the somewhat odd request was complied with.—St. Paul Pioneer Press. Looking Ahead.

A Fight with an Eagle.

I. C. Brinkman, a clerk in the supply department of the Burlington and Missouri in this city, while hunting shot a large eagle. The shot broke the bird's wing, but left it otherwise unharmed, and when he went to capture his prize it made a spring at his face, and had he not warded it off with his arm his eyes would have been put out by the savage bird. As it was it gripped his arm, and despite his efforts to free himself he could not shake the eagle off. Calling to his friends, a short distance away, they came and killed the bird and then pried its claws out of the flesh of his forearm and leg, which were badly lacerated. He was helped home by his friends and medical assistance summoned. His arm was badly swollen. The eagle measured eight feet from tip to tip.—Des Moines Register. A Fight with an Eagle.

High Priced Straw.

A resident of this city said today: "I have bought apples of farmers that were of the best class—good all the way to the bottom of the barrel. Today I found that a barrel of apples I purchased of a farmer who is a pillar in a church contains a foot of straw. It is not good straw either. He actually sold me buckwheat straw at the rate of \$1.50 per barrel."—Kingston Freeman.

Sudden Death. Miss Shawsgarden (of St. Louis)—Oh, yes, I am proud of our city. We have changed the saying about Naples to "See St. Louis and die." Miss Dearborn (of Chicago)—Indeed! Is it so Sudden?—America. REV. ISAAC ERRETT.

In the death of the Rov. Isaac Errett, which occurred at Cincinnati a short time ago, the Disciple church leass its most d'un visible de minister, and publishers of Christian newspaper literature an able associate. Mr. Errett was born in New York in 1830, and when 7 years of age began work in the printing trade. He stopped work afterwards however, to go to school, which he attended till he was 14. Then he went to work again and served at the printing trade till he was 20.

with Alexander Campbell in establishing the Christian Church of the Disciples, called also the Campbell Mr. Errett has occupied the position of the most prominent divine in the denomination. In

position of the most prominent divine in the demost prominent divine in the demostration. In 1866 The Christian Standard was founded in Cleveland, O., and Mr. Errett became its manager. In this position he remained two years, when he was offered the presidency of Alliance college, at Alliance, O., which position he accepted. In removing to his new location he took The Standard with him, still remaining manager and editor-in-chief. Two years later the paper was removed to Cincinnati, where it has since remained, the official organ of the Disciple church.

With Alexander Campbell Mr. Errett founded Bethany college. He was also for some time correspondent of the General Missionary society, of which he was one year president. In 1875 at the founding of the Foreign Missionary society he was made its president and remained so until his death. He was a very hard worker; indeed he worked too hard, and it was discovered several years ago that he had overtaxed his strength. He was sent abroad, where he spept five months traveling in Europe, visiting Egypt and Palestine, countries both intensely interesting regions to a biblical scholar and a Christian. Upon his return, however, he recommenced his ministerial and editorial work with his accustomed energy, which in time again broke down his health.

Mr. Errett took part in a ceremony which was of great national interest at the time it occurred. This was the funeral of President Garfield. Of the same denominational faith, they were also old friends. A club had been formed in Ohio of several persons, including Garfield and Errett, called the Quintuple club. The other members were J. H. Jones and Dr. J. P. Robinson, of Mt. Vernon, O., and the wife of the latter. One of the features of the society was that those who died should be buried by those who survived. The first to fall was Garfield. Errett delivered the funeral oration, Dr. Robinson presided and Mr. Jones made the closing rema

MISSOURI'S NEW CAPITOL.

It Is Really the Old One Rejuvenated and The Missourians are just completing a new capitol, or rather having already a handsome capitol building. They have flanked it by two wings. The whole makes a fine architectual effect. The frontage is 310 feet. The wings each are 75 by 110 feet. The building varies throughout its frontage from 80 to 110 feet. A visitor who was familiar with



THE CAPITOL AS IT NOW APPEARS. the arrangement of the old capitol would be lost in the new one. What was the house of representatives is now parti-tioned into corridors, and divided into

house of representatives is now partitioned into corridors, and divided into committee rooms; a new roof has been put on to correspond with the wings; a new dome 180 feet above the roof has been erected. Indeed the whole has the effect of an entirely new building.

In the north wing are the offices of the governor, the secretary of state, the auditor and treasurer. In the second story of this wing is the hall of representatives. There is desk room for 168 members, space behind for spectators and a gallery for 240 people. The ceiling is a dome. The entire hall is finished in Georgia pine.

Two stories of the south wing are to be used for the supreme court, the court room being on the first floor and the library areading room on the second. In the part are the offices of the railroad commissioners, register of lands, labor commissioner and superintendent of education. In the second story is the senate chamber. This remains unchanged. The different stories are reached by iron and stone stairways, lighted with skylights of stained glass.

The building is built of brick in its interior walls, the outside walls being of dressed limestone, and above the basement is I faced with Warrensburg (Mo.) sandstone. The floors in all the rooms are of Georgia yellow pine.

The work was begun in July, 1887; therefore the time consumed in making all the changes and additions has been but eighteen months.

It is said that when Mr. Jay Gould is going up or down the stairs of the "I" road, he always puts his left foot on the step first, even if he has to get out of step to do it. If, by accident or through thoughtlessness, he happens to start with the right foot, he is certain to remark it before reaching the topof the steps, and, if he does, will return and start over again. Another reported peculiarity of Mr. Gould is his antipathy to fair haired men. There is not a single blonde clerk in his immediate employ, and it is said that he dislikes to do business with men who have fair hair.—The Epoch. 24 Left Foot First.

An interesting relic has been received An interesting relic has been received at the Washington navy department. It is a section, about three feet in length, of one of the timbers of the San Pablo, one of the ships which composed the famous Spanish Armada, which sailed to conquer England 850 years ago. The San Pablo was one of the ships which escaped. She was afterwards renamed Navlo Soberano, and after several cruises was wrecked on the coast, near Santiago de Cuba, where the hulk now lies buried in the mud.—Frank Leslie's Newspaper,

Among the products which science has put to valuable service is the nettle, a weed which is now even being cultivated in some parts of Europe, its fiber proving useful for a variety of textile fabrics. In Dresden a thread is produced from it so fine that a length of sixty miles weighs only two and one-half pounds.

It is predicted that plush and velvet as dinner table decorations have seen their day, that colored glass is on the wane and that on elegant tables fine pure white damask, silver, crystal and white and gold china will reign as of old.

To mount ferns use a glue with three parts white sugar, two parts starch, and a very little water. Boil natil white.

SHOES AND THE WEARERS

DEALERS IN FOOTGEAR FOR MEN AND WOMEN GIVE SOME FACTS.

Women Wear the Largest ard Southern Women the Smallest Shoes. Chicago Girls Have Been Maligned. Wostern Men Are Not Very Parties

Western Rea Are Not Very Particular.

"What kind of shoes are the ladies wearing nowadays?"

"If you should say that they are wearing all kinds you would just about strike it; but there is one thing certain, much more sensible shoes are worn by women today than there were five years ago. The best selling shoe we have in all sections of the country, with one or two exceptions, is the New York medium toe.

A shoe with this toe has a comfortable and yet natty sppearance, and is usually fitted with an inch and an eighth heel, which is a comfortable height. Next in popularity to the New York medium toe is the New York opera toe, which is more pointed at the end and has a heel one quarter of an inch higher than the former. Either of these styles of shoe may or may not be adorned with the patent leather tip which has been so popular for the last year."

"Where are the largest shoes worn?"

"I suppose you will think I will say in Chicago, but I shan't, for while in that city the sizes range from one to seven, in Boston there are very few No. 1's sold, the prevailing numbers ranging between two and seven. Chicago women have been much maligned, and it is a fact that we send more large sizes east than to any other section of the country. New Yorkers wear much alimmer shoes than are worn in any other city, and while we sell more medium sizes, threes and threes and a half, for instance, right here some women wear as high as fives. We sell very few shoes over that size in New York."

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

"Where are the smallest shoes worn?"

"Where are the smallest shoes worn?"

"You will be surprised when I tell you that for small feet the southern women are in the van. They wear rather wider shoes than their New York sisters, but their feet are shorter. To sum up, I think I can confidently assert that the largest shoes are worn by eastern women, slimmest by New Yorkers and the widest and smallest by the fair creatures who make the south and west their homes."

"Are there particular styles manufactured for different sections?"

"There are. Here, for instance," and the member opened a black walnut show case and took out what looked like men's shoes, "is a sample of the ladies' wauk-enplast shoe, which is now very popular in that city of blue blood and beans—Boston.

in that city of blue blood and beans—Boston.

"You will notice that they are nearly as heavy, have as wide heels, and look fully as useful as men's shoes. We sell them nowhere else but in the east. Again, here is a pair of shoes which you will observe have perfectly square toes and narrow feet. These are what the Philadelphia belles dote upon, and you couldn't see a pair in any other city to save your neck. Funny, isn't it?"

"Are women wearing heavier or

couldn't see a pair in any other city to save your neck. Funny, isn't it?"

"Are women wearing heavier or lighter shoes than formerly?"

"You would naturally suppose from my previous statement that they are wearing more sensible shoes, that I would say heavier. I regret to say that I cannot. Fair woman has come to the conclusion that distorted feet resulting from too short and too tight shoes detract from her appearance, and is therefore wearing better shaped feet coverings. You cannot persuade her to wear anything clumsy looking. A thick soled shoe is her abomination, and there are more deaths resulting every year from her determination to wear paper soled shoes than from any other cause. At least, that is my opinion. Why, just look at it a moment. The shickest shoe we make has but a three-eighths of an inch sole—about the thickness a man would wear on a summer shoe—and yet women will put on their 'thick boots' as they call them, and tramp through slush and mud all day long in them. It makes no difference if their feet are soaked when they get home; they have worn their 'thick boots,' and that settles it. That's what I like about the eastern women. They will wear comfortable and suitable shoes every time, appearances or no appearances."

"Is the French high heel as much in ances or no appearances."
"Is the French high heel as much in

"Is the French high heel as much in vogue as it was?"

"For street wear, no. For the house and carriage the most popular button shoe is the New York opera toe, with the high "French heel. This shoe naturally is not adapted for much walking, and the women have discovered this. For low shoes the New York medium toe and the opera with high and moderately high French heels sell the best. For a good walking shoe \$5 to \$9 should be paid; for fancy ball slippers of course fancy prices fancy ball slippers of course fancy prices are given."

fancy ball slippers of course fancy prices are given."

IMPROVEMENT IN MEN'S SHOES.

A wholesale manufacturer of men's shoes said: "It would be hard to say that any particular style of shoe is being worn now. We make and sell all styles. It can be said, though, that men are getting better shoes for their money today than ever before. Not only better in quality but in fit. The time has gone by when a man expected to buy an uncomfortable, ready made shoe and torture himself by wearing it until it was comparatively comfortable. Improved methods of taking measurements and improved machinery have accomplished this, and a man can today go into a reputable ready made shoe store and get a perfect fitting shoe without the slightest trouble."

"Which section of the country demands the largest shoes?"

"Which section of the country demands the largest shoes?"

"That would be difficult to ray, but probably the western man will wear a little larger shoes than other men. As a rule the western man, you know, is not so particular in his dress as an east-erner, and so long as a shoe is comfortable that is about all he cares for."

"The ray week perticular extent for

able that is about all he cares for."

"Do you make particular styles for different parts of the country?"

"I can't say that we do except for the south. Southerners wear more boots than men in the north. In fact there are very few of the finer grade of boots worn up here. The southern man likes boots and he wears them with high heels and is apt to get them too short for his and is apt to get them too short for his feet. In consequence the southern foot is shorter and wider than other feet, the is shorter and wider than other feet, the sizes down there ranging from 4 to 6, while in the north they range in this part of the country from 5 to 10, and in the west from 6 to 13. The eastern men have the slimmest feet. A fact which is somewhat strange is that more heavy sloes are sold right here in the city than the the country district." in the country districts."-New Press.

Why the Bear Got Mad.

Why the Bear Got Mad.

Said Mr. Southmayd: "When a man goes out after them he wants to be sure that his ammunition is all right. Three weeks ago I was out gunning for birds and happened to run across a big black bear. He was about ten yards away, standing on a log and looking at me in the most impertinent manner.

"I always carry a couple of buckshot cartridges in my left coat pocket for just such occasions. Breaking open my gun, I extracted the cartridges of small shot, kept my eye on the bear and inserted two shells from my left pocket.

"Then I confidently blazed away at his head. He didn't tumble over as he ought to have done, but snarled wick-

ought to have done, but snarled wick-elly and made a break for me. With-it retreating a step I let him have the other barrel, and that didn't stop him

worth a cent.
"About that time I began to suspect "About that time I began to suspect that there was some hitch in my combination, and when he knocked the gun out of my hands I inferred that it was time for me to get away. You ought to have seen me go. I guess he would have won the race if it hadn't been for a big split bowlder in the track. The split was just wide enough for me to get through, and I went through there lively. He reached out and got a piece of my shirt, but he stuck fast in the cleft long enough for me to get a hundred yards the start, and then I was safe.

"When I got home I found two buckshot cartridges safe and mug in my side

pocave. I must have dropped two other shells in with them absent mindedly, and it was just my luck to grab the light loads when I wanted big shot. I had peppered that old bear in the face with quall shot, and I don't blame him for getting mad. I was mad myself when I found it out."—San Francisco Examiner.

AN OLD TRICKSTER.

A Philanthropist Catches a Tartar in the Street Car Service.

Street Car Service.

"Shame! shame!" cried a benevolent gentleman, as a car driver snapped a whip lustily around the heels of a horse that was being led from the big stable of the crosstown lines in Christopher, near West street, to a waiting car. The animal was so lame in both front legs that the old frame quivered as if it were going to unhinge every time hecautiously put his foot on the pavement. It did seem hard to force an old animal like this to work, and a crowd of people, who had speedily gathered, were heartily glad when the benevolent man seized the driver's arm, and, showing a badge of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, threatened to arrest him if he persisted in mauling the beast.

"Show Billy some kindness?" said the driver in response to the stranger's suggestion. "Shure that's what alls him. He's had too much of it. Why he'll swallow kindness quicker than a mouthful of cats and show his gratitude by elecping twenty-four hours out of a day. He's the biggest regue in New York, and I'll prove it to you. Whoa there, Billy! Hil Yil Whoopla!"

Up went the horse's cars as if he had heard the voice of an old friend. The driver patted him on the back and whispered: "You won't have to work today, Billy." The change was magical. The old nag was a 2-year-old again. He started toward his stall without a trace of lameness. He was turned about face toward the car quickly, the lameness re-

The old nag was a 2-year-old again. He started toward his stall without a trace of lameness. He was turned about face toward the car quickly, the lameness returned in a jiffy, and he looked as if he was going to shake off his skin and die.

"This is an every day occurrence," said Mr. Parker, the superintendent of the stable. "Billy is an old trick horse and used to travel with a circus. He has an innate hatred for work, and becomes lame every time that he is taken from his stall to take a turn with a car. He fooled us all at first, and I had thought I had been badly stuck in buying him, but I soon found out he was shamming. The lameness disappears as soon as he is hitched up, and he goes on his journey at good speed."

"Have you any other horses with peculiar antics?"

"Yes, plenty of them. We get many well bred animals, runners, trotters and jumpers, that have had their day. Every beast of degree lass a weakness of some sort that gives us trouble, but we don't have time to pay attention to their whims and they soon find it out and become old stagers. The car stable is the last station to the benevard, and we get a hack at all the broken down plugs going in that direction. They are fed well and carefully looked after for the sake of economy, and a driver who is caught abusing a horse will be instantly sake of economy, and a driver who is caught abusing a horse will be instantly discharged. Horses have to be trained for this work, and it takes several months to get them into shape to stand the wear and tear of rough pavement and exposure to all sorts of weather. A and exposure to all sorts of weather. A green horse that is not handled with care will wind up in the hospital after a week's steady work."—New York Tri-

Qualified.

During a conversation on a railway train a well dressed old fellow became interested in a young man.

"You are just starting out in life, I suppose," said the old fellow.

"Yes."

"Yes."

"Have you any idea as to what you intend to do?"

"None whatever."

"What would you like to do?"

"I don't know. I don't think that I have any especial fitness for anything,"

"Got no leaning toward any calling, eh?"

"None." "Why, then, have you left home?"
"Well, the truth is, I was bored. My brothers and sisters are musicians, and

their playing annoyed me."
"You don't like music, then?"
"I despise it."

"Can you sing?" "Not a note."

"Young man," said the old fellow, speaking with emotion, "you need feel no further anxiety concerning your future. I will give you a grand opportunity. I am the manager of an opera company, and I want you."—Arkansaw Traveler.

Superstitions of the Stage. "A cross eyed girl is death to good luck on the stage," said the old showman who was in a pensive and talkative mood

Saturday.
"They are dead sure to bring bad luck "They are dead sure to bring bad luck—a regular hoodeo, and no mistake. Lots of us won't travel with one in the company. I won't, if I know it, and I reckon I do. The opera company here this week, though, don't think so. I noticed a twist in one of the eyes of the chorus. Another bad one is a yellow clarinet in the orchestra. I'd rather play in front of a loaded cannon. Crickety! how I suffered! One night when I was playing down in Jersey I looked over the footlights and saw an old fellow with a black wig on his head blowing bad luck at me out of the nozzle of a yellow clarinet. I was hoodeoed for sure, and didn't get into luck again for over six months, and then only by picking up a horseshoe in Pittsburg, Pa. I know lots of the boys who won't face one."—Lewiston Journal.

His Occupation.

Many a loving young bridegroom may deserve the epithet which illumines the following anecdote, but, as a general thing, no one discovers the fact in so short a time after marriage.

The niece of a deaf old gentleman, "way down in Maine," married one of the best musical critics of the west. On their bridal tour the husband was for the first time presented to this relative.

the first time presented to this relative, who asked another niece in a loud whis per: "What does he do?"

"He's a musical critic," was the loud reply. "Waal," said the uncle, gazing at the young man, "no accountin' fer tastes; but why did she marry him, if he's a mis'rable critter?"—Musical Review,

Electric Prostrution

Several cases of this new malady are reported from Creusot, France. It affects workers under electric light. The light exceeds 100,000 candle power, and it appears that it is this excess of light, and not the heat, which produces the nervous symptoms. A painful sensation in the throat, face and temples is first poticed then the skin becomes converse to the skin becomes converse. in the throat, face and temples is first noticed, then the skin becomes coppery red, and irritation is felt about the eyes, much lachrymation ensues, and these symptoms then disappear, while the skin peels off in five days. The effects are comparable to those produced by walking over fresh snow in the sunlight, and may be regarded as a sort of "sun burning,"—Lancet.

Boracic Acid as a Preservative.

Boracic acid only acts when present in large quantity. It prevents the growth and multiplication of germs, but does not kill them even in a 1 per cent. solution. Experiments with milk gave very unsatisfactory results, as an addition of 4 per cent. boracic acid only preserved the milk for four days. Horsefiesh may be preserved for six weeks by the use of 8 per cent. of the acid. Boracic acid is supposed to be harmless, but recent investigators, including the author, prove it to be dangerous, as it strongly acts. Boracie Acid as a Preservative. it to be dangerous, as it strongly acts upon the mucous membrane of the large intestine. A dose of four grammes killed a large rabbit, two grammes made a dog

a large rabbit, two grammes made a dog very sick.

The acid is much used in Sweden for preserving fish and milk, but cases of poisoning have already occurred in that country. Long continued use of the acid is not favorable to good health, and at all events its addition to milk should be prohibited.—Emmerich, Chera. Zeitung.

just become agnicised in the same way, and in using the S. R. and anticipate a grounge and permanent curs. R. C. Wascotta.

Rave Rat., Ro., July I. 185—The Swife Specials Co., Atlants., Ga.—Gentlemen; Our Special Swifts are supported by the strice of R. S. R., and by the strice R. S. R., and by the time she had taken gir best, and by the time she had taken gir best, and by the time she had taken gir bottles are was completely curved. Row she has a full and heavy head of hair—architecture of the strice of the st HAADT E. Burr, & Weet Sinis it.

Rosem, La., Hay E., 1881.—The Swift Specific
Qs., Atlanta, Qs.—Gentlemen: About two
years ago my general health gave way entreit, I was to debifitated that I almost
despaired of ever freeling well senia. All
that the physicians done for me isrought no
permanent relief. Friends insisted that
facult give R. S. a fair trial, although
boughe it would be throwing away money.
After taking a thorough source my healt. permanent relief. Frequency and product the second give h. h. h. a fair trial, although a houghs is would be throwing away money. After taking a thorough course, my boaths and strength returned, and I must say that h. a shope cured me, as I discarded all others white using h. As a tone I can most searchly recommend it; for general debility, and the search of the s charvily recommend its for general debility, is certainly is a specific. W. F. Reineau, J. F. Rouw, La.—I know Mr. W. F. Bridges, and will say that his pistement is correct. Journal Busarve, Progress, Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed from Tan Swarz Sraumo Co., Drawor & Alianta, Ge.

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