SHOTTUTIONS.

Distance, and How Breaking Effect to See Distance in the City in

of the United States, by he from 280,000 to a la Washington. The ill to persons of moder-have but little time to will take the holiday states the grandeur of the nursons o



The greater number of these will arrive at the capital one before the inauguration. cose of them will expect to

a stranger awakes and finds
washington, the first thing he
rapidly bolting his breakfast
ad man in harvest time, is to
the office of the hotel and order
sight around instantly. As he paces up and down, waiting aveyance, he mutters between Washington tourists: "I am enes, I'll never see it."

a guide book, jumps into his rolls off to see the sights. Of goes to the Capitol first. He s sacred vow for the last with rapture upon the interior nited States Capitol. At last his alfilled, but he is in too much of to stop and summon any rapture realization of a two decade He rushes from the senate to takes one glance at the hall of walks around the rotunda like pedestrian, says "Big place, tered is out in the street and again. He tells the driver to wn at the National museum tice whatever of the beau ical gardens as he is driven by sy to the museum. He is ivious of the stateliness of the

by oblivious of the stateliness of the is passing through, and when the later the National museum, one of the cross shaped building (where the stanguration ball was held) to correctly anything that he can be for two days, his examination temendously hasty. On his way would be passes a case containing of Gen. Washington's uniforms, was and looks at it a second, says and looks at it a second says and looks at it as second says and looks at it a second says and looks at it as second says and looks at old rag!" and in another minute scab and on his way to the Corightning like tactice. All that member of seeing in it a week lowers' "Greek Slave." In fact, home and endeavors to tell his Washington all that he can re-ris a broad avenue, a noisy legis-body, a nude white figure, a statue repoteon, an air brake invention in patent office, a red nosed, fourth rate byist," who asked him for ten cents Willard's, and a tremendously dis-ble headache, which kept him the all night. There is but little ex-mention in this. Washington sightas persistently to the beaten d observe everything as cursor-annual continent trotters of out even this sort of superficial on is preferable to no examinaet all. It is a curious but none the e fact that there are men and who have lived in Washington livy and forty years, and who have them inside the Capitol! There is who lives directly across the from the Smithsonian institution, to has lived there since 1859, and as never seen the inside of that in Washington at least sees of these places to be able to his chest and conscientiously say has seen them.

Washington in all its splendor stor should go there in May or With its flowers and trees burst-



RIDENT'S EUMMER HOUSE. bloom, its grass surrounded te architecture, and the at of Madeira in October, it is at village, totally undefiled by con air of business or the noisy woos air of business or the noisy ments of business in a city like or Chicago. It is unfortunate in magnitude in March, which in Washington nest disagreeable month of the The wast numbers of strangers to Washington during the inauna have but little opportunity a inclination, owing to the usual on, owing to the usus

dasses of the weather, to inspect the city, which form one attractive features. If you to go to Washington when Harrange freak, happens to be than by driving out to the Na-oldlers' home. You can go there t car, but the drive is such a that it is worth a grea ore than the very reasonable fare

Soldiers' home is about three miles of the Capitol. The grounds, include 500 acres, have for the home left in their natural state. Some have been razed to the his the autumn the old veterans within a few rather of the home. The only like have been made on the state of the home. The only like have been made on the state of the home. The only like have been made on the state of the home of which the state of the bosom of which the home is of white until home the bosom of which the home is of white until home the design. It measures the home is of white until home the home th

coulds comfort, even luxury, is provided for the occupants, and they are only required in turn to obey a few simple rules, such as rising at 7, retiring at 10, to be on hand when the roll is called, and not to absent themselves from the grounds without leave.

The home contains a large and well selected library, and some of the inmates, especially a few who have been there for many years, have grown prodigiously learned. The writer was in Washington last summer, and while strolling along one of the shaded roads suddenly came upon an old soldier, whose face had been scarred by the consists of two wars sitting on a log and flicts of two wars, sitting on a log and intently reading a rather pretentious looking volume. Upon being asked what book interested him so deeply he pointed to the title on the back—Homer! And he proceeded to give so clear and sharp an analysis of certain passages of the lliad that the writer, whose little. Greek had long ago been forgotten, and who had always been compelled to read the master works of the ancient Greek singer in translations, was simply too bewildered to follow him, and hid his diminished head. The majority of these old veterans, having little else to do, ex-



VETERANS ENJOYING THEMSELVES. cept occasional police duty, are great readers, and on any summer day you can see groups of them sitting together on the banks of the lakes, smoking their pipes, reading and commenting on what they read as they go along. Besides the library there is a spacious flower conservatory, the plants of which the sol diers take great delight in caring for. On the east of the main building is a dormitory used for various purposes, the stables and fruit garden. On the west is the hospital, and near by the quarters of the governor and officers of the institution. Back of the main building is a beautiful Seneca stone chapel, which was finished in 1871. A bronze statue of Gen. Winfield Scott stands in a con spicuous place on the grounds. Adjarustic cottage, covered with roses and vines, erected for the presidents in the '70s, although before it was built a cer tain portion of the home itself was the favorite summer residence of Presidents Pierce, Buchanan and Lincoln.

The Soldiers' home at Washington wa founded in 1851, and was ardently advocated by Gen. Winfield Scott. It was then intended as a refuge for disabled soldiers of the Mexican war and soldiers who had served in the regular army for twenty years. It was then built upon a comparatively small scale and it was only from the necessities of the civil war that it has become one of the model institutions of the kind in the

Its broad plan is admired by some of the most deprecatory military critics of Europe who have inspected it. Before the civil war every soldier in the army was taxed twenty-five cents a month to aid in the support of the home. After the civil war this tax was reduced to twelve cents. All soldiers who have been disabled in service, and those who have performed service for twenty years, can reside without cost at the home for the remainder of their lives, and there are many who prefer the comforts and comparative freedom of this excellently managed institution than to be dependent upon the begrudged charity of their rela-

Easy Experiment in Chemistry.

Cut three leaves of red cabbage into small pieces, and, after placing them in a basin, pour a pint of boiling water over them, letting them stand an hour; then pour off the liquid into a decanter. It will be of a fine blue color. Then take four wine glasses—into one put six drops of strong vinegar; into another, six drops of solution of soda; into a third, the same quantity of a strong solution of alum, and let the fourth glass remain empty. Fill up the glasses from the decanter and the liquid poured into the glass containing the acid will quickly change to a beautiful red; that poured with the soda will be a fine green; that poured in with the alum will turn to a pretty purple while that poured into the empty glas will remain unchanged. - Practical

Why He Did Not Write.

Those persons in whom certain senses are defective have often greater cause for repining than is generally supposed. For example: one young lady who is very near sighted has often been told by her brother that he perceives that to be the reason why she never sees the point of a joke.

Thomas Landscer, the brother of the famous animal painter, was perfectly deaf during the last years of his life. When his brother Edwin was at one time traveling abroad, some one remonstrated with him for not writing to his

brother, as be had promised.

"What's the use?" was the reply
"He's too deaf to hear from us."— Youth's Companion.

Giving a Dog Away. Max and Moritz were the only male youngsters in the family. The first named one day brought a dog home, a horrid, ugly creature, to the great disgust of the female portion of the house hold. At length the oldest of the cinters persuaded little Max to take the dog back where he found it, or to give it away, and gave him threepence for his trouble. Max strutted off with the cur and returned in half an hour, munching the remains of the last of the nuts he had bought with his sister's money. "Well, what have you done with that

ugly brute?" the latter inquired. Guy it to Moritz!" was the reply. Mustrirte Welt.

Publications in Japan. A gentleman writing from Japan says that although it is only eighteen years since the first newspaper was published in Japan, there are now 575 daily and weekly newspapers. There are 85 law magazines, 111 scientific periodi-cals, 85 medical journals and an equal number of religious newspapers.—New York Telegram.

Boring for Rot Water. At Buda-Pesth a well, which has been hored to a depth not previously reached, now yields daily 176,000 gallons of water, having a temperature of 158 degs. Fahrenheit. It is intended to continue the boring until the temperature of the water reaches 176 degs. Fahrenheit. It is a most point whether in this manner it will be possible to heat dwellings, churches, etc.—New York World. HOW VANILLA GROWS.

Vanilla belongs to the orchid family and is a sarmentose plant furnished with thick, oblong, glaucous green leaves. The vine sometimes attains a height of forty-five feet. It begins to bear the third year after planting and continues bearing thirty years. Each vine annually produces from forty to fifty-five capsules or seed pods, which are gath. ered before reaching complete maturity between April and June.

For one method of preparation they

between April and June.

For one method of preparation they are gathered after they have lost their green tint, and are then exposed to the sun in woolen sheets which have previously been thoroughly heated. They are then put into boxes covered with a cloth, and are again heated in the sun, twelve or fifteen hours, after which they should assume a coffee color. If this is not obtained they must be covered and again exposed, the whole process lasting about two months, after which they are

packed securely, fifty each, in tin boxes.

By the second method about a thousand pods are tied together and plunged into boiling water to bleach them, after which they are exposed to the sun, and then coated with oil or wrapped in oiled cotton to prevent them from bursting. During the drying process the pods ex-ude a sticky liquid, which is expedited by gentle pressure two or three times a day. By this process the pod loses about a quarter of its original size. The best quality pods are seven to nine inche in length, and large in proportion, and Possess in greater abundance the char-acteristic and agreeable perfume which gives vanilla its value.

The vine is sometimes covered with silvery efflorescence producing an essen-tial salt similar to that found in the pod, and this is diffused on the outside of the capsule. It is called vanilla rime, and is in great demand in the Bordeaux market Vanilla is used in perfumery and in flavoring confectionery and cordials. It is supposed to possess powers similar to valerian, while it is much more grateful. Its production in Reunion has increased in the past forty years from a few pounds to nearly half a million, and that colony is now the principal rival and competitor of Mexico. The total import into France rose from about 200,000 pounds in 1880 to about 260,000 in 1886, but the annual import fluctuates con siderably. - London Times.

Since I was 10 years old there are a few things that have always made me mad, and one was to ask me, the minute I mentioned approvingly a man's name, whether he was married or not. What earthly difference did it make? And another was to have a man change his tone and manner to me when he got married. Mr. Brownell talks about the man finding the woman treating him differently when he marries. I assure him that is not half as asinine as when the man who has known me since I was as high as the table and called me Mollie all my life begins to address me as "Miss Bawn" the minute he gets a wife. What did he mean by calling me Moliie at all ever, if it was something that controverses the rights of his wife? I was not engaged to him; he was not my lover. I thought we were the simplest, matter-of-course old friends. But, lo! it seems there was something else in it according to his view, and now I have a right to be insulted over the past, it seems to me. I'd

She Made It Binding.

"Darling Bessie," said Mr. Hoover to his lady typewriter, "will you marry me? Since you have come, like a gleam of shine, to gladden my existence I have lived in the radiant light of your ethereal presence, and passionately"

get a divorce from a man I married that acted like that.—New York Graphic.

"Please speak a little slower, Mr. Hoover," said the fair typewriter, interrupting him, while her fingers continued to fly over the keys of her machine. "'Ethereal — presence — passionately.'
Now I am ready to proceed."

"Great Scott, Miss Caramel!" exclaimed her employer, "you are not taking down my offer of marriage on that infernal typewriter, are you?"

'A proposal!" shricked Miss Caramel. "Why, so it is. I didn't notice. I thought you were dictating. Forgive me, dear William; I am yours, And now, since I have made this foolish blunder, please sign this paper, and I will keep it as a memento.

The marriage took place according to contract.—Chicago News,

Abolishing a Nuisance.

The railroads of Germany are under the control of the government, and it seems that the practice of giving and accepting gratuities has led to so many abuses that it has been determined to put a stop to it. The royal railway administration has accordingly notified all employes that they will not be allowed to accept the smallest gratuity or favor of any description upon penalty of summary dismissal. Prosecution is also threatened against those who may offer gratuities to railway employes. A long suffering traveling public will rise up and call the government blessed for this putting an end to one of the most unpleasant features of continental travel. The example would seem a good one to follow elsewhere. - San Francisco Chron-

Woes of a Country Editor. When a man is trying to run a country paper with an army press and a hatful of type and seventeen paid-up subscriptions; when he is compelled to skirmish around on the outside of his business to make a living by begging, borrowing or stealing; when he is out of heart, hope, friends and money, in debt, in love and in the middle of a railroad rumpus that will not come to a focus; when he has nothing in the past but remembrance of failure, and nothing in the future but visions of the poerhouse-well, under such circumstances, he is in confounded poor shape to assume a virtue that he hasn't got, or a joy that he doesn't feel. --Benton (Ky.) Tribune.

Dr. Abbott's Amende Honorable. The newspapers also mirror life as it is. They report in full all the murders, crimes and horrors that happen around us. I wish they would not give so much space to these things. Often when we want a small Meissonnier cabinet picture we get a broad, startling painting, done with the brush of a scene painter. It is said that the newspapers of today do not tell the truth, and I think there is not one of us who has not seen at some time or other in his evening Eagle reports about himself which he thinks are not correct, but when we consider that the newspapers now take in the whole world, I marvel that they are correct as they are. There is as much truth in them as there is in the preaching. [Laughter and applause.]—Lyman Abbott at Frank-

Dennelly's Note Book.

Ignatius Donnelly does not trust to his nemory for all the odd anecdotes and funny stories with which he elaborates his speeches on any and all occasions, but he follows the example of Abraham Lincoln and keeps a note book which is full of them. He keeps the note books in a drawer at home and looks them over.

not only when he wants one for a speech, but whenever he gets blue. He says that his note books are better medicine than anything the doctors can prescribe. Some one who professed to have seen the itable of one of Mr. Donnelly's note books says that when the sage gets a good anecdote or a striking bit of poetry, he makes a marginal note beside it of some man whom it will fit.—Minneapolis Tribune.

The French minister of agricultur has published a return showing that the total number of wolves killed during the past year was 701, and of these two were wolves which had attacked human were woives which and attacked human beings, and for each of which a premium of £3 was paid; fourteen were she wolves with young, for each of which a pre-mium of £6 was paid; 315 were ordinary wolves, for which a premium of £4 was paid, and 870 cubs, for each of which premium of 32s. was paid. The total amount paid in premiums was £1,920, as against £2,284 for 760 wolves in 1886, and £2,620 for 900 in 1885. The depart ment in which most wolves were stroyed was the Dordogne (109), the Vienne (50) and the Haute Vienne (47).— Making Money by Raising Skunks.

Mr. Joseph Lininger, who lives about twenty miles northeast of this city, is proprietor of a skunk ranch, probably the only one in the state. Mr. Lininger established his "skunkery" with only a few animals, and now there are fifty in the corral. "I set out," remarked the proprietor when interviewed, "to raise 500 of the animals before slaughtering any, and at the present rate of increase it will not be long before that number is realized." "How about the odor?" was asked. "There is none whatever; you can go right up to the corral, and I defy you to tell by the odor that there is a skunk in the neighborhood. They never eject their acrid and offensive fluid except as a means of self defense, and if they are not molested there is no danger. Besides, it is a very easy matter to remove from the kittens the glands containing the offensive secretions, and thus disarm them for life. The skunk is an animal easily raised, and is quite valuable for its oil and fur. The skin is worth from 75 cents to \$1.50, and the yield of oil is about of the same value. They have from six to ten young at a time and breed several times in a season, the same as rabbits. My attention was called to this industry by a man in Tennessee who has grown rich out of skunk raising."—Wabash (Ind.) Special.

'Freedom" and American Dress. What would a London lady think it she were ushered into a house in New York at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to present herself to a hostess who was decked out in white satin, low neck and short sleeves, or in Nile green moire, ditto neck and sleeves? The blinds would be drawn, to be sure, and the gas lighted, but the cards would have read "from four to seven," and no power of imagi-nation would make the dresses and the lights seem in place before dinner to a girl brought up in English society. In congruous dressing follows American women into various other kinds of entertainment. English women visiting here remark, "What a pity that the ladies inist upon wearing their bonnets everywhere!" Such is literally the case. Bon-nots are worn at the theatre, at the opera, at receptions, and at concerts. even when "evening dress" has been suggestively printed on the tickets. The worst of it is, however, that a few ladies do go without bonnets, and in that lies the incongruity. A request for "evening dress" on these occasions is observed by the ladies only by their putting on the most elaborate headgear. There is no accepted fashion in regard to the matter. This is "freedom" in America. -New York Cor. London Queen.

Killing Rats. A writer in Chambers' Journal repeats the method which is in quite general use here for the extermination of rats. These animals are the wisest of domestic vermin, and any means taken for their destruction is, as a rule, quickly discovered by them; if not, the terror alone engendered by the ever diminishing tribe is sufficient to cause them to flee the mysterious power which haunts them. Taking advantage of this trait the writer in question constructed a trap for the rats. This was a water barrel carefully concealed. On the top was a trap door (simply balanced by a pivot in the center), and beyond this some food was placed for which the rats had a strong liking. They could only get to this by walking over the door, and in order to entice them, the door was fixed for about a week; then the bolt was drawn, and for several nights a plentiful supply of drowned rats rewarded the ingenuity of the rat killer, and the remainder of the colony sought "fresh woods and pastures

A Valuable Manuscript. The Star states that the original manuscript of Dickens' story, "Our Mutual Friend," is said to be in the possession of Mr. G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, who is reported to have refused £1,200 for it. The story of this manuscript is rather remarkable. "Our Mutual Friend" was reviewed in The Times at great length, and in most laudatory terms by the late Mr. Dallas, who had previously informed Dickens that he had undertaken to do justice to "the new book" in that journal, the notices of which carried great weight in those days. Dickens so highly appreciated the value of the service which Mr. Dallas had rendered him that he presented him with the manuscript, which the enthusiastic critic received with the utmost effusion, vowing that he would always treasure it as one of his most precious possessions. Within a short time, however, the manuscript was sold to Mr. Childs for £250,-London Truth.

George's Timely Interruption "No, George," faltered the maiden, "I fear it cannot be. I admire you as a gentleman, I respect you as a friend,

"Laura," he exclaimed, "before you pass sentence hear me out. A recent lucky stroke in business has enabled me to buy a beautiful home on Prairie avenue, which shall be in your name. I will insure my life for \$25,000, and"-

"George," calmly interposed the lovely girl, "you interrupted me. I was about to say that the sentiments of respect and esteem I feel for you, though so strong, are feeble in comparison with the deep tove which—which I-which I have long -don't, George, dear."

For George had interrupted her again.

-Chicago Tribune.

Supposed a Case.

A small boy entered a Fourteenth avesuo grocery the other day, and asked the proprietor to trust him to two cents

"I don't know you," was the reply.
"But I live just two blocks down."
"But what made you suppose I'd trust "I supposed so because you've got two

barrels of kerosene out doors and I could have bered gimlet holes in both of them last night without anybody knowing it." The procer compromised by trusting the boy to a cent's worth of candy and rolling the barrels into his shed.—Detroit Free Press.

A thee Desier's Observation.

I was in a State street shoe store yesterday when two ladies seated themselves and saked to be shown shoes, of course. A young man waited upon one of the ladies. A moment later he came to the proprietor, with whom I was talking, and said: "She has white hoes." The pruprietor made a reply that I did not quite understand, and the clerk departed. I returned to sak why it was that the clerk had made such an observation. "It is one of the returned to ask why it was that the clerk had made such an observation. "It is one of the tricks of our trade," answered the head of the concern. A woman who will wear white hosiery don't wear fine show. You can gamble on that every time and win. So we know about what class of goods to show her and thus save time. I don't know whether you know it or not, as such matters do not interest outsiders, but we can tell by the cort of hosiery a woman wears what do not interest outsiders, but we can tell by the sort of hosiery a woman wears what price shoes she wants. Now, take a woman who wears black silk hosiery or black bal-briggan, she wants the very best shoe, as a rule, that there is in the house. I have made a study of this for years, and I am away up on the subject, I can tell you. Another thing I have noticed—a woman who wears black hosiery generally has small feet. That re-minds me that the average foot of the Chiminds me that the average foot of the Chi-cago lady—I mean good stock, the aristocrata —is not small, but long and siender."—Chi-

Of a sedate but cunning dog out in California this story is told: On one occasion a rabbit was started, and all the dogs with the exception of Bonus dashed off in full pursuit. We were astonished to observe that he, foregoing the intense excitement of the chase, de-liberately trotted by a short cut to a hollow cak trunk, and crouching at its base calmly awaited the coming of the fleeing rabbit. And he was not disappointed, for the pursuing dogs pressed the rabbit so hard that after making a long detour, it approached the place of refuge. As it was about entering the hollow trunk, Bonus sprang up and cap-tured it. Now, this old dog was used to hunting rabbits in that field, and knew that the rodents were in the habit of flying for safety to that hollow tree. Moreover, this story is true.—Philadel-

Done and Undone. A Dickinson college student, in spirit of braggadocio, made a bet of \$3 with another young man that he could put two regulation billiard balls in his mouth at one time. He accomplished the feat, and is now a sadder but wiser person. The balls stuck in his mouth, and all efforts to dislodge the same proved futile, until finally an M. D. was called in, who, in order to get them out, was compelled to cut a slit in his mouth on each side. The other fellow paid the bet. - Harrisburg Telegraph.

In the severe earthquake shock that occurred recently in Vogtland there were remarkably loud subterranean noises. but no serious damage.

Molane's LIVER PILLS.

## McLANE'S -CELEBRATED-LIVER PILLS. SICK HEADACHE

Mr. and Mrs. Williams, No. 378 Seventh St.
N. Y., testify that they have both been suffering with liver complaint for about five years,
during which time they have spent a large
amount of money and tried many remedies,
but to no purpose. Finally, hearing of the
genuine Dr. C. McLane's Liver Fill's prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Fa., they
purchased four boyes, which they took according to the directions accompanying each box,
and now pronounce themselves perfectly
cured of that distressing disease.

This is to certify that I have been subject at

and now pronounce themselves peried by cured of that distressing disease.

This is to certify that I have been subject at times to severe headache; sometimes the pain we ald be so severe i could rest neither day or night. Hearing of the genuine Dr. C. Mchane's Liver Fills, prepared by Fieming Bros. Pittsburg, Pa., I sont and got a box, of which I took two pills on going to bed, for two nights. They relieved me entirely. Some time has elapsed and I have had no more trouble from sick headsche.

M. JOHNSTON.

This is to certify that I have had the liver complaint for six years, and I never could get any medicine to help me until I recommend using the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa. I can now say to the public, that they have completely cured me; and I do hereby recommend them to all persons afflicted with a diseased liver. Try them. They will cure.

M. Malia Evans, No. 33 Lewis St., N. Y. Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills, Prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa. Price & cents a box. Sold by All druggists.

(3)

Swift's specific has cured me of a ma-lignant breaking out on my leg, which caused intolerable pain. It was called Eczema by the dictors—four of whom treated me with no re-letf. I candidly confess that I owe my pre-ent good health to S. S. S., which in my esti-mation is invaluable as a blood remedy. MISS JULIA DEWITT, No 227 N. 10th St., St. Louis, Mo.

No. 227 N. 10th St., St. Louis, MoOur baby when two months old was attacked
with Scrofula, which for a long time destroyed
her eyesightentirely, and caused us to deepair
other life. The doctors failed to relieve her,
and we gave SWIFT'S SPECIFIC, which soon
cured her entirely, and she is now hate and
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CURE RESUNATION

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by excess of lacets acted in the blood. Take acte attachs the fibrous through, puriouslasty in the joints, and causes the local manifestations of the disease, pains and sales in the beak and shoulders, and in the joints at the hask and shoulders, and in the joints at the hask and shoulders, and in the joints at the hask and shoulders, and in the joints at the hask and shoulders, and the joints at the hask and shoulders, and in Hood's flaramparitie. This medicine, by its paritying and vitalizing selten and streamparilla.

"I was laid up for six mouths with rhounsation, and used many kinds of medicine without good result till one of my neighbors told me to take Hood's Sarasparilla. When I had used men to take Hood's Sarasparilla. When I had used that a bottle I leit better, and after taking two bottles I think I was entirely oured, as I have not had an attact of rhounsation ince," Evenus H. Dixon, Roseville, Staten Island, N. Y.

le'and, N. Y. Cures Rhoumatism "I had attacks of rhounstism which increased in severity. I took three bottles of Hood's Sarmaparilla and I am pleased to say the rhounstie pains ceased, my appetite and digestion became better, and my general stall greatly improved, I am firmly convinced that Hood's Sarmaparilla cured me, as I have felt no recurrence (of this blood; discase." Wm. Scoon, Geneva, N. Y.

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TRAINS LEAVE COLUMBIA. For Reading at 7.50 a m, 12.55 and 2.50 p m.
For Lebanon at 12.65 and 2.50 p m.
TRAINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLE.
For Lancaster at 6.60, 9.55 a m, and 2.50 p m.
For Reading at 8.60, a M a m, and 2.50 p m.
LEAVE EING STREET (Lancaster.)
For Reading at 7.50 a m, 12.50 and 3.54 p m.
For Cubanon at 7.50 a m, 12.50 and 3.54 p m.
For Quarryville at 8.35, 9.50 a m, 8.65 and 8.5

> For Reading at 7.40 a m, 13.88 and 3.80 p m. For Lebanon at 7.07a m, 13.86 and 8.02 p m. For Quarryville at 8.27, 8.20 a m, 3.61 and 8.08 TRAINS LEAVE LEBANON. For Lancaster at 7.11 a m, 12.50 and 7.50 p m. For Quarryville at 7.13 a m and 12.60 and 7.50 SUNDAY TRAINS. TRAINS LEAVE BEADING.

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TEAMS LEAVE QUARRYVILLE
For Lancaster, Lebanon and Ecading at 7 10 TRAINS LEAVE KING ST. (Lancaster.)

For Reading and Lebanon at 8.05 a m and 8.05 pm.
For Quarryville at 5.10 pm.
TRAINS LEAVE PRINCE ST. (Lencaster.)
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For connection at Columbia, Marietta June
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