tain the fruit of the tomato plant riy, the seed is started and the transplanted once under glass. purpose, as with forcing other im, are used, according to one's and conveniences, hot beds, cold-window boxes and forcing



LARD TOWATOES IN FORCING HOUSE Pinching off a portion of the side anches and stopping others just beyond there the fruit is formed, hastens the ng. The main point, however, t the fact that the tomato plant requires all times a certain high temperature to the fact that the tomato plant requires all times a certain high temperature to the fact that the fact that the carlier and the fact that the fact be in point of size, smoothness and

Numbered with new varieties, for which extra claims are made, is the Lorillard. This tomato, according to a port of the committee of the Society of American Florists, possesses extra good forcing qualities, uniformity of ripening ever the entire surface, fine flavor, very solid and a beautiful, smooth appearance. in the cut here given, for which thanks crop of Lorillard tomatoes in a forcing couse, as arranged for exhibition at Ran-cess, N. J. The Lorillard is the result of a cross between the Acme and Perfec-tion. The originator, Mr. S. G. Gardner, of New Jersey, has found it not only New Jersey, has found it not only most for forcing, but equally desirable for outdoor culture. Mr. Gardner, according to Orchard and Garden, adverse to the European style of cultivating under glass, using ten inch pots and tubes, placed on benches, and allowing sixteen inches to a plant. Each plant is trimmed to one stem. The ateral shoots are cut off as soon as large apough. The stems are supported by a igh. The stems are supported by a

The dwarf Champion is indorsed as a soluble novelty by Vick; and Henderson has good things to say of the new tomate Volunteer. Included among older sorts have been well tested are Acme, Paragon, Perfection and Hathaway's Physics.

P. M. Augur, Connecticut's state po-mologist, sums up the points of good gruning as follows, in Popular Garden-ag: To have an ideal tree, begin at the poung tree ought to have only three or four leading branches; prune all others mut, so as to keep a very open tree dur-

Varieties vary as to needed pruning, thus the R. I. Greening needs a different plan from the Baldwin or the Ben Davis. Northern Spy needs spreading, the ening needs throwing up, and all ing in evenly balanced heads With pears, those varieties like the Buffum and Sheldon need spreading. and the Seckel always much thinning out, but neither the apple nor the pear usually need shortening in unless one sided in shape; never let branches crowd, for sunlight and free circulation of air are indispensable for well developed fruit, and a superfluous branch is a need-

fruit, and a superfluous branch is a need-less drain upon the resources of a tree. A good pruning knife and an iron mal-let and thin bladed chisel are excellent tools for pruning. When trees are hearly attended to no large branches and need removal, but when that is the case a good saw is required.

Early Potatoes. Farmers may forward the seed for their crops of early potntoes and gain several days. A method practiced by many, and explained recently in Amerian Agriculturist, is as follows: Cut the re, sprinkle the cut surfaces freely ith gypsum (land plaster) to dry them and keep them from sticking together. The pieces are then laid in "flats" or other shallow boxes. They are placed close together, skin sides up and exposed slight in the kitchen window The eyes will form strong sprouts which at the proper season may be planted. If the first shoots that appear above ground are cut by the frost, other shoots will appear from the dormant buds, and the forwarding process is advised for those only who wish to be early with a part of their crop, and who can try a part of their early kinds to see if it will pay. A still further help is to nail two boards to gether, after the manner of a trough place these by the side of the rows, and if a frost seems probable; or even a cool
night, it is but the work of a minute to
turn them over the rows; indeed it
would be well to cover the rows every would be well to cover the rows every night until the potatoes outgrow their

The Bush Lima Bean. Peter B. Mead says of the bash lime hat it grows exactly like the ordinary sands of gardens where the old abing bean is unknown, as few will to the expense and trouble of provid-ing and sticking poles. The beans are the size of the sieva or small lima. The bashes grow 18 inches high and produce continuous crop from time of first tearing until frost.

THEY HAVE ALL BEEN TESTED.

A well known Massachusetts horticul-

tarist gives some advice regarding the solution of vegetables, in American Garschrtion of vegetables, in American Gar-den. The varieties suggested have been tried by him and proven of value. Under the head of lettuce he classes Boaton Market, for foreing or for outdoor let-uce; Burpee's Hard Head and the Dea-ces (Harris) are three different styles of head lettuce, all good. The Hanson, Tembannock, New York, Perpetual are seed in the soft head class. The Green hinged, Oak Leaved Boston Curkel lend the fringed kinds. Most of them stand the fringed kinds. Most of them stand at well. The Cos class are suprior to all others in resisting heat, and build be more generally planted for more cutting. All varieties need rich and can be followed by other crops inted between cabbages, or one foot in rows by themselves. Plant seeds a order named above and have a describes repeat for fall cropping a dais to Angust.

also for early; later, the long scarlet, followed by Chartiers, for summer. New Surprise, Rose China and long Black Span-ish will give the good selections for fall and winter use. Give to radishes an abundance of plant food, and water

abundance of plant food, and water freely when dry.

The onion requires clean culture, rich soil, good fresh seed and suitable soil for the best crops. Raised both from sets and the black seed. Early onions can be had from sets, which should be set in rows three inches apart, and will be fit for the table in six or eight weeks. Experience in northern growing of the crop leads to advising for general crop the Danvers Yellow, Large Red Wethersfield and White Silver Skin. These are the standard sorts. They require no thinning

standard sorts. They require no thinning unless very thick. From the multitudes of kinds of sweet From the multitudes of kinds of sweet corn offered a few are good. In April or early May plant on the same day Cory, Marbiehead, Crosby's Early, Moore's Early Concord, Stowell's Evergreen, and you will have a succession for six weeks after it begins to ripen, About July 1 plant Crosby's Early, and July 10 the Cory again, for corn continuously till

Seeds of tomatoes should be started in Seeds of tomatoes should be started in greenhouse or window when an early supply is wanted. The Dwarf Champion is a good early. The Favorite or Acme will be good for a main or late crop. First of May is the latest for planting seed for fall.

The scolloped or the crook neck summer squash are the first sown and mature early. For late fall and winter plant Fasor Hybrid. Bay State or Hubbard.

Essex Hybrid, Bay State or Hubbard.

The wrinkled peas are sweeter than the smooth kinds. Those here mentioned are all of this variety, and if planted at the same time will give a good succession, but are not so productive as the amouth pea: American Wonder, Mc-Lean's Advance, Strategem, Champion of England. All may be grown on a slight support, except the last mentioned which is a tall pea.

In the Apple Orchard.

At the annual convention of the Conecticut fruit growers T. S. Gold, of West Cornwall, expressed the opinion that the Baldwin is the most profitable apple that can be raised in Connecticut, or perhaps in New England. The Newtow pippin is the most expensive apple in the market, but not one farmer in one hundred knows anything about it. To the conditions of the apple tree soil is an important factor. A tree will die on a hard, dry, drained subsoil. The best soil for the Baldwin apple is a heavy, well drained, mellow soil, or, in other words, good corn land. The soil in the orchard should be cultivated till the trees get to the bearing age. Too much plowing is bad, and it never pays to try and get an other crop, for instance rye, in the orchard. For family use he recommended the planting of many varieties, from the early summer apple to the Northern Spy

Facts Worth Knowing. The postage on seeds, cuttings, bulbs, plants, etc., has been reduced to ‡ cent

The old rate of 1 cent per ounce is required on all samples of fruit sent by

At the twenty-second annual convention of the American Pomological society at Ocala, Fla., P. J. Berckmans, of Georgia, was re-elected president; T. T. Lyons, of Michigan, first vice president; B. G. Smith, of Massachusetts, treasurer, and A. A. Crozier, of the Iowa experiment station, secretary.

The bill introduced into congress by Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, to establish a system of farm institutes, to be held every year in the different states, is, in case its establishment is secured, partment of agriculture.

The State Horticultural society of Missouri includes many lady members, a precedent worthy of imitation by other

Oiled muslin serves a good purpose as substitute for glass in hotbed frames. The Ironclad grape has many advocates in New Jersey.

P. Barry, of Rochester, remains president of the New York Horticultural society; P. C. Reynolds was re-elected as secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Willard, first vice president of the New York Horticultural society, cuts off from one-half to two-thirds of the new growth of plum trees every season.

Joseph Harris advises an application of nitrate of soda to the orchard in early spring.

The Ohio experiment station pronounces the Gandy strawberry unsur-passed in growth and healthfulness of foliage-one of the best to stand drought. Fancy bright, bright russet and russet

are popular classifications for oranges in the eastern markets. The ground squirrel is becoming a destructive pest to California fruit growers.

Soft Soap for Fruit Trees. If one has an old orchard, the trunks and larger branches covered with loose bark, on which mosses and lichens find a foothold, and which afford a hiding place for numerous injurious insects in various states of development, the first thing to be done is to scrape off all the loose scales of bark. Use a moderately dull hoe-a sharp one might injure the bark; one with a short handle will allow the lower branches to be reached. Use the home made soft soap, dilute it with hot water, stir it well until it is thin enough to apply with a small whitewash brush or a large paint brush. Put plenty of it on the trunks and the larger

One should endeavor to apply the soap very early in spring, so that it may not dry up at once, but be gradually washed off by the rains that usually occur at this season. When the trees have had a thorough washing, the bark will present a beautifully smooth appearance that will amply repay one for the trouble. For removing the green growth on the outside of flower pots, this soap is excel-lent; it has also been recommended as a vehicle to apply kerosene for aphider or plant lice and other insects. One pint of soft soap is mixed with half a pint of kerosene. Mix thoroughly, add to sever or eight gallons of water, and apply with a syringe. This has been found destructive to the chinch bug.-American Agri-

culturist.

A Word About Onious. The soil for onions should be a deep mellow loam resting on a dry, porou; subsoil, and must be finely pulverized and free from stones, etc. The groun! should be prepared in the fall, and again in the spring to get it into the best pos-sible state of preparation for the seed. Onion ground needs high manuring and well rotted barnyard and hog pen ma nure are the kinds generally preferred The bulk of the onion crop is raised from the black seed. The seed of the last year is to be preferred; seed over two years of age ought not to be used. At the south and west propagating by sets is a favorite mode.

"One dollar expended in the fruit garden will save \$3 in butchers' and doctors' bills," says an enthusiastic pomolORCHARD AND GARDEN.

POPULAR GARDENING AND FRUIT GROWING.

lardening to Small Front Yards-A Grace ful Plan by Which a Limited Area May Be Laid Out With Flower Beds and

Many of the front yards in our small owns and villages have a street frontage of less than 40 feet wide, with a depth rom the house to the street line fall even below this measure. Is it worth prnamental gardening beyond having a grass plot and a few flower beds?



PLAN FOR A FRONT YARD GARDEN. The above question is in part replied to by Popular Gardening in the annexed engraving, patterned after an actual example. Here is a small front area laid out on a graceful plan, which provides not only quite a fair proportion of green sward, but also borders for holding 300 shrubs, large and small, and hardy plants, besides many summer bedding plants. There is also a vine covered arbor in the front right hand corner. The features of this garden are indicated by letters in the engraving, as follows: a, entrance to home; b, street entrance by the front yard walk; c, street entrance to walk to rear of house; d, vine covered arbor: e, walks; f, grass; g, small flower beds; h, small shrubs and hardy flowers In borders; i, larger shrubs in borders; j, vine covered fence.

What is especially commendable in this plan, says Popular Gardening, is that the center with being open and occupied mainly with green sward tends to impart an air of breadth and repose to the scene, scarcely inferior to what it would be if the hundreds of shrubs and plants of the marginal borders were absent, while the mere fact that these latter objects are present, attracting the eye, seems also to direct attention from the actual size of the interior part. In other words, here is a plan for making the utmost of a small area, and so occu pying the space with a diversity of objects as to lessen the idea of its small size.

How to Prune Hybrid Roses. John Henderson tells in Popular Gar dening how to prune hybrid roses. The pruning should be done the second or third week in March, though I have known the first week in April to be early enough. First take out all the small or sickly looking shoots, then prune the remainder from six to eighteen inches, according to their growth. Many shoots show black blotches or rings on the last year's growth, and in such cases the shoots should be cut away below such spots, even if you have to prune down to the plant itself. As a general rule moderate growing sorts should be pruned to about six inches, and strong growing ones from twelve to eighteen inches. The whole pith of the subject of pruning and aftergrowth depends on the careful observance of the habits of each individual plant, also the object in view; some prefer to have their plants dwarf and bushy, and to do this they must be kept well pruned in; but such as have small gardens should not prune too closely, rather aiming to make fine, tall bushes as gardens are generally so surrounded by trees, fences, etc., that it is only when the bushes get to a considerable height that they can obtain the light and air, which no plant requires more than the

Some of the New Grapes. At a recent meeting of the Ohio Horticultural society, G. W. Campbell stated that the Jewel is hardy, healthy, of good size, early, and fine quality, ripening about the middle of August, nearly equal to the Delaware. Nectar is black, handsome, with regular and large clusters. Eaton later than Concord and more acid, Woodruff is valuable, Pocklington hardy but late in ripening. The Witt is a good new variety and worthy of cultivation, as is also the Colerain. Mary's Favorite a seedling from the Delaware, is of excellent quality. Of new varieties he said he had rejected hundreds, many being valuable in some respects, but not up to his standard. Mildew and grape rot can be effectually thwarted by the use of sulphate of copper. Eau Celeste having also proven effectual in numerous experiments, is reliable and inoffensive.

Standard Flower Pots.

"At the meeting of the Society of American Florists in this city last summer, a resolution was adopted setting forth the advantage to the trade of flower pots of uniform size and shape, and a copy of the resolution was sent to all the potteries in the United States. In respons to this call, says The Garden and Forest. the Whilldin Pottery company has already placed the standard pot upon the market, and other manufacturers will, no doubt, follow the example. Beside: the evident gain from uniformity, the rim at the bottom of these pots saves a great deal of the loss from breakage when they are set down smartly on the bench to settle the soil. The added band stiffens them at the top, and they can be packed more closely and securely.

CUT WORMS AND PLANT LICE.

How to Protect the Cabbage Plant from These Troublesome Pests.

Cut worms often do considerable mis chief in cutting off plants newly set out in the field. These are bred from eggs laid by various night flying moths. They eat during the night and during the day lie concealed under rubbish or beneath the surface of the soft ground. They choose low, succulent plants and grapes, feeding on cabbages and corn only as by accident they come to them or for lack of something else. Cut worm injuries to cabbages may be averted by planting them only where there has been clear culture for several months previous, but this is not always convenient to do. As soon as ground infested by these worms is plowed those not destroyed by the plowing and harrowing or by the birds may be trapped by making small heaps of weeds and grapes at little distances apart, under which they will collect and hide and where they may be found for

several mornings and destroyed. The cabbage plant louse is often de structive, and so numerous as to cover the whole plant and hinder its development, or at least seriously affect its market value. Again, the Pyrethrum powder dusted from a hand bellows has been found the most efficieus remedy, as se reaches more than the springed in

secticides.

The cabbage root worm is the larval stage of a fly about the size of the common house fly. It is a white maggot, pointed at the head, footless, the body gradually increasing in size towards the hinder end, where it is squarely cut off. When full grown it is about one-third of an inch in length. For a remedy it is recommended to dip the roots of the plants in a compound of one part keep. plants in a compound of one part kero-sene emulsion to twelve or fifteen parts of water at the time of planting. Club root rarely or never attacks cab-

bages planted in virgin soil, but is most common in soils which have been occu-pied by cabbages in previous seasons. For this disease the various insecticides have been tried without any good effect. When once the fungus has entered the root there is probably no remedy. As a preventive, chloride of lime is recom-mended. Make a solution with not quite enough water upon the powder to dis-solve all of it and thoroughly stir it; then, taking one part of this solution to two or three parts of water, apply to the roots of the cabbage at planting and to the soil immediately about the roots.

FRUITH OLD AND NEW.

Varieties That Are Worthy of Wider Dis semination and Cultivation.

At the last annual meeting of the New Jersey Horticultural society, at Trenton, numbered with other interesting sub jects considered was "Worthy Fruits, New and Old, Not Much Disseminated." This was the topic of a paper read by William R. Ward, and following are extracts from Secretary E. Williams' report of the same:
Mr. Ward opened the subject by nam

ing the Kieffer pear, which has been so persistently written and talked against. t has, however, in certain localities been extensively planted, and, from it coming into bearing early, giving large crops and bringing fair prices, those who are now growing it are not disappointed. Those who claimed superior flavor for this variety brought to a certain extent the unfavorable comments that it has received, but as a cooking variety it has no equal, in Mr. Ward's opinion. He claims for it, taking all things into consideration, that it will be a popular variety for the state of New Jersey. A pear commended as high flavored and good for family use was Dana's Hovey, an old variety though one that is little grown. The Quinn pear has been tried and found to be one of the best varieties for an amateur, or planted in small

quantities by the grower. Among the strawberries, more of the Jessie were noticed in the markets last year than ever before, but experience seems to prove that this sort does best in heavy clay soils. The Davis has received considerable notoriety from its similarity to the Sharpless in general appearance, in growth, color and productiveness, and in size they cannot be distinguished. Mr. Ward, who has seen these varieties grown side by side, could discover but little difference between them. Mr. Gold smith, who has grown them quite extensively, claims that they are firmer and

stand up longer than the Sharpless. There is a standing prejudice against vellow raspberries for market purposes. These do not sell. The Marlborough is a popular variety, coming into the market before the Cuthbert.

Fay's current is sustaining its reputation and is worthy of dissemination and In cherries, among the sour varieties

was recommended the Montmorency, as it comes in after the Early Richmond The English Morello was pronounced a good variety, though not much grown. Moore's Early grape was pronounced one of the very best of the early black Ives, Champion and Concord come in

grapes, coming in before Concord. It about the same time from Delaware, yet the Moore's Early, being in a better condition, sells readily. The Niagara was mentioned and said to be worthy of wider dissemination. It generally commands high prices. The Canfield was named as the best

apple for a long keeping sweet sort; it is productive and makes, with the Harrison, the renowned Newark cider. The Pompey is an excellent sweet fall apple.

Potatoes for Seed. The importance of healthy tubers for seed is too well known to require more than a mere mention. Another import ant fact is that no crop benefits more from a frequent change of seed than potatoes. On the subject of cutting potatoes for seed, a well known English authority says: "Many growers prefer planting the sets whole. Of course it economizes the seed if one potato can be made to do the work of two, but we question whether the cut potato makes the cafest see !, especially on farms that are addicted to potato disease. The great drawback to the whole potato has been that it sends up too many stems together and the crop is injured by overcrowding. But is it not possible to prevent this by extracting all the eyes excepting, say, two? We should think there would be little difficulty about that; there can be no doubt that the whole set this far de pleted of its sprout eyes would have more nourishment to support the young plant than the seedling that has been cut. Its nourishment, moreover, would be concentrated on the two shoots left which would tend to strengthen and fortify them for the battle of life."

The Propagation of the Cranberry. Cranberries are propagated from the roots or cuttings, usually the latter, and their successful culture requires a bog or piece of peaty ground, thoroughly cleared off and in a situation that can be flooded and the water drawn off as required. After the spot is prepared it should be covered with sand from two to four inches in depth, in which the roots or cuttings are set. These can be obtained from any neighborhood where cranber ries are raised or through seedsmen. Unless the natural conditions are all highly favorable an attempt at their culture I likely to be disappointing.

Horticultural Notes.

A prominent Illinois fruit grower says that the Gregg and Souhegan raspberries lead in that state.

A large and successful strawberry grower of Kansas reports as the strawberries that stood the test of drought in 1888: Capt. Jack, Crescent Windsor Chief, James Vick and Down-

Dr. Hoskins, of Vermont, suggests the importance of growing seedlings from crosses between the best Russian and the longest keeping American ironclad apples, such as the Bethel, Wealthy and Scott's Winter. One of the finest apple orchards The

Rural New Yorker has ever seen was mulched every three or four years six inches deep with salt meadow hay. The hens were turned in periodically to give it a thorough scratching over. Any ground fitted to grow a good crop of onions will grow celery. According to an American Cultivator correspondent

any good garden soil, and even good po-tato land, if of sufficient consistency to

allow of banking up the celery in the fall, will do.

IT LOOKS LIKE MINE.

PEOPLE HAVE OFTEN SAID THIS ABOUT AN UMBRELLA.

They Were Right in the Main, but the Inventor of a Medera Industry Mad "Fixed" the Handle-Why the Identity of Canes and Parasols Changes.

A dingy shanty within the shadow of the city hall shelters a singular industry, the leading feature of the establishment being the exchange of umbrella handles.

A visit to the thrifty proprietor unravels the mystery of where unreturned and otherwise missing umbrellas go to.

You lose, in any of the too numerous

methods by which the feat can be accomplished, the shield which art interposes between civilized humanity and the weaping heavens. You scan the procession that passes your window the next wet day in the hope of detecting the man with perverted morals who has the man with perverted morals who has appropriated your property. In vain. You may see a handle like that attached to the umbrella that once was your brown silk, but the covering is black, hence the hope raised by the sight of the peculiar form of the silver or ivory top lastispelled when your eye travels to the drivening cover. dripping cover.

A VISIT TO THE "PIXER." And yet you may have been right in your first guess, though the man who aging effect of the downpour may have aging effect of the downpour may have been innocent of wronging you directly. The black silk he is carrying was possibly ornamented by a handle of totally different pattern when it left the shop and was subsequently loaned or left in a corner of the saloon where the proud purchaser "set 'em up" for his fellow clerks on the strength of his investment. The peculiar handle was too easy of identification attached to its original silken superstructure and the aforesaid silken superstructure and the aforesaid dingy shanty was hastily visited and an exchange effected. The visit was made subsequently to that of the successor to your property and that is how you came to have that evanescent ray of hope flash through your frame.

through your frame.

This is no fancy sketch. The "exchange" was visited in all innocence of its real character by a man whose lack of opportunity has hitherto preserved his honesty pure and undefiled in the matter of umbrellas, the temptation to absorb which seems to be irresistible to the average metal and he is a second to the average metal and he is a second to the average metal and he is a second to the average metal and he is a second to the average metal and he is a second to the average metal and he is a second to the average metal and he is a second to the average metal and he is a second to the average metal and he is a second to the average metal and he is a second to the average metal and he is a second to the average metal and he is a second to the average metal and the interest to the average metal and the aver the average mortal, and he is no better than his fellows in other respects, and given the right conditions he might with his fellows fall beneath the Influence of a lonesome but lovely specimen.

But this time he was a victim, not to the loss of his rain defier, but its metal handle. Unequal expansion between it and the stick, combined with faulty cement, had caused a divorce fatal to the good looks of the relict. "Aber wo ist der anderer griff?" asked

the "repairer," his gesture supplying the meaning of what otherwise would have been unintelligible to his visitor. "The other handle? Why, I lost it, and that's why I came to you to get a new

"Ach, that vas all very vell, but look in your pocket and don't mind me. I know all about dat business. Day all lose dose handles until dey find oud how to know de ropes a little bit. Look again,

"DEY YOOST 'MAKES' HIM." The visitor being innocent was impervious to the implication. "What do you mean?" he asked the grinning proprietor of the 7 by 9 shop.
"What I means? Vy, dat you 'made'

dot regenschirm-you know what dot means-and you vants to change dot handle for another, so de oder man rs him not again alretty, chi "Do I look like a thief?"
"A tief, is it? Vy you must be dumm

nopody schteals einen regenschirm, dev yoost 'makes' him. He is lying arount and you cooms along or some oder man cooms along and takes him up. Dendey all cooms here by me and I puts a new handle on and de next Sauntag dot regenschirm to der kirche goes mit de man and de handle stops mit me.

"Aber if you are so dretfully particular I put you a new handle in him for teventy-fife cents or half a tollar and you keeps de oder handle and puts him in the stove alretty, ch?"

Not knowing at this stage of the pro-ceedings but that the handle he should select might have come from an umbrella of the same shade and general appearance as his own, and thus lead to awkward complications with the loser of the one it originally graced, and not caring particularly to do business with a man who had such loose ideas of the rights of property, even in umbrellas, the would be customer was backing out -there was scarcely room to turn.

"You needn't be feared dot I gife you avay. I put you a handle dot vas on a black one, and de von you haf is brown

But the comparatively fresh air of the alley leading to the novel "fence" had been reached ere this last inducement had been offered, and the job went to a more honest or cautious man.-Chicago

How Chambertain Won His Wife. A story is now going the rounds about Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's recent wooing and marriage that may interest American readers. By a romantic coincident Mr. Chamberlain's son, Austin, played an important part in his father's marriage to Miss Endicott. The young man had met the lady at Washington the year before Mr. Chamberlain went there to negotiate the fisheries treaty. On his return he gave such glowing accounts of Miss Endicott that his father determined to meet the secretary's family and took an introduction from his son for this purpose. The sequel is known. The spell of fascination was cast over the father, as it had been over the son, and the older gentleman, perhaps in experience bolder in matters of the heart, woed and won the lady, who is younger than any of his children, for his bride.-St. Louis Star Sayings.

She Was Not Dead. In London recently a well known ar-

tist of the camera was called in to photo-graph the body of a young lady who had just died under peculiar and distressing circumstances. The body was laid on a sofa in the drawing room and presented a singularly beautiful spectacle. The photographer was left alone in the room with the body and took a negative. After inspecting it he was not satisfied that the exposure had been sufficient, and he took another. And then, to his amazement, he discovered that the two negatives were not alike. The body must have moved. Not having lost all his nerve by this extraordinary occurrence, he fook a third negative, which was exactly like the second. He instant ly summoned the nurse who had been in attendance on the deceased girl, and af-ter some difficulty and delay had the doctor fetched. To cut a long story short, the young lady was not dead at all. This is a true story. - Atlanta

American. The First Congregational church, Bal-timore, has raised \$6,500 for benevolence during the year, of which \$4,500 was given to the Becond church for its build-ing and lot.

HOW TO BAVE LIPE.

the is a cough? It is an irritation of the said image. What causes it? Composition the irritation of the said image. What causes it? Composition is an interest of the cought is cured. But he was the comparation ! Ah, there is just where the table is the cought ways been peraled. But it is on checking, or passumous, quick constant or gome territor put manner; trouble allies. Same despite of the collision. Same and the most advanced or the put manner. will false. Some Society give cod liver on others cough syrupe, but the most advanced presently submislants. Haisre was be remained. Fure whishey will do it. see what physicians say:

For Austin Flint, of Believine (New York) College, says: "The judicious use of alcoholic submislants is one of the striking characteristism of progress in the practice of medicipe during the last hair or attery."

Professor Henry & Hott, of How York, says:

"The parity of Bully's Fure Matt Whicky (as simple analytical tests will readily convince a physician or an argert) should correctely recommend it to the highest public favor."

Dufy's Fure Matt Whichy is a certain cure and preventive of congestion and should be the profit and design. So cure and occure the profition.

(b)

WINDS AND LIQUORS PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1889.

HUNGARIAN

IMPERIAL AND ROYAL AUSTRO. HUNGARIAN CONSULATE.

According to the instructions of the Royal Hungarian Ministry for Agriculture, Industry and Commerce in Buds-Pest to this Imperial and Royal consulate it is hereby attested to that the Royal Hungarian Government wine cellars at Buda-Peet were established by the Hungarian Government, February 1, 1852, and that the establishment is since under control of said ministry.

The aim of these wine cellars is to sup-p'y the world's markets with the best wines produced in Hungary, free from any adulteration.

Mr. H. E. Slaymaker, agent of Laneaster, Pa., has by the Government's general agents of North America been appointed agent for Lancaster, for the sale of these wines, which are bottled in Buda-Pest, under the supervision of the Hungarian Government, and bear the original protective label of the Royal Hungarian Ministry for Agriculture the bottles.

LOUIS WESTERGAARD, Imperial and Royal Consul of Austria-Hungary.

T. & R. HUNG. CONSULATE, PHIL'A., PA.

AMBNDMENEE

A MENDMENT TO THE CONSTITU A MENDMENT TO THE CONSTITU
tion proposed to the citizens of this
commonweal hey the General Assembly of
the Commonweal hey free proposed in the commonweal hey free provided election to
the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for their
approval or rejection at a special election to
the Penretary of the Commonwealth, in pur
ausnes of XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment
to the Constitution of this Commonwealth:
ERUTION 1. Best resolved by the Senate and
House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly
met, That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with
the Eighteenth Article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as Article XIX.

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohib tion shall be a misdemesnor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purroses that as a beverage may be allowed in such manufacture, as a beverage may be allowed in such manufacture.

ers! Assembly shall, at the first ression suc-ceeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penal ties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

OHABLES W. STONE,

Becretary of the Commonwealth.

A MENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the different of this Commonwealth by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held June 18, 1839. Fublished by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the commonwealth:
**Secrion I. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met 1 bat the following is proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article theseof:

AMENDMENT.

AMENDMENT, Firite out from section one of article eight the four qualifications for voters which read

the four qualifications for voters which read as follows:

"It two aty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at less tiwo months, and paid at least one month b-fore the election," so that the sectior which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen, twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First He shall have heen a citizen of the Urited States at least one month.

Second, He shall have resided in the stateone year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born cit zen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then s'x months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months; immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or no

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months; immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have badd, within two years at state or county tax, which shall have been as essed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election," shall be amended, so as to read as follows:

Livery male citizen tweaty-one years of age, possessing the soliowing qualifications, shole entitled to vote at the poiling place of the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least thirry days.

Fecond, He shall have resided in the state one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the election. The legislature, at the session thereothext after the ad piton of this section, shall at dirom time to time thereafter may, enact laws to properly enteres this provision.

Fourth. Every male citizen of the age of twesty one years, whis shall have been a citizen for thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such elections, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district in which he was a considered to the election district in which he shall at the time be a resident of the limit of the election of the lintered to the election of the limit of the election of the limit

A true copy of the joint resolution.

Life Ricks W. S. ONF,

Secretary of the Common wealth.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS AND GUNNES.—All persons are hereby forbidden to trespass on any of the inade of the Cornwall and speedwell estates in Lebanon or ancester countries, whether inclosed or uninclosed, either for the purpose of shooting or sabing, as the law will be rigidly envorced against all trespassing on said lands of the undersigned after this notice.

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