Hints for the Borry Patch. or Franks of Respheries and bertis for Large Frait—A Word

One annual pruning is the usual rule for blackberries, and this is generally done in the spring. Comparatively little gruning is necessary with the raspberry, except to goover the patch after fruiting and cut out close to the ground all of the old cases. Some defer this operation until the following spring. The bearing cases ought to be pruned in the spring by herding back the leading shoots and shortening the lateral ones.



BLACKBERRY PLANTS.

hear a great deal about summer pruning or pinching the canes, but seldom see it in practice. If the new canes of the blackberry and raspberry are pinched when they attain a sufficient height during the growing season and the laterals also pinched back, they will become very erect and stocky and will require little, if any, pruning in the following

When this has not been done Orchard and Garden advises cutting back fully one-third and reducing the laterals to about twelve or eighteen inches. While this will somewhat retard their season of ripening it will greatly increase the quantity of the yield and the size of the fruit. Finish the operation by tying the canes snugly to the stake, or whatever other support may be provided, and spread a generous shovelful of well rotted manure or compost around each hill of raspberries; the blackberries, if In good soil, will not need any; in their se too great fertility means a rank, luxuriant growth of wood that will not ripen sufficiently to withstand severe weather, and so will winterkill.

Few people realize this, and it often happens that a variety is unjustly conned for lack of hardiness when the fault really lies in its improper treatment. In the cut-taken from Orchard and Garden-we show the appearance in early spring of two blackberry plants, the young canes of which were pinched back last summer, and also of one na it should appear after its final pruning in spring.

Every spring place a good coating of stable manure around the current bushes, for they are gross feeders and will well repay liberal nourishment. Cut out old. less wood, let light and air freely into the center of the bush, and also cut back the last year's growth, causing the lower buds to start well.

Crops in Europe.

The abundance or scarcity of the crops In countries with which we have close commercial relations, affecting as it does the demand for our own productions, is always a matter of great interest. From a recent report for Great Britain and Ireland it is learned that the past year was remarkable for its agreeable disappointments in its expected results. Suce entire unfavorable seasor from January to September, with its wet July and August, a genial harvesting time came to the rescue in September and October, and so changed the whole situation that 1888 is now looked back upon with some satisfaction by the Brith farmer. Larger crops have been secured than he dared to hope for, and higher prices for grain, sheep and cattle have been realized.

In Ireland there has been an increase in all the principal crops except potatoes, which show a decrease. In France mild and rainy weather has lately followed a period of frost. All the autumn some cereals are looking well, and the land is being prepared under excellent conditions for the spring sowings. France continues to show large importations of wheat and flour, as well as other agricultural products, though the American imports were less than half of those of 1887, Rusais and Roumania supplying our deficiency.

Here and There.

A Minnesota farmer suggests a rod of barbed wire, in place of a box, for the protection of trees against horses, small boys, etc.

Dr. Ward, of New Jersey, indorses Moore's early grape as one of the very st early grapes, coming in as it does before the Concord.

The silo convention recently held at Cleveland, O., was attended by over 500 dairymen, stockmen, farmers and others interested in siles and ensilage. The general verdict rendered was to the effect that silos have come to stay.

Experiments in France make it appear that the safest and easiest way to ship and store milk is in a frozen state.

For late sweet corn leading growers pronounce the Evergreen all that could be desired.

"The best land you have got is not any too good for strawberries, but any land that will raise a first class crop of corn or potatoes will raise a good, fair crop of strawberries," says a prominent berry

No branches, large or small, should ever be cut away from a tree without a reason for it, is The American Agricul-turist's rule for pruning. One should be able to say to himself why it will be better for the tree to remove a certain branch than to let it remain.

Preserving Fence Posts.

Waldo F. Brown suggests in Farmer's Review that the end posts, which must bear the strain of stretching the wires, be set with concrete. It will take but a few cent's worth of cement to a post, and will make it perfectly firm at the bottom, and also more durable than if set in the clay. It is almost impossible to set posts firm enough so that they will not yield to the strain when the land is wet and soft, but by digging a hole fif-teen inches square and pounding it full of coarse cement grout around the post it will give base enough to the post to keep it in place.

Farm Notes.

Lime is a good disinfectant. It is es-scially valuable to place in cellars where regetables have been stored, especially such as have been put in wet or show signs of decay.

A good coat of paint will preserve the uildings, add to the beauty and attractveness of the premises, and transform old run down farm houses into neat and

The Mirror explains that the reason

wny towi droppings are worth more than the manure of cattle fed on similar food the manufe of cattories of a smilar food is that the fowl droppings contain all the fertilizing materials in solid form, while much is lost in liquids from cattle.

Use white 'sellebore to kill the current

worm. A fact not to be forgotten in sheep husbandry is that while one may raise

fine wool and very poor mutton, you cannot raise good mutton without raising good wool also. As far as practicable use old and experienced hens for setters. The most upright, intelligent and experienced men are made grand jurors—the same rule of

selection will give best setters. A fruit grower affirms that in the cultivation of peaches stable manure produces too much growth of wood.

OUR ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

The Horse Breeding Industry—Sheep Hus-bandry—Relative Values of Animals. According to recent reports of the national statistician, the increased attention to horse breeding noticeable in past years still continues, stimulated no doubt

to some extent by the low value of cattle. There is also an improvement in quality as well as an increase in numbers, and the large English and French breeds are popular and in demand for draught horses. In the territories horses are found to be thrifty and profitable stock for the range, and the establishment of horse ranches has increased their numbers.

The total increase appears to be nearly half a million, of which the heaviest ratios are in the territories and in Texas, Kansas and Nebraska. There has been a slight increase in mules, and the number of cattle of all kinds exceeds the estimate of last year by more than a million.

There appears to be a slight further reduction in the number of sheep, but there are evidences of reassurance in the future of sheep husbandry, and already in some sections a slight increase is perceptible. In the number of swine there is a marked increase, ample for a meat supply and to aid in the consumption of the large corn crop of the past year. On the whole the values of farm ani-

mals, as reported by correspondents, are but little changed from the returns of January, 1888, but for the period beginning with 1880 the changes in the relative values of the different classes have been very marked. Since that year the increase in the value of horses per head has been 31 per cent., and in mules nearly 80 per cent. Oxen and other cattle show an increase of 6 per cent. Sheep alone show a decline in value during the tenyear period, beginning in 1880 with \$2.21 per head, and averaging now \$2.13, a decline of nearly 4 per cent. In 1880 the average value of swine per head was returned at \$4.28, against \$5.79 at the present time, with both higher and lower valuations during the period.

Desirable Varieties of Field Corn. The Leaming corn is a dark variety of

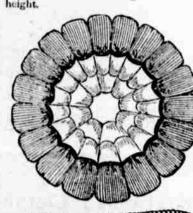
field corn that is attracting attention. Peter Henderson claims that it withstands severe drought, attributable to its earliness in maturing, strong and vigorous growth and its stocky nature.

James J. H. Gregory says: 'Of all the large southern varieties suitable for the silo, last season settled the question in the minds of those who tested it, that the Learning is the best. It is tall and leafy, and the large cars will mature in Central New England." The cars are set low down, and nearly

always grow two to each stalk. The cob is small and red, and the golden col-

ored grains are deep and long.

Henderson recommends Golden Dew Drop as a trustworthy flint variety of field corn for northern planting. It grows quickly and matures early; is eight-rowed, and resembles a little the Canada yellow. The cob is white and small. The stalks average six feet in height.



NO. 1-LEAMING CORN. Chester County Mammoth is an excellent Dent corn for the south and west. It is one of the largest varieties of field corn in cultivation. It furnishes a large amount of fodder and is one of the best yellow yield varieties for rich land. Sibley's Pride of the North is one of the earliest of the Dent corns. Longfellow's field corn is the result of careful selec-



NO. 2-GOLDEN DEW DROP.

ers for forty-five years. The ears are very long, and the cobs are quite small. It is a yellow corn. Adam's Early, a favorite in the south, is catalogued by Gregory as the earliest of all the Dent

Blunt's Prolific Field corn, a fine prolific white flint variety, although too late for New England, is an excellent sort for ensilage. Improved early yellow Can-ada is a good sort where seasons are late. A popular variety of corn for parching is the Nonpareil.

Boiled Down. One of the essentials of soiling is a

fertile soil. Every farm ought to have its experimental patch.

The early killed is the easily killed weed, and the weed that robs the crop If you are careful to keep the furrows straight you will do faster and better

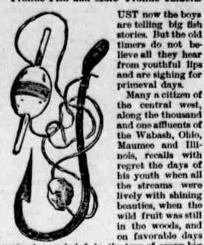
plowing. Not long ago Mrs, B—— was teaching

her little son the Sunday school lesson about Jonah and his tarrying in the whale three days. Suddenly the small listener interrupted with: "My! didn't he get a long free ride, though, mamma!"-New York Tribune.

Remarkable Facts and Pleasing Palpable Fictions About Fish.

ABOUT THE OLD TIME FISHING.

Early Days in the Central West-"Digging Bait"-Happy Youthful Days-Science Came in as the Fish Went Out. Prolific Fish and More Prolific Talkers.



are telling big fish stories. But the old timers do not befrom youthful lips and are sighing for primeval days.

Many a citizen of the central west, along the thousand and one affluents of

his youth when all the streams were lively with shining beauties, when the wild fruit was still in the woods, and on favorable days squirrels gamboled in the tops of every big Along the Wabash and Ohio, from late March till midsummer, any boy could "take a string" of base, perch, sunfish, catfish and goggle eyes in two or three hours of any ny day; and how the old fellows' eyes do brighten now as they recall those happy days. The streams ran almost their entire course through timbered "bottoms;" no one cleared land near the banks, and the affluent brooks headed far up in the hills where nature was

dance of buds, flies and worms swept into the streams, and therefore fish by the thousands. "We didn't knew nothin' about this manu-factured 'fly' and patent rod and reel and all that sort of thing," says the old settler, "and wouldn't have used them if we had, What would have been the usef A better pole could be cut in two minutes anywhere in the woods; a common hook was the best, a bully fishin' line cost five cents, and we tied a bit of dry wood on it for a cork and hammered on two or three bullets for a sinker—all the science in the world couldn't beat that. And we caught fish, too-that's if the wind was right. Sometimes, though, we'd get fooled. If it turned off a little cool. with wind from the north and west, good-by, John Henry; nary bite that day. Either the fish snugged up finder the tranks and roots. or if they was out they wouldn't look at the nicest worm that crawled." BEST TIME TO FISH.

still unvexed by ax and plow. Hence a tolerably even run of water; hence, too, abun-

Any observing man could tell when it was a good day for fish to bite. The best time was just after a "cool spell," when the sun rose clear and warm and there was a light wind from the south. Then the eager bass would almost jump out of the water to get at the bait. Sometimes the day was doubt-ful, and very light indications would decide Though the most sensitive felt no wind, vet if the smoke far above the housetop the south, "no bites today" was the verdict. The most delicate woman might not notice the difference in the air, but the fish knew it. and lost their appetites accordingly.



"Pop her through, boys; lively now," the farmer father would say when corn planting began, "for just as soon as the corn's in the ground you can have a whole day a-fishin'." And then all the fortnight's work would be glorified for the eager boys. The first thought was for "a good spot for fishin' worms." Certain places about the garden or orchard were for some reason famous for angle worms. An old tin bucket was the fa-vorite to hold the bait. The heavy old hoe, often hammered out of a discarded mill saw by the rural blacksmith, was the instrument for unearthing said worms, which were placed in fresh earth in the bait bucket that they might retain life and health during the brief term remaining for them, till they should be impaled to tempt the scaly prize. There is an old and not very appetizing told along the Wabash about a once noted fisherman whom a neighbor found one day, seated by the creek, and accosted thus: "Hallo, Mr. Smith, whatcher doin'?"

"Fi-f-f-n" (fishing).

"Why don't you speak plain? Whatcher got in ver mouth?" "O, no'fin but wu'ms fo' bait."

The old fellow had formed a sudden design to fish on seeing the creek, had dug his bait with a stick and was holding the reserves in his mouth till he should need them. There is no other case of a man so devoted to fishing.

LOOKING FOR SIGNS, The night before the promised day was alway one of mingled joy and anxiety to the farmer boys. Would it rain? Would the wind be right? How eagerly the heavens were scanned just before bedtime, and how gladly young hearts beat if the great vault was serene and blue. Sometimes it was a little too blue, for there is occasionally an extraordinary softness and beauty in the blue of the sky, which country people know means "falling weather." Though they cannot describe it, the stars shine with too lovely a radiance, the air is just a little too soft and seductive and the deep blue above seems a little too lovely and, if the expression be allowed, more infinitely deep and distant than usual. But if all is well, then awake, happy boys, at the first blush of dawn, dig buit by the earliest light, eat breakfast in eager haste, then up and away over the hills and through the dark green woods, all talking at once and every fellow laughing at his own jokes, as

only care free boys can The creek once in sight all restraint is lost, and with a wild yell they break into a run, the big boy who carries it holding the bait bucket high above his head as he runs and all carrying their poles at a "trailed arms" single. The yelling is prolonged till they near the creek; then a deep silence settles down, for "ye musn't talk, you know—not loud anyhow." Then the old standard jokes are fired off. "Don't swear, or you won't catch any fish." "Bill, I seed a snake run in that bresh you're on-I swear to gosh I did," etc., with stories of other days when "we catched bushels of fish."

If there are any girls in the party the snake joke is worked for all it is worth. The worms are quickly impaled at length on the barbed hooks, protesting by mute wriggling. "Do fishin' worms have any feelin'?" asks the tender hearted child, "Naw-w," replies an older boy, with prolonged emphasis. The lines are thrown and there is dead silence, eager expectancy, broken when the first fish is landed by a wild yell from the successful one and a "S-s-h!" from all the others. And so the day's sport is fairly begun. THE QUESTION OF BAIT.

At a later day worms were discarded for bait and minnows substituted; a little later sanal frogs figured, then chipped bits of beef and grasshoppers, when they could be had, and finally the patent fly, the appliances mul-tiplying just as the chance to utilize them grew less. At length every one began to ob-

The land was fargely cleared of timber, many of the streams went dry in summer and the volume of all was fearfully diminished, "The old swimm 'n' hole," celebrated by J. Whitcomb Riley, totally disappeared, for the streams assumed an even depth, or rather shallowness, through all their course; from nine-tentis of the crosks the food fish utterly disappeared, and now, through all the Ohio valley almost, fishing is the luxury of the wealthy and leisurely, and even they often have to go far to find it.

The fish is a wonderfully prolific creature—

The fish is a wonderfully prolific creature—so is the talker who talks about him. In so is the talker who talks about him. In fact, it is still a question if the fisherman who talks is not more prolific than the fish; and it has been suggested that if any of them ever reach paradise, it will be because St. Peter knows bow it is himself, and will be charitable. Exaggeration apart, however, there are some extraordinary facts in the fishy line, especially in the far north. In the



"WHAT YOU GOT IN YOUR MOUTH!" Keewattin wilderness, extending from Lake Superior to the Arctic circle, rise thousands of little streams which in the early growing senson are lavishly supplied with bugs, worms and flies which fall from the rapidly growing vegetation. The result is that the fish ascend these streams by millions, and in the shallow ripples it often seems to the obthe shallow ripples it often seems to the ob-server that they actually crowd each other in the stream. One is not, however, re-quired to believe that statement of an Eng-lish tourist that he "could have walked across the Winnipeg rapids on the backs of the FISH STORIES.

The popular opinion about the tales told by anglers is well summed up in the one word, "fehy." Using that as an epithet tells the whole story. And why does any mention of Jonah, no matter how serious, provoke a smile in some of the company? Nobody smiles at an allusion of other miracles related in the Bible. The smile in this case is unconscious testimony to the popular feeling on fish subjects. Nobody expects a habitual angler to ell the exact truth about his exploits. The big fish that got away is one of the best estabhished characters in fiction. Every one knows as soon as it is mentioned that it was "the biggest fish ever caught in this creek!" cel is called in natural history a "true fish breathing by gills;" and "true" it may be, but it has been the subject of some "whop-pers," in piscatorial romance. Lucullus, the noted Roman epicure, whose fish sold after his death for \$200,000, was an enthusiast on cels, and the Roman historians relate that he had pet lampreys which would come at his

call and feed out of his bands. The fish pends of Luculius were simply wenderful, and the practice of fattening fish with slaves (probably condemned for some offense) is unhappily too well proved The old time their men of the west were unan knows in the opinion that "a fish hasn't a durned bit o' sense," and their performances certainly do indicate it; but since fish hatching was established as a national affair, Seth Green and many others have claimed to have abundant proof that the fish has considerable intellect. Mr. Green says they knew him well and appreciated his kindness, so the old story of Luculius pot eel may be true. The annual migration of eels from one

pond to another is not a "fish story." have been seen going by moonlight from Silver Eel pond on Lord Island to an adja cent water, traversing a quarter of a mile of and in less than an hour. The Indian tradition was that these peculiar silver eels were



LUCULLUS AND HIS EELS. the descendants of some rebellious Inland wemen, transformed into eels for killing the daughter of a chief. The story of the lest engagement ring afterwards found in the intestines of a captured fish is told in every land, and regarding its truth we may close this "fishy" record with a quotation from "Whenever a miraculous event is Estransus: repeated in many places, as if it had happened everywhere, we may be sure that it never happened aywhere."

A Nervy Suicide.

The suicide mania is making great ravages in the Austrian army, Shortly after the death of the crown prince an officer of the Prince of Wales' hussars blew his brains out. A few days ago the colonel of the Sixty-second regiment of the line shot himself in Hungary. But one of the most extraordinary cases of suicide on military record is now reported from Klausenberg. Lieut. Mangesius, one of the most popular officers of the garrison, proceeded on Saturday to the barracks, where his company was quartered, and was observed to be absent minded and depressed. He went into a room where a number of the new magazine rifles were kept, and loaded one of them with a bullet. He then called in two men. Addressing one of them he said: "Take this rifle and let us see if you can aim properly. Point at my left eye." The soldier had no idea the weapon was loaded, and, obeying the words of command, "Make ready," "Present," "Fire," he discharged the rifle at a distance of three yards into the officer's eye. The bullet went through his skull, and death was, of course, instantaneous. He left a letter for his captain saying that the soldier who shot him was innocent. -London Telegraph.

Some Interesting Statistics.

It is said that each year 15 people out every 1,000 marry. Of each 1,000 men who marry 861 are bachelors and 139 widowers, while of each 1,000 women only 98 have been married before and 902 are spinsters. Twelve marriages out of every 100 are second marriages. The average age at which men marry is about 27, while the average at which women marry is about 25 years. Out of every 1,000 persons 602 are unmarried, 345 are married and 53 widowed. Over one-half of all the women between 15 and 45 are unmarried. In all countries about 5 per cent. of marriages prove barren. Among the English nobility 19 per cent, are childless. Married women live two years longer than single ones, although 1 in 70 dies in childbirth. If the mother dies first the father survives 91 years, but if the father dies first the survival of the mother is 111 years as an average. Two thousand four hundred and forty-one births occur in England daily, about 33 for each 1,000 inhabitants. February is the month in which the greatest number of births occur, June the month in which occur the fewest. The average number of births for each marriage is 4.33. In every 1,000 births 10 are twins.-Pall Mall Gazette.

"ICH HABE GELEBT UND GELIEBT."

Enough of song, one's ears war dull With too much tupe. Let silence be Us into peace—we are so and To care for mourful airs or sind, We crave but stillness vant and stros We're weary now—cough of song.

Enough of work—what profits toll? The fates our best endeavors foll, 'Tis used as climbing up the height, And useless battling for the right When hidden foes in ambush lark, We're weary now—enough of work.

Enough of love—it tires the hears, It poisons with its painful dart; One sickens of the sweets it brings, For they but cover serpent stings. The balm of heaven can scarce rem We're weary now—enough of love. Enough of life, we cry, enough— The elements have been too rough, Our ships at sea have all been wrecked, The waves of time with tears are flecked,

A Colorado Wonder. S. M. Hardy, of Hardy's Ranch, Wallace county, Kan., while on a recent hunting trip in Kansas and Colorado with a friend, went to the ranch of Charles Kirls, about five miles southwest of Grenada, Colo., beside a deep gulch, where away down flows a tributary to the Arkansas river. Kirls readily gave them shelter for the night, remarking that it was seldom that guests ever called in that lonely place. He told them also that seven years before this he had lived on the Pecos river, at the foot of a mountain spur, herding cattle, and one day a bear entered the chicken coop and his wife ran to the rescue. She got such a fright that she was sick for several months, and then they moved to their present home. Mrs. Kirls gave birth to a child shortly after, which was never

known to have been seen by any one.
The visitors heard strange noises which seemed to emanate from a closed closet. They also heard Mrs. Kirls singing and asked Kirls if he had any childr a. then said: "I will show you a curiosity, but you must never breathe it." He then showed them a child three feet high, weighing forty pounds and a compound of human being, bear and chicken. Its head was like that of a bear, but its eyes were those of a human and its cars were a combination of human and bear, as were its mouth and chin. There was a full growth of soft hair over the face, head and neck. In place of arms it had feathered wings. The mother loves it dearly, and will not permit it to be exhibited. - Kansas City Times.

Capt. Van Etten is nothing if not sensational. His trip to Bismarck overland on a lecture tour attracted the attention of the entire country and his vote upon all measures is given with a thunder clap spontancity that arouses the surrounding country for miles. The captain did not go to Grand Forks. While the majority of the Dakota legislators went whirling away to the Red River valley he and a number of the other hard working members remained in Bismarck and on Saturday held a session which was made memorable in many ways. Among events of the day was Capt. Van Etten's prayer (the official chaplain being absent), which comes to us as follows:

"O Lord, bless this house. Of course, as can be seen by careful observation, there are not many of us here, the majority having gone on a junketing to Grand Forks. O Lord, thou knowest their motives in going. If it is in the best interests of the country (which seems very doubtful) thou wilt bless them, but if it is for the pleasures of this world, do with them what seemest best. O Lord, save us all at lastjunketers and all, if possible."

This may not be a verbatim report of the carnest captain's prayer, but it is as the words are reported to us. The cantain wins the palm.-Bisman Tribune.

Japan's National Flower.

It is rather a shock to admirers of chrysanthemums to be told that in Dalmatia these beautiful flowers are grown to be converted into insect powder. The connection between the lovely combinations of delicate color and shape is difficult to imagine, but since we are reliably informed that a powder 2 made from them which kills all sorts of disagreeable entomological specimens off hand, we must accept the fact, even though we abhor the idea. The effectiveness of the chrysanthemum in driving out or destroying insects may be the reason that it has been chosen as the national flower of Japan. If all reports are true, the greatest domestic trouble the Japanese have is in keeping their dwellings free from the many legged atoms that make life hardly worth the living. It is only natural, then, that they should honor the plant that is of such great service to them in this respect. As for us, we will use other means to control the small intruders. We will apply Paris green to our potato bugs and feed our reaches on "rough on rats." We need our chrysantheniums in our parlors and conservatories, and in their case, at least, cannot afford to sacrifice beauty for mere commonplace utility.-Pittsburg Bulletin.

Carriages.

STANDARD CARRIAGE WORK.

Standard Carriage Work. EDW. EDGERLEY.

Nos. 40, 42, 45, 45 Market Street, Rear of Post-office, Lancaster, Pa.

Call and see my fine stock of Latest Style Buggies, Phaetons, Carriages, Surreys, etc., which I have now ready for the Spring Trade. The lowest prices in the county for the same quality of work. A fine line of Second-Hand work of every description. Call and examine my work and get my prices. Special attention given to repainting and re-pairing. One set of workmen especially em-sioned for that purpose. ploped for that purpose,

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE

BEST CARRIAGES!

GIRLS' TRICYCLES, BOYS' BICYCLES, IRON VELOCIPEDES, EXPRESS WAGONS,

W. D. SPRECHER, SON & CO., 31 EAST KING ST., mar25-Tu,Th,846d LANCASTER, PA.

Coal.

UMBER AND COAL.
TOHAGO SHOOKS AND CASES, WEST.
ERN HARD WOODS, Wholesale and Retail,
b.
B. B. MARTIN & CO.,
ni-lyd 421 Water Staest, Lancaster, Pa. BAUMGARDNERS COMPANY.

COAL DEALERS.

bepot.

OFFICES-No. 129 North Queen Street, and No. 561 North Prince street. YASUS-North Prince Street, near Reading LANCASTER, PA.

MARTIN BROS.

NEWS IS READY

NEWS IS READY

FOR

Outfits. Wonderfut value
and solid weith. Buyers
and solid weith. Buyers
are telling their friends of
the big values here. We
take this from the way our salesman have
to stir themselves. New faces, new customers
every day. Take this for your invitation to see
the best made, best fitting Clothing at lowest
prices, and Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Neckwear, Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, and so on and

So on.

Ask to see the following which will mirror the general value of our stock:

Children's all-wool Sults, \$5.50, \$1 and \$5.

Etg Boys' all-wool Sults, \$8 and \$7.

Men's all-wool Sults, \$8 and \$10.

Children's Kilt Sults, \$2 to \$6; style entirely

Men's Fine Dress Suits, \$12 to \$20,
Men's Fine Dress Suits, \$12 to \$20,
Fine workmanship in Spring Overcoats,
Unprecedented Neckwear values, 50c.
The top of value and variety of Tecks, Puffs,
our-in-Hand and Band Bows, at 25c.
The very fine styles of Neckwear at \$1.
After seeing this in whole or part we'll have
unde a customer.

MARTIN BROS.

Your ideas, your back, and your purse, can be suited in the Custom Tailoring Department.

CLOTHING, TAILORING AND FUR-

WILLIAMSON & FOSTER.

IT IS A WASTE OF TIME TO HOLD GOODS FOR LARGE PROFITS.

WE SUCCEED BY LARGE SALES

-AND-

SMALL PROFITS,

and invite you to come in and examine and criticise the make, fit, finish and material of our Special All-Wool Dark Cassimere Dress Sack Suit for Gents. PRICE

when you will readily understand why we say our success lies in large sales and small

say our success lies in large sales and small profits.

Boys' and Children's Suits and Kilts at the same low scale of prices.

Shirt Waists, 20c, to \$2.00. Trunks and Satchels!

EASTER. EASTER. EASTER. Easter Patterns in Neckwear. Ties to suit any taste, at 50c. and 75c. Make and Quality the best.

See Our Window Display. EASTER HATS!

EASTER HATS! EAST EASTER COLORS! EASTER HATS For \$2.00 we will show you about 18 different styles and colors of Light Stiff Hats.
For \$1.00 we will show you about 18 different styles and colors of Light Soft Hats.
Having just received a lot of very narrow Misses' Spring Heel Shoes we are now prepared to fit feet with very low insteps. They are made of Dougola Leather, soft and pliable stock and cost \$1.87.

318 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG, PA.

FITO CLOTHING BUYERS.

L. Gansman & Bro.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING.

86.00, 88.00 and \$10.00 is all we ask for Stylish All-Wool Suits for Men and Young Men. Finer grades at \$12, \$14 nod \$16.

Boys' and Children's Suits in endless variety. See our Boys' Suits at \$2.50, \$1.00, \$1.00.

See our All-Wool Boys' Suits at \$1.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00.

(Children's Suits at \$1.0 \$1.25, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$5.00. Children's Suits at \$1.10, \$1.25, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$0.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00.

Custom Department.

It is the quality, Price and Good Fitting that makes this department so popular. For no-where in this city can First-class Clothing be where in this city can First-class Clothing be purchased with so little money. \$12, \$13, \$14 and \$15 will buy a good All-Wool Chevion or Cassimere Suit, sack or the latest style cutaway. \$16, \$18, \$29, \$22, \$24 will buy a Fine Imported Worsted Suit, made and trimmed equal to the very best.

Trousers to order, strictly all-wool, at \$3.50, \$5.00, \$5.00, \$5.00, \$5.00, \$8.00, \$10. We are doing a big trade in them.

L.Gansman&Bro. 66 and 68 NORTH QUEEN ST.

S. W. CORNER OF ORANGE, LANCASTER, PA.

**Not connected with any other Clothing House in the City.

Mowers. PLINN & BRENEMAN

LAWN MOWERS

BUY THE " PENNSYLVANIA " LAWN

MOWER! It is decidedly the best. It will wear longer, do the work better with less labor, and cut higher grass than any other Mower.

THE "PENNSYLVANIA"

To-day stands at the head of all Lown Mowers apon the market, which position it has ac-quired solely on its merits.

Flinn& Breneman

152 NORTH QUEEN STREET,

LANCASTER, PA.

Cravelers'Guibe. LEBANON & LANCASTER JOINT LINE Arrangements of Passenger Trains on and after SUNDAY, November 15, 1885.

NORTHWARD.

NORTHW Leave A. S.

Quarryville
Ring Street, Lanc. 7:00 12:50
Ring Street, Tanc. 7:07 12:58
Mauheim. 7:33 1:50
Mauheim. 7:38 1:56 SOUTHWARD, 2:08 7:10 9:32 8:15 Leave A. M. P. N. P. N. A. N. P. M.
Lebanon 7:12 12:40 7:37 7:55 8:45
Cornwall 7:27 12:36 7:48 8:10 4:00
Manthelm 7:58 12:8 8:11 8:40 4:00
Arrive at 8:27 201 8:4 8:12 8:00
Arrive at 8:35 2:08 8:5 2:20 8:40
King Street, Lane, 8:35 2:08 8:5 2:20 8:40
A. M. Wilson, Supt. R. & C. Railrond, 8: S. N. N. S. S. N. EFF, Supt. C. R. R.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILBOAD READING & COLUMBIA DIVISION.

Ou and after Sunday, March 18, 1889, trains leave Lancaster (King street), as follows:
For Reading and intermediate points, week days, 7:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:60 p. m.; Sunday, 8-65 a. m., 3:55 p. m.
For Philadelphia, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:50, 3:60 p. m.; Sundays, 3:35 p. m.
For New York via Philadelphia, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:40 p. m.
For New York via Allentown, week days, 12:50 p. m. For New York via Allentown, week days, 1250 p. m.
For Allentown, week days, 750 a. m., 9:40 p. m.; Sunday, 3:40 p. m.; Sunday, 3:40 p. m.; For Pottsville, week days, 7:30 a. m., 3:50 p. m.; Sunday, 3:40 p. m.; Sunday, 3:65 a. m.; 3:55 p. m.
For Lebanon, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:50, 5:54 p. m.; Sunday, 8:05 a. m.
For Harrisburg, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:50, 5:54 p. m.; Sunday, 8:05 a. m.
For Quarryville, week days, 8:35, 9:80 a. m., 3:05, 8:20 p. m.; Sunday, 5:10 p. m.
TRAINS FOR LANCASTER,
Leave Reading, week days, 7:20 a. m., 12:05,

Leave Reading, week days, 7:20 n. m., 12:05, 1:10 p. m.; Sunday, 7:20 n. m.; 2:10 p. m. Leave Philadelphia, week days, 4:15, 10:00 n. NISHING GOODS,
Leave Prinadespina, WCC
m., 400 p. m.
Leave New York via Philadelphia, week days,
746 a. m., 120, 1200 p. m.
Leave New York via Allentown, week days,
420 a. m., 150 p. m.
Leave Allentown, week days, 552 a. m.; 430 p. m. Leave Pottsville, week days, 5:50 a. m., 4:45 p. m. Leave Lebanon, week days, 7:12 a. m., 12:40 7:30 p. m.; Sunday, 7:55 a. m., 3:45 p. m. Leave Harrisburg, week days, 6:25 a. m.; Sun-

day, 5:00 a. m. Leave Quarryville, week days, 6:40, 9:25 a. m., 2:50, 5:58 p. m.; Sunday, 7:10 a. m. ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut street wharf, and 80mth street wharf.

Leave Atlantic City, week days, expresses, 200 a.m. and 400 p.m.; Accommodation, 720 a.m. and 5:5 p.m.; Sunday, Express, 9:00 a.m., Accommodation, 8:00 a.m., 4:20 p.m.

Returning leave Atlantic City, depot corner, Atlantic and Arkansus Avenues, Week days.—Express 7:20 a.m., and 4 p.m. Accommodation, 8:00 a.m. and 4:20 p.m. Sundays—Express, 4 p.m. Accommodation, 7:25 a.m. and 4:20 p.m. Detailed time tables can be obtained at ticket offices. ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

offices, A. A. McLEOD, Vice Pres. & Gen'l M'gr. Gen'l Pass r Agt. DENNSYLVANIA RAILROADSCHEDULE In effect from November 28, 1888. Trains LEAVE LANCASTER and leave and ar-rive at Philadelphia as follows:

Philadelphia, Lan Lancaster Accom... v Lancaster Accom... v Harrisburg Accom... Columbia Accom... Harrisburg Express... Western Express;... EASTWARD.
Phila, Express!
Fast Line!
Harrisburg Express.
Laneaster Accom.
Columbia Accom.
Atlantic Express!
Seashore Express.
Philadelphia Accom.
Suoday Mail.
P. y Express! Lancaster. 220 a. m. 425 a. m. 825 a. m. 810 a. m. 1029 a. m. 9100 a. m. 1146 a. m. 1130 a. m. 1125 p. m. 1250 p. m. 205 p. m. 550 p. m. 550 p. m. 645 p. m. 645 p. m. 645 p. m. 645 p. m. D: y Expresst

(The only trains which run daily.
On Sunday the Mail train west runs by way of CHAS, E. PUGH, General Passenger Agent. CHAS, E. PUGH, General Manager.

Dardware. MARSHALL & RENGIER.

PROPERTY OWNERS.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST. NOW IS THE TIME TO BEAUTIFY YOUR

HOMES BY USING THE Royal Ready Mixed Paint. This Paint is pronounced by painters and con-sumers the Best, Cheapest, and Most Reliable Ready Mixed Paint made.

--- ALSO----Oils, Varnishes, White Lead, Glass, &c. WIRE NETTING AND BARB FENCE WIRE

AT BOTTOM PRICES. A full line of

HARDWARE MARSHALL & RENGIER. 9 & II South Queen St.,

LANCASTER, PA. Darness.

HARNESS. HARNESS.

HABERBUSH'S 30 Centre Square.

LANCASTER, PA. Saddles,

Harness, LAP BLANKETS,

-AND-General Stable Supplies,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN HORSE HEALS.

BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, TANDEMS. COLUMBIA

POPE MF'CCO.. 79 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON.

BRANCH HOUSES 42 Warren St., New York

Trunks, Bags, Harness Oil,

(SUCCESSOR TO M. HABERRUSH & SON.)

Bicycles.

Bicycles, Tricyles, Tandems, DURABLE, SIMPLE. GUARANTEED HIGHEST GRADE, ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

20) Wabush Ave., Chicago. For Sale by JOHN S, MUSSER, No. 2 North Street, Columbia. au8-lydeo.1