DRMATION RELATING TO FLOWER AND FRUIT CULTURE.

About the New French Canna Which loom Continually During the Summer he-Varieties That Are Quite Dis inet from the Old Sorts.

The new French cannas seem to sus-in the high opinion formed of them then first introduced. They are continbloomers, producing their large, showy flowers from early summer until ate in the autumn. They are entirely listinct from the older sorts, which are rown only for their foliage.



NEW PRENCH CANNAS. This new class are of dwarf habit rarely exceeding four feet in height. Vick believes that their beauty, which exists in both flowers and foliage, will soon place the French cannas among our most popular bedding plants. The flowers range in color from the deepest crim-son to light yellow, some being beautifully mottled. The spikes somewhat mble gladiolus, and the roots may be kept over from one season to another, like dahlias or gladiolus. Peter Henderson, who says that the introduction of these cannas makes a new era in summer planting, includes, with other varieties, the "canna chemani." The canna is remarkable for its tropical foliage and crimson hued flowers of large size, which are produced in masses on the summit of whip-like stalks. A canna introduced last season under the name "General Boulanger," bears yellow flowers spotted with crimson. A. Crozy, Edouard Andre, and Lutea Splendeus are numbered among other desirable cannas.

The year 1988 was only of varied farm experiments at our place. I will give the result of one in sweet of land side by daily composted the droppings of cattle with the soil. In the other I followed the common practice of the country of simply surface penning, then plowing in the manure and ridging up for sweet potatoes. In the pen where the manure was daily picked up and composted it was not spaded over before using, though was not spaded over before using, though that would have made it finer, but was simply taken out and dropped from a basket along in rows before ridging up for the potatoes. About equal amounts of manure were used for each pen; no fertilizer was used for either, save the droppings of the cattle and the ashes from the burning of palmetto roots and bushes when the land was cleared, which was about equal in each pen. Six dif-

Fertilizing Sweet Potatoes

Points in Cabbage Culture.

ferent varieties of sweet potatoes were

tried in each pen. Results as follows:

The land planted from the composted

fertilizer yielded at least three times as

many potatoes as that treated in the com-

mon way of simply penning.-Florida

A Virginia farmer who has grown cabbages largely for southern markets says, in Rural New Yorker, that the Flat Dutch is the kind usually grown. One of the best late cabbages he has ever grown is the Hard Heading introduced last year by Gregory. It is very hard and heavy, seldom bursts or rots and keeps remarkably well. It will, no doubt, be largely grown here when its merits become known. In growing cab bages fertilizers are largely used. They are placed in the hill when the seeds are sown. The area is too large for the economical use of barnyard manure even if it were to be had in sufficient qua. - and for the same reason no transplanting is done. The seeds are sown in checks two and a half feet each way, giving nearly 7,000 hills to the The plants are dusted with ashes or plaster to prevent the attacks of the flea beetle and are thinned when out of danger, missing hills being filled at the

Strawberries and Coal Ashes. At the New York Experimental station, three years ago, a bed of Sharpless strawberries was planted out and heavily mulched with coal ashes. The object was to see if this material would not act beneficially in keeping down weeds. According to Professor E. S. Goff's report on the same, it has done this in a marked degree, but this is not all. The yield from the plants has been more abundant than from another bed of the same variety that has received excellent culture of the ordinary kind. The plants have been almost entirely free from blight though the Sharpless blights badly here when grown in the ordinary way. The bed has received no culture since the mulching, except to remove the weeds that were strong enough to grow through the three inches of coal ashes,

In the Peach Orchard, Marshall P. Wilder, whose success in peach culture is well known to most eastern fruit growers, attributes his success to three causes: First, he grew the trees on the northern slope of his farm. which hold back the buds. Then his peaches were mostly natives, and these are not so liable to winter kill as others Another cause of success cited were bens. He built a high fence around the peach orchards and kept hens therein. These hens destroyed the insects and aided in cultivation by scratching.

Things That Are Told.

Peach stones at \$6 a ton are being utilized in California in the vicinity of canneries for fuel. These are said to produce an intense heat.

Stowell's Evergreen and Henderson's sugar corn are very superior for extremely late varieties.

Ruby king is the largest pepper. The creeping portulacas are well

adapted for sunny corners about the

Apples for export ought to be packed much tighter than for domestic markets. Barnyard manure, well rotted, is the preferred sort for strawberries by the majority of growers.

Shading greenhouses is necessary in spring and summer, and for this purpose a mixture of glue and whiting or of white lead and naptha is good; lime in jures the glass and putty.

Among the hydrangeas there are some species that might be termed perfectly lardy; these are radiata, arborescens,

culata and its variety grandiflora and etita and vestita pubescens. In reply to an inquiry how teron tener

could be [transplanted safely, Mr. |Temple said that it depends on how carefully they are handled, and this is true of plants of any size. Practically it is not often profitable to plant trees over two inches in diameter, and generally not over one inch. He once planted thirty or forty trees from ten to fifteen inches in diameter, and they did well. They were from a peaty soil and were like pot plants.

Balzac met the celebrated Duchesse d'Abrantes at the house of Sophie Gay in the time of Louis XVIII. Her high spirits, her knowledge of the world, the strange career she had passed through, rendered her a very interesting object to the author of "La Comedie Humaine." She had a good figure, a pleasant face, chestnut hair, and the prestige of the imperial world, of which she had been one of the queens. It is not unlikely that she suggested the glorification of the forties, of which mention has been made; and certainly the vicissitude of her fortune must have supplied to an imaginative mind many sad reflections on the instability of human happiness.

When she published her "Memoirs"
Balzac was of great service for her, for he was not a bad hand at driving a literary bargain. But no re-enforcement of her finances proved more than temporary. In the golden days of Napoleon she had contracted an extravagance she never could master. Her circumstances went from bad to worse, and at last, in 1838, the splendid mistress of the most fashionable salon of the empire, after hearing from her sick bed her effects submitted to the hammer, had to be removed to lodgings still more humble, where, in absolute squalor, attended only by her faithful maid, she passed unnoticed from

Georges Sand was not introduced to Balzac till 1831. She had then written 'Indiana" and he the "Peau de Chagrin," so that both were in a sense established literary people. Balzac, however, had still severe struggles before him, for he was slow in establishing supremacy. He had a sincere admiration for George Sand's talents, and it is well known that the character of Camille Maupin, in "Beatrix," was founded on a careful study of the authoress of "Lelia" and the rest. But no friendship existed between the two beyond frank literary comradeship. It seems strange to hear that Georges Sand found Balzac undertaking to read Rabelais aloud, altogether too coarse; indeed, she denounced him, "Vous etes un gros effronte!"-The Gentleman's Magazine.

A l'amor Chateau. Of Adelina Patti's latest acquisition, tne famous Chateau de Chenonceaux, n correspondent writes from Paris: "It was here that Francis I conversed with Bayard on the happiness and glory of France, and it was in the sitting room that the monarch, the friend of letters, received into his friendship Rousard and Clement Marot; it was under these trees that Marie Stuart and Anne Boleyn, then brilliant in youth and beauty, walked in their sweet dreams of happiness; it was in this mysterious cratory that Claude of France, daughter of Louis XII, had so often prayed. Here are also the subterranean passages where, at the time of the conspiracy of Amboise, Diane of Poictiers, concealed the chief of the French nobles from the rage of Catherine de Medici. Finally, it was on these beautiful banks of the River Cher that Delville wrote some part of his poem 'Des Jerdins;' Thomas, a few of his 'Eloges Historiques;' Marmontel, his prettiest 'Contes Morceaux;' Barthelemy, the introduction of his 'Anarchartis,' and there is that delightful sylvan walk which J. J. Rousseau speaks of with such intoxicating delight, where he loved to meditate and where it is thought his immortal work on education had its foundation."—Chicago Herald

Two Boneless Dwarfs.

Sussex county, Del., is proud in the possession of the Misses Marine, two remarkable little dwarfs, who were born and reared in that county. The oldest, Miss Lizzie, lacks three inches of being three feet tall, has a head in proportion to the rest of her body; is very intelligent, conversing fluently with all with whom she comes in contact, despite the fact that she weighed but forty-five pounds and must stand on a chair in order to put her head on a level with the shoulder of an ordinary person. But stand on a chair or anything else she cannot, neither can her sister, for the reason that neither are provided with those very necessary adjuncts to standing-bones. A sort of cartilage answers in place of the bones, enabling the little mites to move hands or feet with perfect ease. Both use the fingers quite nimbly, doing all sorts of needle work, such as embroidery, etc., although the fingers may be bent in any direction desired without the least sensation of pain, being almost as pliable as so many little ropes. -J. W. Wright in St. Louis Republic,

The First Law of Nature.

"I have a new story, told by the late Col. Gag Fake, which has never been in print," said the visitor, "and which never failed to set the table in a roar when"-The editor opened a drawer and drew from thence a large saw handled pistol carrying a ball that would weigh about three to the pound. "Do you want it printed?" he asked sternly, "or are you going to tell it?" The visitor turned pale; "I thought you might like to print it," he said feebly. "Shake!" said the editor, joyously, as he replaced the artillery, write it out and take it to the foreman; we'll be very glad to print it, Got any more?"-Bob Burdette.

A Man of Much Importance.

Nathaniel Parker, of East Burke, Vt., runs the mill lumber to Folsom's Crossing, runs the mail from Lyndonville to East Burke, runs the fivery, runs the hotel, runs the Good Templars' lodge, runs the singing school, runs the choir, runs the Sunday school as superintend ent, and holds himself in readiness to run any other department of village industry which is not running lively already.-Boston Herald.

· Mesquent Occurrence.

"The next time I give a woman my seat in a car she will have to be old or lame or have a baby or a bundle in her arms, or look ill, or be in a worse condition than ordinary," said a well known politician. "I had a choice seat in a Brooklyn elevated car a few nights ago. A big crowd got in at one of the stations, and I reluctantly surrendered my seat to a healthy looking woman. I was dead fired, and I hung on to a strap for several stations. Then the man who occupied a seat next to the woman who had benefited by my courtesy vacated his place. Before I could wink, this woman, for whose sake I had stood up in a jerky car for a mile, pulled her callow escort, who was evidently her son, into the vacant seat. This same thing has happened many times, but it will never happen again to me."-New York Sun.

Teacher-Who was the first man? Pupil-Adam. "Who was the second man?"

"Adam." "How do you make that out?" "Because he got married, and pa says that always makes another man of a feliow."-Dansville Breeze.

OPERA GLASS MACHINES.

GOING ALL RIGHT AND MAKING LOTS OF FUN AND MONEY. Sometimes One Don't Work, and the Dime

Must Be Befunded-A Dividend of One Per Cent, the First Month-Stuffing Hairpins and Other Trash Into the Slot. Many humorous incidents have at-

tended the introduction of the new fangled opera glass machinery at the thea-tres. The theatre ushers say that the machines are more fun than a circus when the wheels that operate the spring that unlocks the box led gets in a snarl. But the fun is enjoyed by the spectators, and not by the ushers. The theatre goer whose dime gets stuck in the slot generally makes about thirteen and a half times more fuss over the prospective loss of the dime than a man whose favorite corn is stepped on by the inconsiderate man who persists in going out to see another man between the acts. Recently at the Casino a man in a dress suit, with bank notes in his waistcoat pocket, made a commotion that disturbed the whole parquet assemblage for fully twenty minutes because the usher told him he couldn't get his money back until the next morning at the box office. Two ushers had to scurry around and hunt up the president of the company that runs the boxes to soothe the wrath of the would be patron by handing him back the quarter he had dropped into the slot that was out of order. It costs a quar-ter instead of a dime, by the way, to get a glass at the Casino. Outbreaks of this this sort are getting less frequent, though, and intending explosions of wrath are headed off by the timely arrival of the usher, who, as soon as he finds that a box won't work, tries another that will without extra expense to the theatre goer. There's plenty of fun, though, when the box selects a cantankerous theatergoer as a victim for its eranky wrinkles. This happens one night a week, anyhow, and sometimes oftener. GROWING IN POPULARITY.

The boxes are growing in popularity despite these drawbacks. That is proved by the increased number used and by the general introduction of the mechanisms in the city theatres. The dime slot boxes are now in use in eight theatres, and contracts have been made for their introduction into many out of town theatres. On an average 125 boxes are put into a theatre of the size of the Fifth Avenue. Of these between fifty and seventy-five are used nightly. That this is sufficient to return a satisfactory profit is shown by the fact that in the first month of the experiment with the dime slot mechanisms the company paid a dividend of 1 per cent. to Mrs. Langtry and other stockholders. It has been found that the idea tickles the children, and mothers and nurses drop money into the slots just for the sake of seeing the little ones open their eyes in delight when the lid pops up and reveals the opera glass snugly fitted in the box.

Every night after the play an agent of the company goes around from box to box and collects the coins. In the first weeks of the experiment the tour was made unexpectedly interesting by the amount of unique bric-a-brac that was gathered up from the slots instead of the looked for silver coin. Lend dimes, little souvenir medals of brass and lead, and bent pins were found in the slots. Hairpins, too, were collected in bunches at every tour. In fact, the hairpin seems to be the favorite implement used by the conscienceless theatre goers who put up schemes to beat the slot. But it is a waste of hairpins and also of centennial medals and lead coins to try and palm them off on the machine for the genuine dime or quarter of commerce. The machinestare made to bend and break all such nondescript counterfeits. And nothing but silver goes through successfully. The only effect of trying to beat the machine is to throw it out of order, and about ten of the machines are in the

hospital for repairs each week. WHY THEY ARE NOT RED. It was early discovered by dishonest theatre goers that the lids of the boxes cannot be locked, except by a special key, after the opera glasses have been used. A number of the glasses were stolen in the first week, but the pilfering of the boxes has since ceased. Detectives keep a watch on the boxes at each theatre. They caught a well dressed theatro goer walking off with a glass one night recently at the Fifth Avenue theatre, and he was arraigned in court, and only escaped prosecution for the larceny because imprisonment meant the ruin of his little family. On several occasions theatre goers have pocketed the glasses in a fit of absentmindedness and returned them afterward.

"Why don't you paint the glasses red so that they can be told right off?" a theatro goer asked Stockholder Joe Rey nolds the other night.

"Oh, that would burst the whole enterprise at one fell swoop," he said. "You can never get a theatre goer to hire any-thing that bears on its face the unmis-takable evidence that it is hired. It shocks the public's pride too much. As long as the glasses look like private glasses the thing goes. Not otherwise," The directors of the dime slot machines

are considering the advisability of raising the ante on a glass to the Casino limit of twenty-five cents a peep. Some of the stockholders object.

"It won't work," they say, "unless you put a lot of women in tights on the stage to look at. Then you may hope to collar the quarters of the dizzy dudes and the flamboyant bald headed men."

This argument is reported to have brought a delay in the proposed increase,

A new form of case has just been designed. It is made of fine plate glass in the form of a tiny show case with a bowed front. The front is made to slide upward, like the cover of an office desk. If you drop a coin into the slot you can see it slide down and watch it work the machinery that opens the sliding cover.

Slow but Sure. The old lady who thought her daughter, in playing a slow and majestic piece of music, was "a long while about it," was of that "capable" nature which brooks no delay. There are others of the same disposition.

During a balloonist's recent exhibition in Scotland, a native of the country was intently watching the slow descent of the parachute.

"Dear me," he exclaimed, "how long he is coming doon!" "Yes, indade, and he is," observed an Irishman, who was standing near; "be-

dad, I could come down quicker than that mesilf!"-Youth's Companion. He Is a Policeman. "No, Patrick. You are poor, you are not sure of your place on the force, and

I can marry you only on one condition." Patrolman Flannigan-And what might that be, Bridget? "You must arrest Tascott." "Arrest Tascott! You forget, Bridget,

that I'm a policeman."-Chicago Herald. "Billy" Florence is a slave to his hobby, which is salmon fishing. He is said to have the best collection of hooks and other appliances for the pursuit of this fine sport in the country. "Billy" has also a weakness for practical joking.

CHINA AND ITS PEOPLE.

ODD SUPERSTITIONS AND NOTIONS OF THE CELESTIALS.

Shanghai, the Paris of Asia-Boat Life on the Great Elver Yang-tse-Klang-Peculiar Belief Concerning the Making of Medicine in America.

Shanghai is about midway on the Pacific coast between the northern and southern boundaries of China. It is near the mouth of, though not on, the great river, the Yang-tse-Klang, which divides the empire into two equal portions, and which forms the great central avenue of trade. This is one of the greatest and one of the longest rivers of the world, and it vies with the Nile in the rich de posits which it carries down from the mountains of Thibet and spreads over the rich plains of China. Its waters where it enters the sea are as yellow as clay, and their contents are, I am told, as rich as guano. They form a fertilizer which the Chinese use by irrigation, so that it is spread over much of the 548,000 square miles which forms its basin and makes this land produce from two to three crops per year. LIFE ON THE YANG-TSE-KIANG. The Yang-tse Kiang has a fall nearly double that of the Nile or the Amazon.

It is so wide at its mouth that when we sailed up it in coming to Shanghai we for a long way were hardly able to see the banks, and this width extends up the river for hundreds of miles. It is navigable for ocean steamers to Hankow, a city of the size of Chicago, which is situated on its banks 600 miles above Shanghai, and river steamers can go 1,300 miles up its winding course. Above this there are gorges and rapids which the foreigners now think can be passed, and there will then be an opening into the interior of China by this means for more than 2,000 miles. The Yang-tse-Kinng is so long that it would reach from San Francisco to New York and push its way out into the Atlantic if it could be stretched out upon a plane of the face of the United States. It is longer than the distance from New York to Liverpool, and it is said to be the best stream in the world as to the arrangement of its branches. Its boat population is numbered by hundreds of thousands, and it is a city hundreds of miles in length, made up of junks, ships and barges. These Charlese junks are gofgeously painted and carved. They have the same style of sails and masts that were used thousands of years ago, and their sails are immense sheets of cotton patched together and stretched on rods of bamboo which look like fishing poles. The sailors are pig tailed men in fat clothes of cotton who sing in a cracked gibberish as they work, and who understand how to manage their rude sails so well that they can often pass ships of more modern make. All of the Chinese boats have a pair of eyes painted on the sides of their prows, and the Chinese sailor would no more think of navigating without these than he would think of eating without chopsticks. If asked the reason be replies: "No have eyes, no can see. No can sec, no can go."

Bishop Fowler, while sailing up the Pie Ho to Peking, happened to sit with his legs hanging over the boat so that they covered up one eye. He noticed that the sailors were uneasy, and they at last came to him and asked him to move his legs, as the ship could not see to go. CELESTIAL SUPERSTITIONS.

The Chinese are full of superstitlons and many of them firmly believe that the foreigners make medicines out of human beings. The massacre at Tien-Tsin in 1870, in which twenty foreigners were killed and among them a number ort that the sisters were killing children to get their hearts and eyes for medical purposes, and the trouble in Corea last spring was caused by the circulation of the stories that the missionaries were grinding up children's bones to make medicine. This report was started by the Chinese, and the latest attempt of the kind I find today here at Shanghai. It appears in a tri-monthly illustrated magazine which the Chinese publish and which sells for five cents a copy. This contains a full description of how the foreigners make their medicine, with ghastly illustrations of the severed trunks and the cut up limbs of human beings. In one cut men in American clothes are bending over great furnaces in which the heads and legs of men are boiling, and beside which great baskets and tubs of cut up humans lie. The men are stirring the steaming mass, and the

picture makes one think of the witches' caldron in "Macbeth." The Chinese themselves do not believe in dissection and there is no body snatching here. They believe that the heart is the seat of thought, that the soul exists in the liver and that the gall bladder is the seal of courage. For this reason the gall bladders of tigors are eaten by sol-diers to inspire them with courage. The Chinese doctor ranks no higher than the ordinary skilled workman. He gets from fifteen to twenty cents a visit, and he often takes patients on condition that he will cure them within a certain time or no pay. He never sees his female pa-tients except behind a screen, and he does not pay a second visit unless he is invited. His pay is called "golden thanks," and the orthodox way of send ing it to him is wrapped in red paper.

The dentists look upon pulled teeth as trophies, and they go about with neck-laces of decayed teeth about their necks, or with them strung upon strings and tied to sticks. Toothache is supposed to come from a worm in the tooth, and there are a set of female doctors who make a business of extracting these worms. When the nerve is exposed they take this out and call it the worm, and when not they use a sleight-of-hand by which they make their patients believe certain worms, which they show them, come from their teeth. I have heard persons tell of Chinamen who claimed to have had ten worms taken from their mouths in a single day, and I saw a woman ac tually at work upon a patient in the street here. China is as full of superstition as here. China is as full of superstition as the West India Islands, and the people like to be humbugged quite as well here as we do in America.—Frank G. Carpen-

Poor Hiustrations. I don't claim for myself any ability as an artist, but I am familiar with history, and with the characters so prominent and picturesque during the chivalrous or knightly age of French and English history; and I charge it is a foul imposition on the rising generation for a school board to accept an edition of history or other book of instruction in which the illustrations are not as authentic and as scrupulously correct as the writings themselves, I have seen a school history with a picture representing Sir Walter Raleigh-"a paragon of proudest men"attending court attired in a costume belonging to a period 500 years before his time. I refer to this by way of illustrating my meaning; but this grotesqueness is not confined to history. It is to be found in every school book, from the primer up, and I know that the evil thus founded in beginning an education can never be obliterated by after learning .-C. E. T. in Globe-Democrat,

Humorist-I dreamed last night about some jokes that I wrote. Friend (who has read some of them)-How I pity you.—Yankee Blade.

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Men's custom and ready made clothing de partments active. Best care taken of your interest if you appoint us your outfitters,

MARTIN BRO'S

Ciothing Tailoring and Farnishing

NOS. 26 AND 28 NORTH QUEEN STREET

LANCASTER, PA.

WILLIAMSON & FOSTER

Suitable for Confirmation or Dress, -OUR-

> -FOR-YOUTHS AND BOYS.

Auburn Cassimere Suits

1-erfect fitting and moderate priced Boy 1, ark Cassimere Suitz, \$5 00, 85 00, \$7 00, \$8 00. Our assortment of Handsome Spring Over-crats for Gents, range in price from \$4 50 to \$18 00. TRUNKS, GRIPJACKS AND SATCHELS.

THE RHEA SHOP.

As we are making a special run on this shoe we endeavor to call your attention to an advantage gained over others.
It is the most perfect fitting shoe a lady can put on her foot, and is the only low vamped shoe where seams do not strike the tender part of the foot. For this reason the vamp is cut above the jointa, and therefore is bound to give you the same amount of comfort to be had in any square toe.

NECKTIES, NECKTIES. NECKTIES, roe the beautiful patterns in Easter colors in neckwear, to be found in our window. Popular styles — Four-in-Hands, Tecks and Putts at 50 and 75c. Unexceiled for quality and style.

SPRING HATS.

Everything that is New, Everything that is Pretty, Everything that is Desirable is found in our election of Spring Hats.

ALPINE CAP Is the latest thing for a child and is entirely Also a full line of French Pocket Hats.

Williamson & Poster's, 33. 34. 36 & 38 E. KING ST., LANCASTER, PA.

AND SIS MARKET ST., BARRISHURG PA. HIRSH & BROTHER.

DECIDEDLY

The Most Popular!

Our Made-to-Order Department, Our Children's Clothing Department.

Our Neckwear Department.

Our North Queen street Windows are con stantly changing. You may see the choice of all the Novelties and Staples to be found in the Domestic and Foreign Markets. We will

sarely find something to suit you.

MEN'S SUITS, Made to Your Order, \$10 at & Upwards.

MEN'S PANTS, Made to Your Order, \$3 to and Upwards.

EXQUISITE PATTERNS IN

BUITS at \$1.00 to \$7.50, and any price be tween. Bizes 4 to 14. B)YS' SUITS at \$2,50 to \$12.00. Sizes 10 to 18.

BRAUTIFUL LINES IN

NECKWEAR,

At 25, 28 and to Cents.

Call and See Them.

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ONE-PRICE

Clothiers and Furnishers OORNER OF

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UMBER AND COAL,
TOBACCO SHOOKS AND CASES.
WESTERN HAED SWOODS. Wholesale and
Estall, at
B. B. MAETIN & CO.,
R. 194
Water street, Lancaster, Pa. ns-lyd BAUMGARDNER'S COMPANY,

COAL DEALERS. OFFICE:—Ho. 120 North QueenStreet, and Ho. 180 Morth Prince street.

10 Morth Prince street.

10 Morth Prince Street, near Meeting Depot, and Ho. 1818

TRATELERS SUIDE. LEBANON & LANCASTER TINT SORTHWARD.

> Arrive at Lano., 5.35 2.68 5.50 2.3: A. M., WILSON, Supt. M. & C. Rallroad S. S. HEFF, Supt. C. H. R. PHILADELPHIA & READING RAIL-READING & COLUMBIA DIVISION.

READING & COLUMBIA DIVISION.

On and after Sunday, March 18, 18-9, trains leave Lancaster (King street), as follows:
For Reading and intermediate points, week days, 7:30 a m., 12:50, 3:40 p. m.; Sunday, 8:66 a. m., 2:55 p. m.
For Philadelphia, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:50 g. m.
For New York via Philadelphia, week days, 7:30 a m., 12:50, 3:40 p. m.
For New York via Philadelphia, week days, 7:50 a m., 12:50, 3:40 p. m.
For New York via Philadelphia, week days, 12:50 p. m.
For New York via Allentown, week days, 12:50 p. m.
For Pottavilla, week days, 7:30 a. m., 3:40 p.
m.; Sunday, 3:40 p. m.
For Pottavilla, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:50, 5:54 p. m.; Sunday, 3:60 p. m.
For Harrisburg, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:50, 5:54 p. m.; Sunday, 8:00 a. m., 8:55 p. m.
For Harrisburg, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:50, 5:54 p. m.; Sunday, 8:00 a. m.
For Quarryville, week days, 8:35, 9:30 a m., 3:05, 6:30 p. m.; Sunday, 6:10 p. m.
Titains For Lancaster.
Leave Reading, week days, 7:20 a. m., 12:06, 6:10 p. m.; Sunday, 7:20 a. m., 12:06, 6:10 p. m.; Sunday, 7:20 a. m., 12:06, 6:10 p. m.; Sunday, 7:20 a. m., 3:100, p. 12:06, 6:10 p. m.; Sunday, 7:20 a. m., 3:100, p. 12:06, 6:10 p. m.; Sunday, 7:20 a. m., 3:100, p. 12:06, 6:10 p. m.; Sunday, 7:20 a. m., 3:100, p. 12:06, 6:10 p. m.; Sunday, 7:20 a. m., 3:100, p. 12:06, 6:10 p. m.; Sunday, 7:20 a. m., 3:100, p. 12:06, 6:10 p. m.; Sunday, 7:20 a. m., 3:100, p. 12:06, 6:10 p. m.; Sunday, 7:20 a. m., 3:100, p. 12:06, 6:10 p. m.; Sunday, 7:20 a. m., 3:100, p. 12:06, 6:10 p. m.; Sunday, 7:20 a. m., 3:100, p. 12:06, 6:10 p. m.; Sunday, 7:20 a. m., 3:100, p. 12:06, 6:10 p. m.; Sunday, 7:20 a. m., 3:100, p. 12:06, 6:10 p. m.; Sunday, 7:20 a. m., 3:100, p. 12:06, 6:10 p. m.; Sunday, 7:20 a. m., 3:100, p. 12:06, 6:10 p. m.; Sunday, 7:20 a. m., 3:100, p. 12:06, 6:10 p. m.; Sunday, 7:20 a. m., 3:100, p. 12:06, 6:100 p. m.; Sunday, 7:20 a. m., 3:100, p. 12:06, 6:100 p. m.; Sunday, 7:20 a. m., 3:100, p. 12:06, 6:100 p. m.

TRAINS FOR LANCASTER.
Leave Beading, week days, 7:20 a. m., 12:06, 6:10 p.m. sunday, 7:20 a. m., 5:10 p.m.
Leave Philadelphia, week days, 4:15, 10:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m.
Leave New York via Philadelphia, week days, 7:45 a. m., 1:30, 12:10 p. m.
Leave sew York via Alientowa, week days, 4:00 a. m., 1:00 p. m.
Leave sew York via Alientowa, week days, 4:00 a. m., 1:00 p. m. p. m. Leave Pottsville, week days, 5:50 a. m., 4:45 Leave Lebanon, week days, 7:12 s. m., 12:4),
2:20 p. m.; Sunday, 7:55 s. m., 3:45 p.
Leave Harrisburg, week days, 6:25 s. m.;
Sunday, 7:50 s. m.
Leave Quarryville, week days, 6:40, 9:25 s. m.;
2:0, 5:48 p. m.; Sunday, 7:10 s. m.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.
Leave Philadalphia, Chestnut street wharf

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut street wharf and South street wharf.

Leave Atlantic City, week days, expresses 910 a.m., and 4 p. m.; accommodation, 7:30 e.m. and 6:35 p.m.; Sunday, express, 2:30 a.m., accommodation, 8:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m.

Returning leave Atlantic City, depot corner Atlantic and Arxansas Avenues. Weck-days.—Pxpress 7:30 a.m. and 4 p.m. Accommodation, 8:35 a.m. and 4 p.m. Accommodation, 8:35 a.m. and 4:35 p.m.

Detailed time tables can be obtained at ticket offices.

A. A. McLEOD, G. G. G. HANCOCK, Vice Pres. & Gen'l Myr. Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAL BCHEDULE.-In effect from Nov. 26. 1868.
Trains LEAVE LANCASTER and leave and active at Philadelphia as follows:

WESTWARD,
Facific Express;
News Express;
News Passenger;
Mail train via M. L. Joy;
RO. 2 Mail Train;
Magara Express;
Hanover Accom.
Fast Line;
Frederick Accom.
Lancaster Accom.
Columbis Accom.
Columbis Accom.
Columbis Accom. Philadelphia. Harrisburg Express PASTWARD.
Pblia. Expressi....
Fast Line;
Harrisburg Express
Leneaster Accom.
Atlantic Express;
Seasbore Express.
Philadelphia Accometuday Mall.
Day Express;
Harrisburg Accom.

The only trains which run daily. On Sunday the Mail train west runs by wa of Columbia.

J. E. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.
CHAS. E. PUuli, General Manager.

HARNESS,

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Nc. 30 Centre Square.

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LAP BLANKETS, Tiunks, Bags, Harness Oil,

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(Successor to M: Haberbush & Son.)

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GREAT REDUCTION AUTOHARPS.

Three Bar. \$3.00
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We have at present the finest stock of HARLMONICAS ever seen in Lancaster and at surprisingly low prices.

Have several Second-Hand Planos and Organs in Perfect Condition, which we will sell at Bargain Prices.

Planos, Organs, Sheet Music and Musical Mose, in general—in fact everything pertaining to a first-class music house,

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P. S.—Pianos and Furniture Moved. Get a Copy of Fred. T. Baker's New Waltz, "The Doves Return."

MOVORFURNISHING GOODS. CALL AND SEE

-THE-ROCHESTER LAMP Sixty Candle-Light; Heats them all.

Another Lot of CHEAP GLOBES for Gas an THE "PERFECTION" METAL MOULDING & BUBBER CUSHIO WEATHER STRIP

John P. Schaum & Sons.

24 SOUTH QUEEN ST., LANCASTER, PA.

Beats them all. This strip outwears all others, Keeps out the cold. Stop rattling of windows, Exclude the dust. Keep out snow and rain. Anyone can apply it—no waste or dirt made in applying it. Can be fitted anywhere—be holes to bore, ready for use. It will not split, warp or shrink—a cushion strip is the most perfect. At the Stove, Hester and Kanse Stores.