A NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN BE JOINED IN WEDLOCK!

Juliedwood Into the New York Mandare for That Purpose—The New Will Contain 4,000,000 People, and

can be no doubt that during the part of the next century New York

to the largest city in the world. By

Tork it is not intended to designate

district which is included within ate limits of New York today; ene including Brooklyn and such r territory as lies adjacent to the in a distance of twentymiles from the city hall. The popu-



with such a radius beginning on the At-lantic south of Long Branch, sweeping rest of Newark and Orange, crossing the Hudson above Yonkers and striking he ocean north of Rockaway, cannot be far from 4,000,000. But since the cities of New Jersey and those of New York state lie in different states, any arc including a union of New York, Brooklyn and adjacent towns must begin at the And adjacent towns must begin at the Hudson river, sweeping eastward to the Atlantic, leaving out New Jersey en-tirely. The population of such a district is already over 3,000,000 people.

It has long been surprising to many that that gathering of people which originally sprung up about Fort Amster-dam, and from there spread until, excepting intervening rivers, there is a solid forest of buildings extending for miles, should constitute a number of different cities. The figures representing the population of New York do not give the population of New York do not give a true idea of its immensity. For in-stance, by the census of 1880, New York was found to contain 1,206,299 people, and yet at that time New York really ed a suburb (Brooklyn) larger than Chicago, then the third city in population in the United States. Had Brooklyn and New York been united in that census the combined population would have been more than double that of any other city in the Union, or 1,772,-262 people, while the population of the next city in size, Philadelphia, was 847,-

A scheme has been proposed to give New York the benefit of its rank among the cities of the world. The scheme on which would pertain to the city were all the territory included within a singio stato. Nearly a million people in New Jersey within the same limit as the preposed addition must be left out, but the scheme contemplates taking in a popula-tion sufficient to make New York at once the second city in the world. It includes an area circumscribed on the north by a line drawn from Yonkers to Long Island nd. Manhattan Island, Staten Islsound. Manhattan Island, Staten Island, Kings county, a part of Queens and Westchester, are to comprise the proposed city. The area is to comprise 320 square miles, with a population of 3,000,-000 people.

The bill provides for the appointing of

a commission of inquiry into the feasi-bility of this union. The commission is to consist of Andrew H. Green, who is the originator of the bill; J. S. T. Stranhan, John Foord, Frederick Devoe, Calvert Vaux, state engineer; the mayors of New York and Brooklyn, and the boards of supervisors of Westchester, Kings, Queens and Richmond counties. This ommission will report its investigations rom time to time to the legislature.

There is no doubt that the accomplishment of this project would make a mag-nificent city. Nor would the city thus con-stituted gain its standing as second in the world from mere extent of territory. London has an area of 687 square miles, while New York would not have half this area; and to-day, with its population of more than a million a half, it covers but 42 square miles, while Paris, with a on of 2,225,000, covers 184, or more than four times as much.

The park system of the united cities would doubtless thrive under the union. Until recently New York had much less park room in proportion to the number



PARKS "OUTSIDE THE WALLS." inhabitants than any other city in rope or America. And with all the thus far alloted the area of parks does not compare favorably with several algu cities. Central park contains 1,-004 acres, and the new system of trans-Harlem parks will add 3,809 acres, making a total of 4,902 acres. Yet this is not e purpose in London, where there are 23,000 acres of park area. In uniting New York and Brooklyn the space al-ready allotted for parks in the latter city would be added to the total park area, and it is quite probable that a plan would devised to reserve more territory for this purpose. The two main areas reserved for parks north of the Harlem today are Van Cortlandt park, near the North river, and Pelham Bay park, front-

ing on Long Island sound.

The principal support of the proposed union will doubtless come from New York. The proposition to gather in its less powerful neighbors originates with that city. But the neighbors are likely to remember Æsop's fable of the iron and arriben pot sailing together down the new stream. It will be remembered the iron pot were the advances of the iron pot were lined with thanks by its more fragile sanion, and it is questionable whether counties of Kings and Queens and it is land will relish putting them under the protection of that question body, the New York board of them. When a would be bride-in press. many and all allidy to consider

his credentials The present standing and record of the New York board of aldermen is a matter which if Brooklyn should ignore she would show herself rash indeed. The ancestry of the government of New York is reputable enough, but the family during the last half century has not kept up the honorable record of the forefathers. Its shield has several bars sinister behind which the faces of

Bill Tweed and a number of other muni-Bill Tweed and a number of other municipal dignitaries of the near past glower, with a quartering of stripes not pleasing for the proposed bride to contemplate. Indeed, considering the extravagance and profligacy of the lovely bridegroom's family, besides those members of questionable standing who would not feel warranted in leaving Canada to attend the wedding, it would not be remarkable if the alliance should be declined.

It is quite probable, however, that at

It is quite probable, however, that at some time such an alliance will take place. These familiar with the workplace. These familiar with the work-ings of municipal government advocate the union, with a breaking up of the vast territory into a number of boroughs similar to those of London and Paris, where the plan works very well. There would be one general city government, one police system, one fire department, and other departments such as exist now in double form in New York and Brooklyn. Doubtless these would be more efficient than they are today. The police force would number from 6,000 to 10,000 men; indeed would constitute a force

equal to a division in an army command-ed by a major general.

Should the union be effected it would result in making New York better understood as to its real size both at home and abroad. Few people, even in Ameri-ca, are used to rating New York as the second city in the world in size, though its commercial importance is as well understood as it would be under the union. If any one doubts that New York and Brooklyn are virtually the same city, let him stand in the center of the great Brooklyn bridge and look about him. With the exception of the river beneath, there is on either hand one interminable succession of piles of brick and stone reaching farther than the eye can see in every direction except oceanward, and which, during the next century, is destined as a whole to constitute a city taking rank, not as second, but as the me-

Admiral Constant Juares. The government of the French republic has lost a valuable man, the minister of marine having died suddenly in a fit, at the age of 66. Constant Juares, the deceased, was at once admiral, general and life member of the senate, possessing a popular influence quite superior to his fame outside of France, as he was one of the few successful commanders in the Franco-Prussian war. He was born at Albi Feb. 3, 1823, the son of a former vice admiral, Constant Juares, and was graduated from the Brest naval school

He served with credit in the wars in the Crimea, Cochin China, Italy, Mexico and China: but his fame rests

upon his achieve ments in the au tumn and winter of 1870. He designed the fortifications about manded the 21st army corps to the close of the war. handling his command with great

ADMIRAL JUARES. skill in several battles. At Mamero he took 12,000 prisoners, and had not the French been too much weakened before it is quite possible his genius might have changed the result, in which case he would have been indeed the nation's idel. As it was, he general of divis miral after the peace, and was decorated for "exceptional services in the Army of the Loire." He continued to the last to serve his country with fidelity and skill as admiral, ambassador to Spain and to Russia, and later as minister of

In the Book Rooms of the Nation.

The long tables in the reading rooms of the library are always surrounded by absorbed readers and students. Everybody over the age of 16 has the right to use any number of books within the library. Some of the visitors have numerous books of reference spread all over the table, and are working with an object. But the majority are merely whiling away time. Most of them are young, and are reading the trashiest of books. There is a curious looking old man who has occupied the same chair every day, rain or shine, except Sunday (when the library is closed) for many years. He remains four or five hours, and reads nothing but the Greek poets. He has read each one of them over and over again, but he has not changed his intellectual food since he first occupied that leather covered chair.

venests of the Shipplasters. You are quite right in regard to the origin of the postal currency. When all the silver had been paid out of the treasury of the United States early in 1862 I procured from the postoffice department quantities of postage stamps for the purpose of making change-my recollection now is that at that time five and ten cent stamps were the only kinds in use. So, to facilitate the making of change, I had the stamps pasted on slips of paper so as to make 25 and 50 cents. This was done after an agreement with Mr. Montgomery Blair, the then postmaster general, that be would redeem them in that condition in postage stamps. It was soon found that this mode of procedure was im-

practicable. I then persuaded the postmaster general to procure the engraving and printing of fac-similes of the postal compound postage stamps. These the treasury bought from the postmaster general under an agreement that the postoffice department would redeem them. This was what was called "postal currency," and is the kind you inquire about in your letter. Inclosed herewith you will find a sample of this kind of currency. You will notice that it was made redoemable in

postage stamps only.

The postmaster general soon became tired of the additional care, responsibility and labor that the issuing and redemption of this currency threw upon his office, and he urged that the treasury should relieve him from it I then procured the passage of a law by con-gress for the printing of a currency which would represent the fractions of the dollar. These were engraved and printed in denomi-nations of 3, 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50 cent notes and in contradistinction to the postal cur-rency were called fractional currency, and were receivable for all government dues -Gen. F. E. Spinner.

Trust Illustrated. A 8-year-old little girl boarded a Kingston City horse car one day recently. She folded her hands complacently and looked solemnly about her. When the driver reached the West Shore railroad station he opened the door and asked the girl where she was going. "Where me doin? Why, to Willie an' Katie house, to be sure," was the auswer. "Where do they live?" inquired the driver, "Why, on know Katie an' Willie. Me want to go sere." The baby told her name to the sorely perplexed driver, and he carried her back and forth on his route until a responsible party took the child in charge and restored her to her distracted parents, who were seeking everywhere for the little wan-derer, who had gone off visiting "all loney by my own telf," as the wee one cunningly put ft.-Kingston Freeman.

SILVER POTS AND PANS.

A FRENCH FANCY THAT IS BEING IN-TRODUCED IN NEW YORK.

Cooking Utensils of Copper Lined with Sterling Silver - Both Bealthful and Handsome - Stewing Page That Cost 842, Pich Kettles at 8115.

"And is that a fish kettle, too?" asked s man of a salesman at Tiffany's. "No, that is to cook asparagus in." "And what is its price?"

"A hundred and ten dollars." The latest fancy in expensive appointments for the homes of millionaires is bimetallic cooking utensils. They are made of heavy copper, with cemented and welded linings of one-sixteenth inch sterling silver. The idea is Parisian, and the vessels themselves are imported from France. They are still comparative nov-elties in Paris, where the hobby has gone to such an extent that no fashionable kitchen is considered properly furnished unless the food prepared there need touch no metal but silver from the time it arrives from the market until it becomes a part of the family anatomy.

PROBABLE CUSTOMERS. Every hobby claims a reasonable excuse for existence. It is alleged in this case that food cooked in copper or brass becomes permeated with verdigris, which is rank poison, and that iron kettles are only a little less injurious. Against japanned and porcelain lined pots and kettles is urged the assertion that the lining cracks or wears away imperceptibly, leaving spots where the poisonous metal touches the food in process of cook-ing. A substantial lining of a harmless metal like silver renders the pot absolutely safe. Hence Parisian people who can afford the luxury have become convinced that their health demends silver; and an effort is being made to convince New York people who have money of the truth of the same axiom.

"They are so new," continued the salesman, "that we have not sold any considerable number of these utensils yet. But we expect to make large sales. People were over from the Fifth Avenue hotel the other day examining them. But we probably won't sell any to large hotels unless hotel patrons come to discriminate in favor of houses who do cook in silver. The chief market will be wealthy private families. Besides being perfectly healthful, you see the union of the copper and silver is very handsome. A little polishing of the kettles will make a kitchen shine, and give it an air of good appointment.

But we do expect some hotel trade. There will be family hotels which make a point of perfect cuisine and perfect appointments. We will also probably fur-nish a few of the best seashore hotels and doubtless a number of health resorts and hotels in the south, such as Mr. Flagler's Florida place, for instance. You see the utensils have the further advantage of durability. They are expensively and heavily made, and will wear practically forever."

WHAT THE BEAUTIES COST. The utensils did not differ in shape from those ordinarily seen in modern kitchens. In fact, the uncouth peculiarities of kitchen vessels were a little exaggerated. Some of the pieces were exceedingly heavy, and the larger ones had turned rims of hand beaten metal. There were every size and variety of casse roles, or stewing dishes. The smallest, without a lid, and which held, perhaps, a cupful, was marked \$2.50.

To boil an egg or heat a cupful of consomme for a single light lunch," explained the salesman. The ordinary sized stewing dish, such as a moderate family might require, was marked \$20. The largest size costs \$12.

Now this fish bettle " a man, "would boil, I should say, a three pound cod. This big strainer and lifter, which rests on the bottom during the boiling, is of solid sterling silver, like the lining. The cost of the kettle is \$85. We expect to sell a great many of them. This larger size, for a small salmon, say, costs \$115. That asparagus kettle at \$110 of course can be used for certain other vegetables besides. Here are omelet pans of various sizes. This one for a two egg omelet costs \$5,50. This largest size is \$12. They range between, according to size. Here are frying pans at 89 and \$10.50. They are for the chef to toss cakes in; playthings, you know. Boiling kettles were of all sizes. A good large one, corresponding in size to our grandmothers' \$1 iron kettles, was marked \$85. One much smaller and higher cost \$50.

"Nice for boiling calves' heads when you don't want to break them," said the salesman.

Jelly "tins" in various shapes were \$15 each, and small "French" coffee boilers were marked \$17. Pudding and macaroni plates cost from \$7 up, and samovars, for heating water in the kitchen around a charcoal fire, were marked \$65, Pitchers for heating milk and water on the range were marked from \$5 to \$13, and milk pails to pass between milkman and kitchen were the same price.-New York Sun.

Where the "Tips" Go.

"John, I am in a hurry; see if you can't get my baggage out of 210 in time for the limited," said a gentleman at one of the big hotels yesterday, at the same time dropping a half dollar in the porter's hand. John, with measured alacrity, went to obey his orders.

"Do you know," said a hotel man standing by, "that your half dollar will find its way into the coffers of the hotel company?

How is that?" "In many hotels, and I know it is the rule in this hotel, the head porter is required to turn over to the house all the 'tips' he receives, and he receives his pay in salary and commission on the tips. It is one of the secrets of the business. and is a development of the close business methods of the day. Even the 'tips' of the servants are made to contribute to the revenues of the employer." "But can't the porter keep the 'tips' in

spite of the house?" "Oh, yes, in some cases, but the employer takes care to pick out an honest man and watch him in the bargain, for the 'tip' business in a large hotel like this must be worth \$15 or \$20 a day to the head porter."-Chicago News.

Oxidized Hair. Ladies, it would seem, no longer dye their hair. O, dear no! They never think of doing anything so crude as that, What they do now, if you please, when they wish to give to their locks that bright golden or bronzy tint which is so fashionable, is to "oxidize it." I am sure the fair sex will thank their faithful friend "Myra" for teaching them that convenient term. Hair dye will, of course, never be mentioned more, for all a lady who wishes her hair to be "safely and imperceptibly lightened and bright ened" (to use Myra's own comforting words) is to oxidize it with the aid of pure "peroxide of hydrogen." Even the most punctitious of ladies, who shudders at the notion of dyeing her hair, can hardly object to "peroxide of hydrogenize" it. Why, it sounds as innocent and as proper as taking a chamomile pill or rubbing one's ankles with arnica.-Lon-

ENTERING IN. The church was dim and sliest
With the hush before the prayer;
Only the solemn trumbling
(X the organ stirred the sir.
Without, the sweet, still sunshine;
Without, the sweet, still sunshine;
Within the holy calm.
Where priest and propie waited
For the swelling of the pealm.

Slowly the door swung open,
And a little baby girl,
Brown eyed, with brown hair falling,
In many a way curl,
With soft checks flushing botly.
Sly glances downward thrown,
And small hands clasped before her,
Stood in the isle alone. Stood half abashed, half frightened, Unknowing where to go, While like a wind rocked flower

Her form swayed to and fro; And the changing color fluttered In the little troubled face, As from side to side she wavered With a mute, imploring grace.

It was but for a moment;
What wonder that we smiled
By such a strange, sweet picture
From holy thoughts begulied?
Up then rose some one softly,
And many an eye grew dim,
is through the tender allence
He begut the child with him. He bore the child with him

And I, I wondered, losing

The sermon and the prayer, If when sometime I enter The many mansions fair, And stand abashed and drooping

In the pertal's golden glow,
Our God will send an angel
To show me where to go!
—Sunday School Visitor

Pine Products In the Landes district of western France, on the Gironde, the soil is sandy and will grow little but pines, of which forests have been successfully cultivated. The inhabitants rubeist almost exclusively upon the revenues derived from the production of pit props, railway ties, telegraph poles, fuel and resin. The annual shipments of pit props from Bordeaux to England now amount to about 175,000 tons, which is twice as much as we shipped ten years ago. The ties and poles are used mainly in France. A large quantity of young pines are also shipped to England for manufacture into paper. The poorer classes, especially those farthest from transportation facilities, give their attention to resin, but there is said to have been a serious decline in the exportation of that article from Bordenux through competition from the United States, which has greatly increased its exports, and is the chief

source of supply.

This has been a serious misfortune to the inhabitants of the Landes district. Pine oil is made from the refuse of resin left in making turpentine. It is used extensively in Bordeaux as an illuminating oil. It burns brightly, is cheaper than petroleum and is non-explosive. It is also prepared and sold to some extent in this country, patents having recently been taken out for its production. In France the pine does not appear to suffer from the extraction of resin, where care is used, but on account of it the wood is said to be better fitted for certain purposes, such as the manufacture of paper and pyroligneous acids. The Lander forests are of comparatively recent origen.-Northwestern Lamberman.

A POPULAR JOURNALIST.

William F. O'Brien, Who Recently Died

in Washington William Frank O'Brien, who recently died of pneumonia in Washington, was one of the best known and most popular correspondents in the United States. He was the assistant general southern manager of the United Press. He was the originator of the O'Brien-Bain newspaper syndicate, and was a writer of great excellence. He won an enviable reputation as the Saratoga correspondent of The New York World. He was born thirtyone years ago in Brooklyn, and for the last few years has kept up a residence in a graduate of Cor

New York. He was nell, and began his professional carcer with Judge Tourgee on Our Continent. He afterward became connected with the United Press in New York city. He went to Washington two years

ago. He was one W. P. O'BRIEN. of the leading members of the Gridiron club, of Wash ington, all the members of which are famous correspondents. He was frequently a guest of the Clover club, of Philadelphia, was a brilliant conversationalist and a polished gentleman. It is not probable that a death could have occurred in the corps of Washington correspondents which would have been more keenly felt, nor will his absence from Washington's Newspaper row be unappreciated or unnoticed for many

years to come. Dosing Trees with Sulphur. There is a prevailing and popular idea that insects may be driven from trees by boring holes through the bark into the wood, placing sulphur therein and plugging the hole. There are some persons who profess to have tried the experiment with success, to have cleared trees, such as clms, of the destroying worm, etc. Prof. C. V. Riley, entomologist of the department of agriculture, pronounces these

edies as fallacious. The belief in their efficacy," he says, "is founded on the supposition that the poison passes with the sap into general circulation and with it into the foliage, and is destructive to leaf eating insects. It is an entirely unfounded idea, and is based upon ignorance of the fact that the substance remains intact and is not taken up in the circulation Instances where it has seemed to succeed have been recorded, and in such cases its apparent efficacy was due to a coincident disappear ance of the insect from some other cause Sulphur which I plugged up in such holes many years ago was found to be perfectly unchanged after many months. All such remedies may be stamped as nonsense."-Beientific American.

Snake Charming

On account of the cobra's timidity and the great case with which it can be tamed it is the only snake with which the snake charmers will have anything to do. By attracting its attention with one hand it may easily b seized round the body with the other, and s long as the hand or any other object is kept moving before its eyes it will never turn to bite the band that holds it. This is the simple fact, the knowledge of which the charmers turn to such advantage in their well known

performances.

The snake is taken from its basket, and a slight stroke across the back brings it at once into a defensive attitude. The constant mo tion of the musical instrument before the snake keeps it watchful and creek, and not the music produced. As a matter of fact, snakes have no external ears, and it is ex tremely doubtful whether the cobra hears the music at all -Philadelphia Times.

The Hornbill's Defenses.

A traveler in South America writes: We passed the nests of several hornbill birds. When they are ready to lay the nest is made in a hollow tree; the female goes within, leaving her whole immens bill sticking out, and the male plasters the hole around it up with mud, that hardens at once; she lays her eggs and sits on them until they are hatched, the male feeding her all the time. The monkeys and snakes looking for eggs see this formidable looking beak sticking out of the hole and are afraid to tackle it, so she hatches in peace. The poor male in feeding her gets so poor that he can hardly fly.—Philadelphia Times. WEDLOCK IN THE CLAN.

MR. CLARK WILL MARRY A DAUGH-TER OF SENATOR CAMERON.

Grandfather and Pather of the Brideelect.-A Long Life in Politics-Story of Simon Cameron-The Wedding to Take Place at Harrisburg.

The clan of the Camerons is to be gathered shortly to attend a wedding of one of its daughters. Miss Margueretta Cameron, granddaughter of Gen. Simon Cameron, President Lincoln's first secre-tary of war, and daughter of Donald Cameron, United States senator, is to marry William Clark, Jr., whose es cutcheon should certainly contain in one corner a spool of cotton, for his father is the spool cotton millionaire of Newark, N. J. The prospective bride is the fourth daughter of Senator Cameron and is de-scribed as being a beautiful girl. Soon after her debut in society she became one of a party taken by the elder Clark on a cruise in his yacht to the Gulf of

Mexico. On the trip she became engaged to Mr. Clark, who is 23 years old, while Miss Cameron is 20. The marriage will take place at Harrisburg, where the Camerons are at home.

The Cameron MRS. DONALD family have been

a power in politics for a great many years. Simon
Cameron was a printer on The Congressional Globe, in Washington, in 1820, and went from there to Harrisburg to edit the leading Democratic newspaper. James Monroe was then president, Since then Simon Cameron has seen and often been a part of the successes and defeats of every political party that has lived to any purpose in the United States. He was an old man when Lincoln made him secretary of war. Lincoln, had he lived, would today be 80 years of age, while Simon Cameron is 90.



TA CAMERON. ERON.

Senator Cameron's family by his first wife-he has been married twice-consists of Mrs. Rogers, wife of Capt. Rogers, of the United States army, Miss Mary Cameron, Miss Margueretta Cameron and Miss Rachel Cameron. With the exception of the last named, all Senator Cameron's daughters made their debut in Washington. The senator married a second time in 1878, a daughter of Judge Sherman, who was a brother of Senator John and Gen. W. T. Sherman. The prospective bride, therefore, counting her stepmother's family, probably has as many prominent living men for relatives, if not more, than any other woman in America. The fortune of her husband will doubtless be ample to support the dig-nity of the husband of a Cameron, for his father's income is said to be a million a year.

Kamschatkan's Beasts of Burden. Kamschatkan dogs are probably the most sagacious of all feral types, and are em-ployed and trained in the most careful manper for the multitudinous services requi of them. Soon after birth they are placed with their dam in a deep pit, that they may see neither man nor beast, and, after having been weaned, are condemned to solitary confinement for six months, at the end of which time they are put to a sledge with other dogs, and being extremely shy and fright-ened withal, they run as fast as they can until they become blown and cowed.

After this trip they are remanded to their pit, where they remain off and on until they are thoroughly trained and sledge broken. This severe education sours their temper amazingly, and makes them anything but companionable. Drivers are frequently obliged to stun them by a blow on the nose before unharnessing them on account of their savage nature. Besides drawing sledges they tow boats up rivers in summer and keep their masters warm in winter nights. They are remarkable weather prophets and dis-count the signal service bureau, for if, when resting on a journey, they dig holes in the snow, there is certain to be a storm. They are of the husky type, shaggy, with erect curling bushy tails, and not very sharp noses and ears. They live exclusively on fish, which they catch for themselves. In winter their ration comprises forty frozen herrings per day.—Forest and Stream.

MUSICAL. GREAT REDUCTION

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SICK HEADACHE SICK HEADACHE.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Fo. 378 Seventh St.,

N. T., testify that they have both been guffering with liver complaint for about five years,
curing which time they have speak a largemount of menoy and tried many remedies,
int to me purpose. Finally, hearing of the
genuine Br. G. McLanew Liver Fills propared by Fioming Bros., Fittsburg, Fa., they
purchased four boyes, which they took are ording to the directions accompanying each rox,
and now pronounce themselves perfectly
cursed of that distreming disease.

This is to certify that I have been subject at
times to severe bedeathe; a comotimes the pain
would be so severe I could rest neither day or
light. Hearing of the gennine Br. G. MoLike's Liver Fills, propered by Fieming Bros.,
Fittsburg, Fa., I sent and got a box, or which
I took two pilice on going to bod, for two nights.
They releved me entirely. Some time has
elapsed and I have had no more trouble from
elaft heache.

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This is to certify that I have hed the liver
complaint for six years, and I never could give
any medicine to help me until I rece amend
using the sentine life. G. Beckane's Liver Fills,
propared by Fieming Bros., Pittsburg, Fa. I
can now say to the public, that they have compleasy ourse me; and I do hereby recommend
laem to all persons afflicted with a diseased
liver. Try them. I have will care.

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above all others, we used it with marvelous results. The sore healed and health and breath readily returned."—J. J. Armstrong Weimer, Turns. "I find Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be an admirs ble remedy for the cure of blood diseases. prescribe it, and it does the work every time. —B. L. Pater, M. D., Manhattan, Kansas.

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For Read'ng at 6.00 2.00 a.m., and 2.00 p w
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For Reading at 7.40 a m, 12 56 and 2.5 p m. For Lebanon at 7.07 a m, 12 56 and 2.60 p m. For Quarryville at 2.27, 0.20 a m, 5 st and 5.00 p m. TRAINS LEAVE LEBANON.

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