Position—Libe All British is the in-overshadowed by Glad-is Matrix of Cinptrap—He is a in Pullities and Boligion.

al Newman was to the Daniel O'Connell was to Cathon at a still earlier period, John Bright was to the cause the day of the same at a period much nearer than time, John Moriey is to the ex-Moriey is to the exmode as overent in Great Britain.

It most prominent leader and inthere is this important dishowever, to be drawn between
the illustrious men with whom
to the moment associated his
That they created the movements
how led, whereas Mr. Morley, bethe entrance into parliament, was
to of many equally able men
teachings contributed to the formof british radicalism. He is now
mised as its spokesman and leader. raised as its spokesman and leader. Indicals are the advanced section of Liberal party and the political radi-m of today will be the political radium of the near future; hence John forley's position, as the leader of the william Harcourt actually occupies post of deputy leader of the whole

Political radicalism may be defined. rding to the old formula, as the govment of the people, for the people, by people; and it has found many supnti-radical in other respects, and who with repugnance the radical creed regards morals, or religion, or philosohy. Mr. Gladstone, for example, is a radical in politics only.

As Mr. Gladstone saw he was to lose

As Mr. Gladstone saw he was to lose Mr. Chamberlain he determined to at-tach Mr. Morley, and he accomplished this by making him chief secretary for Ireland and a member of the cabinet, nd Mr. Morley thenceforth became his self government for Ireland. Mr. ley has displaced Mr. Chamberlain led to the exact position in and succeeded to the exact position in the Liberal party which the latter occu-pted before he separated from Mr. Glad-stone. Whether he will retain his popu-larity with the masses is a question which depends on his willingness to dopt the ever changing principles or es of the democracy.

nge as it may appear, it is never-true that Mr. Chamberlain won is way to a position in the Liberal party second only to that of Mr. Gladstone of Mr. Henry George concerning land, and by declarations in favor of the poor which could not be distinguished from downright socialism. Mr. George's theories had, at the time, attained a temporary hold of the English workingmen. isans of the towns were somehow aded that their interests lay not in se spread of manufactures, but in the ion of land, and the improvesent of agriculture, two things which were put before them as standing in the relation of cause and effect. Mr. Morey labors under the disadvantage uiring a reason for every step he He lacks many of the charactertics which made Mr. Chamberlain so opular for a time, and his politics are more of the rational than the tional order. Mr. Chamberlain did

not disdain to northecrowd, and though I can-not say that Mr. Morley is quite incapable of enpaging in that occupation, it is occupation, it is evidently less congenial to his mind than to that

of his former friend, the mem-ber for Birming-JOHN MORLEY. m. Indeed, he suffers so much, and o obviously, from even an occasional ulgence in claptrap, that, from the point of view of mere effect, it would be better if he did not indulge in it at all. Morley shows more to advantage in vitintanding popular pressure applied in urtherance of unreasonable demands, than he does in catering for popular ap se on the platform. An instance of the truth of this occurred a few days ago in Newcastle-on Tyne, the borough which he represents in parliament. He

was waited upon by a deputation of workmen, who, in an ingenious series of stions, sought to commit him to a declaration in favor of an eight hour labor law to be made applicable at once to all the industries of the country. He declined firmly to commit himself, and as the deputation proceeded to argue the nt, he stated a number of strong reasons in opposition to their proposals, one of which was that an immediate diminuion of the hours of labor would result in a proportionate diminution in wages, and he was not prepared to bring about such a result until he knew that the working classes themselves desired it. At a public meeting of his constituents held on the evening following that on which he was interviewed, his position was sustained by an unanimous vote of

Mr. Morley is the first instance in England of a man stepping from an editor's desk to a seat in the cabinet. In France such a transition is common enough; there authors and journalists in far greater number than any other class of the community occupy the official places which in England are reserved chiefly for successful barristers and wealthy intry gentlemen. It was in the col-Morley, by his strenuous opposition to the Irish administration of the late Mr. er, first made his mark in politics. In Mr. Gladstone's cabinet at that time se favoring coercion and led by Mr. briter, and one opposing coercion, of Thanks to the daily onslaughts of The Pall Mall Gazette, Mr. Chamberlain's ction prevailed and Mr. Forster re-med. Mr. Morley was known to we been the author of the attacks on Mr. Forster's policy, and as they were enposed to have been inspired by Mr. Chamberlain the former's entrance into nt was watched with great inrest. The first impression he created was not favorable, owing to a delivery which want of practice in public speaking had left defective; but the matter of what he said soon compelled attention, and those who had read his books came to be as much interested in his speech as they had been in his writing. His adhesion detone's home rule policy could bis carlier views about Ireland.

It is now some ten years since I first ands the acquaintance of Mr. Morley. Is was then living at Berkeley Lodge, Poincy, a western suburb of London, He ad invited me there to luncheon, and conversation turned on parliament-

SEED OF THE PARTY years' personal experience as a member of the house. I remember he questioned me particularly as to the position and prospects of certain prominent members, after yet in the front rank, and wound up by propounding a series of objections to home rule, which he invited me to answer. I responded to the best of my ability, and, at his request, embodied my answers in an article for The Fortnightly Review, of which he was then editor. The article, entitled "Fallacies Concerning Home Rule," duly appeared, and I believe this was the first time that an influential English magazine lent its columns to the advocacy of what was then a very unpopular cause in England. Mr. Morley was born in 1838, so that he has just turned 50. He went to Cheltenham to school, and afterwards to Lincoln college, Oxford, at neither of which did he, like others who have risen, give signs of his future greatness. The Union at Oxford is a debating society in which many English statesmen first distinguished themselves as public speakers, but Mr Morley did not shine even here, and when he came to London to try his luck with letters his future was as uncertain as it could well be. He wrote for The Literary Gazette, and eventually for The Saturday Review, though, as he has himself told me, article after article was returned to him before he discovered what was suitable and acceptable. He read law with his friend, Mr. Frederick Harrison, traveled in America to study democratic institutions, and became editor of The Fortnightly in succession to George Henry Lewes. His works on Voltaire, Diderot and Rousseau, on Edmund Burke and on Richard Cobden,

putting rails across this territory. From the western continent of Europe to the show his great capacity for what may be called philosophical biography, but Ural mountains there is now communication by rail, and the czar of Russia is he attains his highest eminence as a said to be much interested in two lines literary critic, in which character he is of railway across Asia. These roads scarcely inferior to Mathew Arnold himterminate on the eastern shores of the self. The failing health of Mr. Ashton Pacific, the one terminating at Orenburg, the other at Ekaterinburg. But Dilke led to his retirement, in February, 1888, from the representation of Newin order to make the chain of railway castle-on-Tyne, and Mr. Morley, after a around the globe complete, the distance from St. Petersburg to Behring straits vigorously contested election, was returned to parliament for the vacant seat. must be traversed. This region has not In three years from that time he entered yet a single line of railway. Mr. Gladstone's cabinet, becoming a right honorable and chief secretary for necessity of spanning this territory, bas Ireland, without filling any intermediate sanctioned a line of railway to be built across it, terminating at Vladivistock near Japan, almost due west from Portoffice or undergoing any of that official training in a subordinate department of land, Ore. The continents of Asia and the government which was at one time considered essential to the attainment of America are much nearer at this parallel high office. As his assumption of office than further south, but not near enough was simultaneous with, and the result for the purposes of international railway of, Mr. Gladstone's adoption of home communication. For this there must be rule, he was received in Ireland by a branch line leaving the Russian road a considerable distance west from Vlathe popular party with ljoyful acclamation, and his administration had none of the difficulties to encounter divistock and running up through Siberia to Behring straits.
It is understood that the crossing of which have proved insufferable to so many English statesmen. The govern-Behring straits is perfectly practicable. ment of which he was a member lasted only a few months, for the home rule bill, which it was formed to carry, was rejected by the house of commons, and subsequently by a majority of the British electorate, so that Mr. Morley had no opportunity of showing his skill as an

ardent followers is fortified by the re-

spect and admiration of his adversaries.

Like every one of the lieutenants of Mr.

Gladstone he is of course overshadowed

by his great leader, but his presence in

the front rank gives peculiar confidence

to his party as regards their future lead-

ership. The newspapers of all shades of

opinion agreed, with a remarkable ab-

sence of professional jealousy, in ap-

proving of Mr. Morley's elevation to

issued to the electors of Newcastle-on-

Tyne, on his appointment to office, and

which is a model of brevity, simplicity

"Gentlemen-The queen has been

pleased to approve, on the recommenda-

tion of Mr. Gladstone, of my appoint-

ment to the office of chief secretary for

Ireland. I regret that this will impose

upon you the necessity of a new election,

but I confidently believe that in accepting

a responsible post, in a time of public

perplexity, I shall have your hearty ap-

proval and support. I should have been unworthy of the high spirit of my con-

stituents if I had shrunk from a task,

however arduous, which was pressed

upon me as a public duty by the illustri-

ous statesman who is again at the head

"I have the honor to be, gentlemen

I will only add that Mr. Morley, who

is a man of average height, with a lithe

figure and clastic frame, seems to be in

the prime of his powers, mental and

Stranger Than Fiction.

tained of a remarkable case in Birming-

ham, a series of circumstances having

been brought to light from which it is

expected that a laboring man in the

town is likely to come into possession of

a fortune of something between £20,000

and £25,000. Some years ago the bor-

ough was noted for its hat making.

Among the hatters was one William

Thurstield, and a young man in his em-ploy became attached to one of his

daughters. They married and went to

a Yorkshire town, where they established

themselves successfully in business. No

children resulted from the marriage, and

the couple amaszed a large fortune. Mr.

Thursfield died at a ripe old age, and

soon after Loftus, his son-in-law, died.

He divided the life interest in his exten-

sive property to his widow, at whose

death it was to go to the next of kin on

the Thursfield side. About three years

ago Mrs. Loftus died. Afterward efforts

were made to obtain information as to

the next of kin, but the usual advertise-

ments did not yield the desired informa-

tion. A Yorkshire gentleman has been

at Newcastle and has obtained valuable

information. The man for whom search

was made proves to be Alfred Thursfield.

who is a bricklayer's laborer over 60

years old and who has a grown up fam-

ily. Thursfield is believed to be the heir,

and if that is proved he will pass from

poverty, in his little house in Salter's

lane, to riches and ease.—Boston Herald.

Convict Ingenuity.

The Detroit police have in their posses

sion a number of remarkable articles, the

workmanship of convicts. Among them

aresix oil paintings by Ben Moyler, a for-

ger; a finely carved bone toothpick, the

work of Al Little, a well known crook,

cut with a jack knife; a colored image of

a red wing blackbird in flight, also carved

by Little from a meat bone; a very grace-

ful mirror frame, the work of Con Kane,

another notorious crook; a work box com-

posed of 3,000 pieces of wood, made by

Clarkson, a forger; and a curious bottle,

containing a miniature tree, on whose

branches sit gayly colored birds. This tree was made in pieces by a famous

crook named Joe Coveyeau with a broken

bladed jack knife and a piece of wire and

put together inside the bottle.-Detroit

Some information has just been ob-

O'CONSOR POWER.

your faithful servant, John Morley."

and directness:

of national affairs.

physical.

In the narrowest place they are but ten miles wide and are full of islands, so that bridges can be thrown from one to another. During a portion of the year the straits are open and cars could be crossed on boats the same as across the river between Detroit and Windsor, administrator. Of his methods as a poll-Canada. tician no candid opponent can complain. He always fights fair; no striking below the belt, no personal abuse, no caluminious inuendo, defaces his controversial style, and, though his doctrines and sentiments are warmly combated by the opposite party, the devotion of his own

The principal American tract unprovided for is across Alaska. As yet there is no move to traverse this country. which is almost an unknown wilderness, But with the rapid pushing westward on the continent and the valuable products to be gained from Alaska, it is probable that not many years will clapso before the American Pacific roads will be pushed to the Straits. The distances to be railed are:

TO LONDON BY RAIL.

It Can Be Done-It May Well Be Asked,

There is a probability that the inhabi-

tants of America during the next cen-

tury will be able to go from New York

to London by rail. It is not to be ex-

pected that any one will go this route to

save time, for he will be obliged in trav-

ersing it to go westward, and thence

around the globe; but it would give the

traveler an opportunity to visit many

foreign countries, and literally to see the

world. An ocean steamer has already

made more than 500 miles in one day,

and the Atlantic is now traversed in six

days, while the proposed trip around the

world would require perhaps double or triple this time; but the novelty of the

THE PROPOSED ROUTE.

across North America to a point beyond

the northwestern boundary of the United

States; thence to Behring straits; across

there to the coast of Asia; across Asia

and Europe. The great gap is at present

across Siberia, where there is no rail-

of the Russian government tend towards

The Russian government, feeling the

However, the recent movements

The projected route is from New York

trip would be something remarkable.

United States boundary to Behring straits. .. 2,000 Behring straits to junction with Russian Pa-2,000 cific tailway Junction to European line at Ekateria-Total vet to be constructed ...

The distances railed and to be railed New York to Port Moody (British America) 3,500

cabinet rank.
I cannot, perhaps, better conclude this sketch of the distinguished statesman New York to Fort Money Changes Port Moody to Behring straits.... Behring straits to Ural mountains. than by quoting the address which he Ural mountains to London ... 8,000 Total New York to London, all rail ... . . 14,000

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

Canada's Parliamentary Advocate of Com mercial Union with the United States. The oft suggested "commercial union" between the United States and the Dominion of Canada has at last reached the stage of tolerably active discussion on both sides of the line, for resolutions look ing towards it have been introduced both into congress and the dominion parliament. The Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, stands sponsor to the movement in congress, and Sir Richard Cartwright, of Kingston, may be called the Butterworth of Canada. There is a suggestive similarity in the resolutions offered in each body; each



gotiation merely, and it is evident that their respec tive authors fully realized the ne cessity of "feeling of the peo ple." There is no hint of union;

one very careful-

ly declares for ne

RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, both the Canadian and the American evidently realized that they were dealing with a sensitive subject.

Sir Richard Cartwright is a descendant of one of those Americans who found it expedient to leave the United States on the close of the Revolution-gentlemen commonly called "Torics" in the United States, but politely styled United Empire Lovalists in Canada, where their descendants form a very honorable class. Though he resides in Kingston he represents Oxford county in the parliament. His father, Rev. R. D. Cartwright, was at one time chaplain to the British forces in Canada, and his grandfather was a member of the parliament from 1792 till 1815. Sir Richard is 53 years old, entered parliament in 1863, became finance minister in the Mackenzie administration ten years later and was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1879. He entered public life as a Conservative, but is now ranked among the Liberals.

Oysters in Antiquity.

Raw oysters were eaten at Athens and Rome as a preprandial whet. The Romans coated their oysters with honey, and kept them until they were slightly putrid. The simple and clumsy methods of Apicius, the third celebrated glutton of the name, for preserving oysters, was to wash them in vinegar and pack them in vessels coated with pitch. The oysters thus prepared and sent from Britain to the Emperor Trajan, when in Parthia, were considered "fresh," and have been sufficient to entitle this man's name to be handed down through twenty centuries. If he is to be deemed famous in direct proportion to the naztiness of his invention, he should be famous indeed. Brillat Savarin's preprandial whet consisted of three or four dozen oysters. Sieur Laperte, whom he used to entertain tetea-tete at dinner, is said to have com-plained because he could not get his fill of oysters. Savarin determined to give him satisfaction in this respect, and let him go to his thirty-second dozen, when Laperte turned his attention to the dinner with powers unembarrassed by his prelude.—American Analyst.

THE HOUSE OF HAPSBURG.

The Old Chateau Where the Name Fire Originated In Still Standing. Every reader knows that the reigning family of Austria is known as the House of Hapsburg, but very few probably know that the name is derived from the old chateau of Habsbourg, in Switzerland, which is an abbreviation of Habichtsbourg, which means the castle of



THE OLD HAPSBURG CHATEAU. nearly nine centuries ago, is still standing, and the walls are in such perfect preservation that it might be restored and modernized. But it does not belong to the reigning house of Austria, being the property of the canton of Argovie, in Switzerland. The traveler, proceeding up one of the broad valleys of that canton, emerges from dense forests and sees rising above him a beautiful and commanding hill, thick set with vines, and on the summit is the ruined castle of Habsbourg, which was for six centuries the residence of the noble family of that From the windows of the old castle

and the hill top around it one can look down upon the valleys of the Aar and up to the lines of the Jura mountains. The people of the neighborhood look with an almost superstitious respect upon the old castle, and the proposition of the Austrian emperor to purchase it was indignantly rejected, but a suggestion to the canton to present it to the Austrian Imperial family on condition that it should be repaired and reserved as a place of resort has met with some favor. The interior is in ruins, except a single room, in which a great mass of volumes are preserved, in which successive visitors of the last century have inscribed their names and sentiments. These volumes contain many curious drawings, observations, quotations from the classics, invocations, prayers, humorous remarks and all the manifestations of sentiment which might be expected from tens of thousands of visitors. The philosopher has inscribed there his reflections upon the vanity of human affairs; the poet has written lines expressing his admiration of the view, and men of science or taste have expressed their appropriate sentiments. Looking down upon the valley today one can see the daily trains pass up towards the highlands, which makes the present vital, and in the chateau he sees the Eleventh century restored.

The origin of the House of Hapsburg can be traced back to one of the chiefs of the invading Alemanni, one of the tribes which overthrew the Roman empire. The first to be ranked as a nobleman was Ethico I, duke of Alemannia, in the Seventh century, but the first count of Hapsburg is set down in the genealogy as Werner II, a nephew of

Werner, bishop of Strasbourg. The possessions of the house went on growing were divided by the brothers Albert IV

and Rn. dolph III in 1232. This was extremely popular among the common people, devoting much time to the improvement of their

condition, and was the sixth bailli of Schwytz and Unterwald, advocate of Fribourg, and captain of the troops of Zurich, and finally on the 7th of September, 1273, the electors of the empire made his son Rudolph emperer of Germany. He conquered the great Ottocar of Bohemia, and thus laid the foundation for the greatness of Austria which was formed by a union of the old Austria, Styria and Carniola, With the usual experience of failure of the direct line and calling in of heirs of collateral lines, the successors of this Rudolph were emperors of Germany until the old German empire was dissolved, the most noted of them being Maximilian I, who died in 1519; the great Charles V, who abdicated in 1556, Matthias, of the Seventeenth century, Joseph I, early in the Eighteenth century and Francis I, of Lorraine, who was the husband of the celebrated Maria Theresa. In 1804 Francis II resigned the German imperial dignity and assumed the title of emperor of Austria. His suc-cessor in Austria was his son Ferdinand I, who resigned in 1848, and was succeeded by his nephew, Francis Joseph, His son Rudolph Francis Charles Joseph, born Aug. 21, 1858, was the heir to the imperial crown of Austria, who lately met his death under tragic and mysterious circumstances. By a marriage with Juana, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, the house of Hapsburg also as-cended the throne of Spain, uniting with it the demains of the house of Burgundy in the Netherlands, which raised the The Spanish line continued until it became extinct in Charles II, who was succeeded, after the long and terrible

war of the Span succession, by an offshoot of the surbons of France. The Swiss possessions, including this chateau, were lost early in the Thirteenth century, when the Swiss con-federation was formed.

With this is given a group of portraits from recent photographs - Stephanie, widow of the crown prince; her daughter, Elizabeth; Archduke Francis, nephew of the emperor of Austro-Hungary, who will, if he lives, by reason of his father's relinquishment of all claims to the throne, one day be ruler of the empire.

A Dog Habit.

It has been remarked that dogs turn around several times before lying down. The habit is supposed to point to the time in canine history when the dog was wild and inhabited jungles or tall grass. Then it was necessary to turn several times in order to twist the grass into the proper position for pressing down into a comfortable nest. The habit became fixed and the modern dog has not outgrown it. - Kansas City Journal.

Defined.

When the late Professor Proctor was an English school examiner, he one day asked a little girl to tell him the difference between a man and a brute. She

"A brute is an imperfect beast. Man is a perfect beast."—Youth's Companion.

Geographical Information Freddie-Papa, why do they call Cali-

fornia "the Pacific Slope?" Papa (reflectively)—It must be because a good many bad cashiers and other law breakers peacefully slip out that way .-Pittsburg Bulletin.

QUEES RHEUMATISM.

Rheumatism

by excess of lactic asies in the blood. This acid attacks the fibrous tissues, particularly in the joints, and causes the local manifestations of the disease, pains and aches in the back and shoulders, and in the joints at the kneesankles, h.p. and wrists. Thousands of people have found in Hood's Saraparilla a positive and permanent cure for rheumatism. This medicine, by its purifying and vitalizing action neutralizes the acidity of the blood, and also builds up and strongthens the whole body. Be Hood's Baraparilla

"I was laid up for six months with rheumatism, and used many kinds of medicine without good result till one of my neighbors told me to take Hood's Saraparilla. When I had used half a bottle I felt better, and after taking two bottles I think I was entirely cured, as I have not had an attack of rheumatism since." Everse H. Dixop, Rossville, Staten Island, N. Y. laland, N. Y. Cures Rheumatism

"I had attacks of rhoumatism which inreased in severity. I took three bottles of
Hood's Baraparilia and I am pleased to say
the rhoumatic pains ceased, my appetite and
digestion became better, and my general
health greatly improved. I am firmly convinced that Hood's Saraparilia cured me, as
I have felt no recurrence of this blood'distase." Wm. Scoon, Geneva, N. I.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Fold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepare only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

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"Some years ago Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of asthma after the best medical skill had falled to give me relief. A few weeks since, being again a little troubled with the disease, I was promptly

RELIEVED BY

the same remedy. I gladly offer this remedy for the benefit of all similarly afflicted."—F. H. Hassler, Editor Argus, Table Book, Neb. "For children afflicted with colds, cough "For children afficied with colds, coughs, sere throat or group, I do not know of any remedy which will give more steady relief than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I have found it, also, invaluable in cases of whooping cough "—Ann Lovejoy, 1331 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has proved re-markably effective in croup and is invaluable as a family medicine."—D. M. Bryant. Ch'co-

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21. Cough, 100
22. Newvors Debility Debits. 31
23. Dissasse of the Heart, Palpitation. 31
24. Specific Debits. 31
25
26. Physical Weakness, Weathing Bed. 36
27. Newvors Debility Debits. 31
28. Physical Weakness. 30
29. Newvors Debits. 31
20. Physical Weakness. 30
20. Physical Weakness. 30
21. Ribbard. 31
22. Physical Weakness. 30
23. Dissasse of the Heart, Palpitation. 31
24. Dissasse of the Heart, Palpitation. 31
25
26. Physical Research 25
26. Physical Research 25
27. Research 25
28. Physical Research 25
29. Physical Research 25
20. Physical Research 25
20. Physical Research 25
20.

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Our Special Bargain Sale of Mid-Winter uits, Overcoats and Pants is drawing to a

Suits, Overcoase and Fames a dample but close.

The assortment at present is ample but limited in quantity. There many desirable bargains that will pay to buy for Inture use, including Dress Suits, Pantaloons, Heavy and Light Weight Overcoase.

In Children's Suits we have advance styles for Spring that others cannot obtain, therefore don't spend a cent for your Little Boy's Suit before looking us over.

Gent's Spring Overcoats, 500 to \$20.

If you want a good Child's Shoe and Misses' Shoe we ask you to look at our line of

Reduced Goods.

These are not damaged or misfitting shoes, but regular stock marked down to make roem for a large line of Spring Goods.

A Misses' French Kid Button Shoe marked from \$4 to \$150.

A Child's French Kid Button, Spring Heel Shoe marked from \$2.75 to \$3.

A Child's Kid Button Spring Heel Shoe marked from \$2.25 to \$150, and a large line of cheaper grades. Momember these are no "Crusts," but good, solid Shoes.

We inaugurate to-day our Spring Line of Domet Flannel Shirts in the latest novelites and variety of patterns

One lot of Domet Flannel, very neat and attractive patterns, sizes from 12 to 17 inches. at 38c.

at 38c.
Another lot of Domet Fiannel Shirts, very good patterns, all sizes, at 50c.
One lot of Domet Fiannel Shirts, choice and select patterns, all sizes, 75c.
In all Wool Fiannel Shirts we have a Complete Line to show at prices from 81.00 up.
One Line of all Wool Fiannel Shirts assorted colors all sizes at 81.25.
Also a complete line of Gent's Spring Weight Underwear in white and colored, at all prices. THE HAT DEPARTMENT

Is prepared for the Boys for Spring. Four lots of Polo Caps:

1st Lot - All Code and Ends at 5c.
2d Lot - All good colors at 10c.

8d Lot - All good colors of better quality at

th Lot—All 50c and 75c Caps at 25c. Two Lots of Cloth Hats: 1st Lot—Boys' 35c Blue Cloth Hats at 25c. 2d Let—Boys' 50c Brown and Black Disgonal One Lot of Boys' Steamer Caps, including 38c, 50c and 75c Caps at 25c.

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EVERY IMAGINABLE PATTERN. CALLAND SEE THEM.

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For Columbia and Lancuster at 7 20 a m, 13.00 p m and 6.10 p m.
For Quarryville at 7.20, 12.00 p m, and 6.10 p m.
For Chickies at 7.20, 12.10 p m, and 6.10 p. m.
TRAINS LEAVE COLUMBIA.
For Leading at 7.30 a m, 12.45 and 5.50 p m.
For Lebanon at 12.45 and 5.50 p m.
TRAINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLE.
For Lancaster at 6.40, 9 25 a m, and 2.50 ap8.00 p. m.

For Lebanon at 150 and 545 p m.

LEAVE KING STREET (Lancarter.)

For Boading at 7.30 a.m., 12.50 and 5.54 p m.

For Lebanon at 7.00 a.m., 12.50 and 5.54 p m.

For Quarryville at 8.26, 9.30 a m, 3.05 and 5.3 LEAVE PRINCE STREET (Lanco ter.)

For Lebanon at 7.40 a m, 12.58 and 2.5° p m. For Lebanon at 7.07 a m, 11.58 and 6.02 p m. For Quarryville at 8.27, 9.20 a m, 3.01 and 8,03 TRAINS LEAVE LEBANON. For Laneaster at 7.12 a m, 12.30 and 7.80 p m, For Quarryville at 7.12 a m and 12.40 and 7.80

SUNDAY TRAINS. TRAINS LEAVE READING. For Lancaster at 7.20 a m and 8.10 p m. For Quarryville at 3.10 p m. TRAINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLE TRAINS LEAVE KING ST. (Lancaster.)

For Reading and Lebanon at 8,06 a m and 3 66 For Quarryville at 5.10 p m.

For Quarryville at 5.10 p m.
TRAINS LEAVE PRINCE ST. (Lancaster.)
For Eeading and Lebanon at 8.13 a m an
6.04 p m.
For Quarryville at 8.02 p m.
TRAINS LEAVE LEBANON.
For Lancaster at 7.55 a m and 3.55 p m
For Quarryville at 3.45 p m.
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A. M. WILSON Superintendent,

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Frederick Accom. via Columbia
Lancaster Accom. via Mt. Joy.
Harrisburg Express. 5:50 p. m.
Harrisburg Express. 5:50 p. m. WESTWARD. Western Express ... lancaster Accom...
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