New Your, April 25.—The great cencontrol ball which is to take place here so soon has given the dressmakers no little difficulty to find something new for every lady, and different from anything that could possibly be worn by any other lady who intends to go. The skirts of ball dresses count for less than the coranges, as it is the becomingness of the



MANDSOME BALL COSTUMES. dress. The skirts are usually of some thin material which floats out gracefully as the pretty dancer whirls around in time to the cadences of the music, and Lent is over it is now permissible for all the girls who love dancing to dance again. It has been whispered that there have been many little dances on the sly during Lent, but then folks will talk

One thing is noticeable now about all the dancing dresses, and that is the sline ness of the skirts. There is no bustle nor any extra fullness in the back except that which comes from an underskirt with starched ruffles up the back breadth. The skirts for all young ladies and young matrons are just long enough to touch the floor in the back, but some of the more elderly ladies who still find pleasure in dancing wear very costly dresses of velvet, brocade and silk with long trains, to the great discomfort of everybody also I think a trained dress is more out of place in a ball room than any other place, and yet there will always be three or four in every ball-just enough to keep a pile of unfortunate men lying around in spots on the floor. And when the wearer wishes to dance she stoops down with a sort of a sidewise and backward motion, like a dog going after a

grace of her movements are impeded and she is ridiculous. Trained dresses ought to be strictly relegated to receptions and dinners There they are in place. - .

fice, and takes held of her train and lifts

it up in her arm, a proceeding that al-

ways leaves more or less of her feet ex-

posed, and dances with that awkward weight over her arm. The dignity and

It will now be but a short time until the watering place balls and hops will begin, and I wish to tell all my dancing friends what to wear and how to make it. The figure No. 1 is a very taking little dress for a young lady, of pale pink silk tissue, the pink so pale that it is almost flesh color. The bottom of the skirt has two ruffles four inches deep, the top one having three tucks above it. se ruffles are worked in pink floss silk and with white silk with here and there a silver thread. The rest of the skirt is quite plain and is simply gathgred at the waist, very full in the back. The waist can be understood at a glance, The ribbons are mat white satin. The embroidery across the top is of the same pattern as that around the skirt. Such a dress, if made by the nimble fingers of wearer, would cost not more than \$12. If bought in one of our large establishments it would cost from \$50 to

No. 2 is the bodice of a dress in cream white mull. The skirt has a deep hem, above which is a series of ten narrow tucks. A loose tunic of mull is caught up on each side with a spray of tea roses and foliage. Around the waist is a very sovel arrangement of applique of pearl embroidery on escurial lace, with some pretty pendants also in pearl. The front is filled across with a full pleating of tulle. The whole cost of this exceedingly handsome dress, including the flowers, would not be over \$15, if made at home. Perhaps not so much, certainly not, if the beading could also be done at



HANDSOME BALL COSTUMES. Another very pretty dancing dress for young lady is shown in No. 3. It is of tilver gray silk warp Henrictta, with a gauze brocaded ribbon sash of pale pink. The top of the waist has a bertha of pink tulle and horizontal stripes of the brocaded ribbon. The skirt is plain, with a very slightly draped tunic, held by flots of pink ribbon. The gloves are le pink, embroidered in silver. The pale pink, embroudered in sure.
sost of this gown would be about \$20, made at home, but it would outlast four any of the others. No. 4 is a dress

made of pale blue surah, trimmed with panels of dark blue velvet. The corsage is exceedingly pretty, having a classical effect with the metallic belt and shoulder piece. The fifth gown is for such young sailes as do not care to wear a low cut dress, and it is a very tasty pretty one. It is of figured Bengaline lik, white and pale green, with trimmings of mignonste green velvet and a lace ruff. This ce is more difficult to make, but any lady by a little care can easily

Another dainty and attractive dress is of delicate green muslin, with a band of allvery white satin ribbon around the bottom of the tunic and a narrower one bottom of the tunic and a full puff around the neck just below a full puff

A few years ago no young lady would have considered herself sufficiently fine in such simple costume as is fashionable today, but now simplicity of attire in tall rooms is regarded as the height of refined elegance for young girls, and resy properly. Whenever the girl feels that the dress must be costly, she can go to a big house and pay a hundred dollars for the same dress that would cost her more industrious gister a quarter of the astrious sister a quarter of that

One of the neatest and prettiest gowns of the season is made of gray and white checked silk in three shades of gray. Down each side of the front is a fold of cherry velves, and a narrow fold also trims the side of the vest front, which is of cream white in jersey cloth, which a collar of the same. This is a very lady like dress, and is one of the kind that never goes out of fashion.

Ball slippers can be of satin, black or white, or to match the color of the dress. Some have rose tes on the toes and others beaded ornaments, and others again have the beadings done directly on the alipper. Dancing shoes have quite low heels, and are adapted to the violent ex-ercise better than they used to be.

Hosiery for dancing is of the most elaborate kind, and is of the finest quality of pure or mixed silk. Stockings should match ball dresses in color, though the tint may be different. Some have lace effects, or embroidery up the instep or clocking. There are numberless fan cies in colors which are more remarkable for eccentricity than beauty or refinement. I saw one pair recently which represented a flight of butterflies, winding spirally around the stockings.

Underskirts for dancing dresses are made of Lonsdale cambric, with one or two ruffles around the bottom, and oth-



HOME AND BALL DRESSES. up the back breadth. These are for the under one. When the dress is made of thin material, the skirt which is to be worn next it should be of thin muslin. sheer and not too fine. This gives a transparent effect that is very desirable, for a thick skirt next to the dress is too abrupt a change. Some young ladies have a skirt made of thin glace silk to wear under such dresses, but that makes it necessary to have one for every gown. A very novel fancy in new spring

gowns, which also could be adapted to ball dresses for those who like darker colors, is to have fine black grenadine made up over changeable glace silk. The changeable effects come in brown and gold, purple and gold, blue and pink, red and yellow and other very marked contrasts. The colors thus are very brilllant, and no lady would wear them, unless toned down by the outer film of grenadine. This is cut exactly with the silk so that it lays flat over it, and the bright colors show faintly through the moshes, and thus it becomes very beautiful, the folds breaking out into rich lights and shadows with every move-

This fashion has really not reached America yet, except in one or two im-portant gowns, but before long will be. If anybody has an old fashioned glace silk laid away since her great-grandmother's time, now is her opportunity. The Priestly grenadine comes in single mesh and is the suitable kind, and costs about seventy cents a yard. I haven't got a grandmother to go to for one. I wish I had. OLIVE HARPER.

The southwestern face of St. Elias, it is safe to say, will never be climed; it presents a mass of broken snow, beautiful, yet forbidding. We estimated the summit to be about 7,000 feet above us, making its total height 18,500 feet. It seemed to us that the coast survey in

fiving it 19,500 feet was too liberal in its figures. The day was cloudless; the whole scene was one that baffles description. It surpassed in grandeur, though not in picturesqueness, the very best that the Alps can offer. Roughly speaking, the eye encountered for miles nothing but snow and ice. I had never before thoroughly realized the vastness of the Alaskan glaciers, though during the past fortnight we had spent many a weary hour in crossing immense moraines.

One of the glaciers we looked down upon was not less than sixty miles long, while another attained a breadth of twenty-five or thirty miles. From below I had gained the impression that ice covered with debris predominated over white ice. I now saw that this was not the case, and that the ratio of debris to clear ice was probably not greater than that of ten to one. When standing at a considerable height one appreciates for the first time the beautiful curves through which the glaciers alter their course. We noticed this in particular in looking down upon the Agassiz glacier. It appeared at one point to describe three or four arcs of concentric circles with radii varying from eight to ten miles, each are being indicated by a light coating of stones, the whole resembling an immense race course. Through the middle of the Tyndall glacier, and for a distance of several miles, two light streaks of moraine ran parallel to each other, presenting from above the appearance of a huge serpent crawling the length of the glacier.-Scribner's Magazine.

Women Blacksmiths. It is considered improper for women to work underground in a coal mine, writes a Dudley (England) correspondent. Is it not equally wrong for them to toil as blacksmiths? The scenes that occur in the smithies, especially in summer time, are quite opposed to the accepted notions of decency. The heat is intense, There are the forge fires, the red hot pieces of iron, and, above all, the tre-mendous labor of hammering out the iron. Even in wintry weather, with the snow on the ground, I have seen women perspire at their work. In the summer it simply results in an indecent abandonment of clothing. The fellahin of Egypt are better clothed than the women in a smithy's shop on a midsummer's day. Then, to bring the olive hammer down with greater force, it sometimes happens that two or three persons will spring on the treadle at once. This is generally done by boys and girls. They stand as close as possible, hold each other by the waist, and simultaneously spring with the right foot on the treadle. It is hardly necessary to add that the standard of morality is not high among the members of this trade, and would undoubtedly be much improved if the women were debarred from such work. Whether the men alone could earn enough to keep them is a question not so easy to answer though there can be no doubt that their wages would greatly increase but for the competition of their wives and their sis-

ters.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Ris Heart Was Listening. One night when one of Mrs. Hedgson Burnett's sons was about five years old, he fell asleep in his motion's arms. When she put him into his bed idee kissed him again and again and called him pet names. He was so sleepy that he could not kiss her in return, but he murmured drawaily, as if to comfort her for his seeming indifference: "Mamma-my -heart-is-listening-to-von "

BITS OF CURIOUS HISTORY

HOW THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

WAS FOUNDED. The Proplictle Eye of the Pather of His

Country-The Genius of L'Enfant, Who Designed the City-A Celebrated Squabble Davy Burns. (Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Nowhere is the name of Washington held in deeper reverence than here in the Federal city. If Washington was the father of his country the synonyms of paternalism fail adequately to express his relation-ship to the capital. It was Washington who conceived the city, selected the site, secured legislative location of the seat of government, and bore the brunt of the burden of setting the stripling capital upon its feet. The story of Washington the man and Washington the city is well told in history and yet not well known to the people. It is a story worth telling again and again, and of especial timeliness just now when the great accomplishments of the first president are receiving so much attention. When first inaugurated president a hundred years ago Washington was busy with his plans for the creation of a great national city on the shores of his beloved Poto-Washington was in this as in many other matters a long ways ahead of his times. The site of the present capi-tal city had been seen by him and had won his admiration, many years before. When a mere boy he saw it while riding the country on horseback, and spoke of it when as a young officer he camped with Braddock on the hill where stands the National observatory, within the limits of the present city. Then there was nothing here but wooded slopes partly tilled by two or three farmers. On the hill tops was an almost unbroken thicket of scrub oaks, and the lowlands were covered with underbrush of alder; but between the broad Potomac and the bluffs, a mile and a half away, and the heights of Rock creek at Georgetown and of the Eastern branch, five miles apart, there lay an amphitheatre of such gentle slopes and useful levels that the eye of the young surveyor was quickly attracted to it. Washington, always more of a merchant and engineer than artist, had thoughts of a great commercial city here, with the navigable Potomac, reaching to the sea, to help it in the race for suprem-It was in this spirit that he had surveyed the route of a canal from the Potomac to the Youghiogheny, designed to connect the Atlantic with the Ohio at Pittsburg. Of a company or canized to build such a canal he after ward became president. And yet it is possible that even at that early day be foresaw the destiny of his country, and felt sure it would some time require a capital. If he did not dream of inde pendence, he surely looked forward to local autonomy and the need of a seat of government. The site of this city he often passed on his way to and from Georgetown, and later, when occupied with public cares, while en route from Philadelphia and New York to his home at Mount Vernon. It is a curious fact that for generations the Indians used the site of this city as a meeting place, holding here many council fires. Of these great "talks" traditions survived all through Washington's life, and this legislative and governmental use of the ground by the aborigines may have suggested to Washington a similar use by the new possessors of the soil.

However this may have been, it is cortain that Washington was the first and foremost champion of the location of the national capital on the shores of the Potomac. For eight or ten years a bitter contest was waged in congress over the selection of a site for the capital of the young republic. There were many rival aspirants for the honor, and even at that early day sectional jealousies were New England and New York strong. were afraid the south might gain undue advantage over them. The judgment of congress often changed, and as its favor shifted from site to site-now the Susquebanna, then the fails of the Delaware, again the Potomäc, and later Germantown-the country was thrown into a turmoil of conflicting opinion and in-terests. At one time a bill passed both houses of congress locating the capital at Germantown, now a suburb of Philadelphia, but some delay ensuing, reconsideration was had and Germantown lost her golden opportunity. So bitter became the contest that it was feared the republic, as yet none too strongly welded, would be shattered ere a settlement was reached. All this time Washington favored the Potomac, as his correspondence shows, and was loth to abandon the project which had occupied his attention for many years, but he modestly refrained from using his great influence in any active manner.

At this juncture another contention arose and threatened the stability of the republic. It was, curiously enough, a public measure similar to the direct tax refunding bill, which President Cleveland vetoed a few months ago. In carrying on the war of independence the New England and northern states had contracted large debts, which they now wished the government to assume. The south, having no such obligations, or, if any, of smaller sums, naturally protested. Secession was threatened by both sides, so high did the feeling run. This danger was averted by a bottle of wine and a good dinner, just as bottles of wine and good dinners occasionally exert great influence upon the legislation and politics of this day. Hamilton and Jefferson accidentally met in front of the president's house in Philadelphia and engaged in conversation about the re funding measure and capital project. For half an hour they walked up and down together, and next day met at dinner in Jefferson's house, baving for company several of the prominent men of both north and south. Hamilton, taking the initiative, expressed the opinion that the men of the north would be willing to let the capital go to the Potomac if the

men of the south would consent to passage of the debt assumption act. This suggestion for a compromise was happily received, and the prosperity of the Union and of the future capital on the Potomac was drunk by all present before the company dispersed. It thus appears that the north sold the capital for the price of its state debt, a bargain which the south was probably more than willing to During the long debate Mr. Madison, afterward president, said: "If it were possible to promulgate our laws by some instantaneous opera-tion, it would be of less consequence where the seat of government might be placed." That condition, though not prophesied by Madison, and probably not dreamed of by the most imaginative statesmen or scientific men of the day, has been virtually realized in the Washington of the present, the news of the capital being instantaneously disseminated throughout the country by the electric telegraph. With fast railway trains and the comforts of modern travel nobally complains because the capital is 500 miles from the center of population. Madison, however, had in him a little of

the spirit of prophecy, for he expressed

the belief that the center of population "may even extend beyond the Potomac." If Madison had been so fortunate as to live to be as old as Chevreul, who died the other day, he would have seen the center of population a good ways on the other side of the Alleghenics. It must have been with genuine pleasure that President Washington came

down to Georgetown and issued, March 30, 1791, his orders to the commissioners who had been chosen to survey the Federal city. Maryland ceded ber pari of the ten miles square, according to her agreement, but the land owners were not so easily disposed of. There were only three or four of them, but they proved to be very stubborn and greedy. In those days the method of condemnation of private property for public use was not as well understood as it now is, and when the commissioners got into trouble with the famous Davy Burns they asked the president to come and help them out. Even Washington was at first unable to do anything with the obstinate Scotchman, who did not want a capital at his front door, and didn't care whether the seat of government came to the Potomac or went to the Assiniboine. Washington wrestled with him for several days, and it is said that on one occasion Burns turned on the father of his country and said to him: "You talk very fine, Mr. Washington, and probably expect people to believe all you say, but what would you have been f you hadn't married the Widow Custis?" few more interviews with testy Davy exhausted Washington's tience, and he finally informed Davy Burns that the government want-ed his land and intended getting it in one way or another. Burns thereupon came to terms, and transferred his six hundred acres, which he did not like to see spoiled for a good farm to make a poor capital, on the same terms that had been made with the other owners of the site-the government to have one lot and the original owner one alternately. Burns stipulated that his cottage must not be interfered with in the laying out of the city, and as this condition was agreed to by Washington, Davy Burns' cottage still stands, one of the historical curiosities of the capital. Nearly all of these negotiations were carried on by Washington in person. Among the estates thus broken up and merged in the Federal city, as Washing-ton always called the place, was one which had come down to the heirs of Francis Pope, who settled here in 1663. Among the older residents of the city one often hears a tradition spoken of that Pope designed the starting of a small town on his property, which he called Rome, and spoke of himself as the Pope of Rome. The high ground on which his residence was built he called Capitoline hill, in true Roman fashion, and it was an odd coincidence that the Capitoline hill of this pioneer's fancy should become the Capitol hill of actuality more than a century after his death. Another local tradition is that two other cities were spread over this ground long before congress adopted it as a seat of government, one being called Carrolls-burg and the other Hamburg, but nei-ther making progress beyond the first paper survey.
Throughout his eight years in the

presidential chair Washington continued to evince a lively interest in the Federal city. The new capital was named Washington by the commissioners without the president's knowledge, but with the common consent of congress and people. It was Washington who employed Maj L'Enfant, the French genius who planned the city not for one century, but for thousands of years, and who planned wiser and better than anybody in his lifetime was willing to give him credit for. The chief men of that day were provincial, colonial and narrow in their ideas of art and expenditure. They had been reared for the most part in the practice of the through the revolution and afterward had not known what it was to manage the affairs of a government with a surplus of millions in its vaults. Indeed, the government had to borrow money from the state of Maryland to carry on its building operations, and so low was the republic's credit that Maryland declined to make the loan till the capital commissioners pledged their private fortunes to its repayment. L'Enfant, on the other hand, was metropolitan, grand in his ideas, and of course the commissioners and everybody else were unable to appreciate him and his work, and was of a perverse disposition, as geniuses have a right it was not long before he had become involved in quarrels with nearly everybody, in the city. Even Washington, who admired his talents very much, found it difficult to get along with him, and finally dismissed him. A curious instance of the poverty and economy of the time is found in the fact that for planning this wonderful city and giving his personal attention for many months to the survey and preliminary operations, L'Enfant was paid the munificent sum of \$2,500. His successor, . man of much ability, was accused of greediness because he desired to be paid \$5 a day and expenses, and

was finally induced by Jefferson to dispense with reimbursement. At that time Jefferson was the only man in conspicuous public life who had considerable art culture, and who had had the advantages of extensive foreign travel. Even Jefferson wanted the city laid out in a regularity of squares with all the streets intersecting at right angles, as in Philadelphia, and, unfortunately, in most other American cities. L'Enfant made the regular chess board squares as Jefferson wished, but he also put in so many avenues running at acute angles that the monotonous effect was happily destroyed, and the opportunity presented for making of the capital the magnificent city which it has finally be come. Washington supported L'Enfant in his design, which was much criticised at the time, and he also supported him as against John Adams, who insisted with a good deal of vigor that the Capitel or congress house should be surrounded by all the executive buildings in a great square of public edifices. Washngton gave a good reason for this, as he did for everything, and it is interesting to note that his reason was that if con gress and the executive officers were located close together the latter would be so annoyed by the former, as they had been in Philadelphia, that they would have to take their business home in order to keep up with it. In this day of good streets and rapid and cheap means of travel the congress house is found altogether too close to the offices of the president and his ministers, if the com-

fort of the latter is to be considered. Washington did not live long enough to see his favorite city occupied as a capital. He died in 1799, and government was not removed hero till the next year. When Washington last beheld the city it was a mud hole in the woods, almost wholly devoid of streets, with thirty or forty residences, only two or three of them spacious and comfortable, an unfinished president's house, congress house and treasury. The government was involved in financial difficulties and had to resort to lotteries for the raising of funds -a method sanctioned by Washington himself, but afterward regretted. wretched place it remained for more than

endeared to the people of the whole country by the civil war and its associations, and until Shepherd recreated it. Now it is magnificent, and the judgment of the first president and the genius of its designer have been amply vindicated. If the spirit of the immortal George now occasionally visits this mundane sphere, 'tis safe to say there is no spot affording it more delicit than the one on which it more delight than the one on which young Washington set his prophetic gaze when camped on Observatory hill with when camped the luckless Braddock, Walter Wellman.

TO SEE THE GREAT SHOW. Enormous Prices That Are Paid for Seate

Along the Boute. [Special Correspon New York, April 25 .- The great show to be given here next week is, of course, to be a free one, so far as the street parades go, but all the same, if anybody is coming to New York to see them it will

be advisable to include in the estimate of expenses the item of the cost of a good place from which to view the show. There is no charge for looking at it, if you can find a place from which you can see it; but as all the desirable places on the streets are likely to be filled with eager crowds, there has risen an extraordinary demand for windows along the

Naturally, the first impulse of every one is to go to a hotel, but the individual who relies on that will almost certainly be "left." The main hotels of the city are, most of them, along the route of the procession, it is true, but they are all crowded now, and are likely to be still more crowded day by day till the agony is over. Store and office windows, therefore, have been rented for the two days, and even, in some cases, private houses have been sublet at figures that have gone up rapidly and are likely to go much higher. It is safe to say that there is not a window from which the procession may be seen which is not already rented, but

many of them are held by speculators who are holding for the highest prices. In one instance, 1 am told that \$3,000 was paid two weeks ago for the ten front windows of a private house on Fifth avenue, just above Twenty-sixth street. In this case the speculator who hired them arranged ten seats at each window, and at first charged \$30 a day for each seat for the two days. Nearly all were taken, but he remarked cheerfully last night in the Hollman bouse that he would not dispose of the rest under \$50 a day. It seems a tremendous price, but he will probably get it, for the house is one of the handsomest in the neighbor

A good many people have each paid \$10 in advance for each of the two days. for the privilege of occupying a camp stool on a roof at the corner of Twenty third street and Broadway. This it probably the best location in the city, for the roof is not high and it overlooks Madison square, and unless the weather is bad the camp stool people will be really better off than the window holders.

The notion of allowing trucks to stand at the curb lines at the corners of intersecting streets along the route, which was first publicly advanced by Mayor Grant, is likely to be a bonanza to the truckmen. Many of them have already reserved their space and arranged for placing chairs on the trucks, which chairs they will rent for all they can get. Some have advertised their accommoda tions and have already disposed of the scats, clearing a hundred or even two hundred dollars for each day, but even this is less than the more speculative ones are likely to make, for they are holding off till the last minute, and there is not yet any indication of a fall in prices.

Hundreds of instances like those cited above could be mentioned, but the atories would be all alike.

Manners of Americans

The real test of the manners and morals of a nation is not by comparison with other nations, but with itself. It must be judged by the historical, not by the topographical standard. Does it develop? and how? Manners, like morals, are an affair of evolution, and must often be a native product, a wholly indigenous thing. This is the case, for instance, with the habitual American courtesy to women in travel ing--a thing unparalleled in any European country, and of which, even in this country, Howells finds his best type in the Californian. What takes the place of it among the Latin races is the courtesy of the high bred gentleman toward the lady who is his social equal-which is a wholly different thing. A similar point of evolution in this country is the decorum of a public assembly. It is known that at the early town meetings in New England men sat with their bats on, as in England. Unconsciously, by a simple evolution of good manners, the habit has been outgrown in America, but parliament still retains it.

Many good results may have followed imperceptibly from this same tendency to decorum. Thus Mr. Bryce points out that the forcible interruption of a public meeting by the opposite party, although very common in England, is very rare in America. In general, with us, usages are more flexible, more adaptive; in public meetings, for instance, we get rid of a great many things that are unutterably tedious, as the English practice of moving, seconding and debating the prescribed vote of thanks to the presiding officer at the end of the most insignificant gathering. It is very likely that even our incessant self criticism contributes toward this gradual amelioration of habits. In that case the wonder s that our English cousins, who criticise themselves quite as incessantly, move so slowly. Harper's Bazar.

A Large Pendulum. The longest pendulum on this continent swings in the technological school at Atlanta. It is a heavy pear shaped piece of iren attached to a brass wire fortytwo feet long. The upper end of the wire is pivoted in a steel plate so as to cause the least possible friction. The swinging of the pendulum gradually describes a circle on the floor in a direction following the sun, showing in this that "the earth do move."

Directly under the pendulum is a large circle divided into twenty-four parts, of fifteen degrees each, to correspond with the hours of the day. The north pole is placed directly under the pendulum and the meridians of longitude meet there. The parallels of latitude make smaller circles inside the first.

Dr. J. S. Hopkins, president of the school, who made and put up the penduhum, performs the experiment as follows: The iron is brought to the edge of the circle in the meridian of Atlanta and let swing across. Apparently it goes straight across, but gradually it traverses the circle in the direction taken by the sun and opposite to the revolution of the earth. The pendulum not being directly over the axis of the earth, does not move in exactly the same time as the sun, but falls behind some hours a day. It is said that if it were at the north pole, where it would be immediately over the axis, it would traverse the circle in exactly twenty-four hours, and at the equator it would not traverse it at all, for gravity would operate to prevent.—Atlanta (Ga.) Cor. Philadelphia Times. CUTICURA REMEDIES

Infantile Skin and Scalp Diseases

body in a terrible condition, being covered with sores. Sulphur springs full. Cured by Cutleura Remedies.

I have used your Cuticura Remedies in two cases where it proved to be successful. The first was in the case of a boy a year and a half old. His face and body were in a terrible condition, the former being completely covered with sores. I took him to the Massena Sulphur Springs, but he did not improve any. I was then advised to try the Cuticura Remedies, which I did. He took one and one half bottles of Cuticura as someoth as could be, and is today. I used the Cuticura on his sores and the Cuticura Soap in washing him. He is now five years of age, and all right. The other case was a disease of the scalp, which was cured by washing with the Cuticura Soap and rubbing in the Cuticura, one bottle of Cuticura Resolvent being used. They have proved successful in every case where I bave advised the use of them. It is surprising how rapidly a child will improve under their treatment. I recommend them for any disease of the skin as being the best in the world. This is my experience, and I am ready to stand by my statement.

JOHN R. BERO.

American House, Hogansburgh, N. Y. I have used your Cuticula Remedies in two

We have used your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and find them worthy the claim you make for them. In fact, they cannot be too highly recommended. Our little girl had the eczema, and suffered intensely for one winter, and although under the care of a skilled physician, he could afford her no relief, but by the use of your CUTCERA REMEDIES she was assettly cared. WOTCERA REMEDIES she was assettly cared. TICURA RESEDIES she was speedily cured. We

will not be without your Cuticula Remedies
B. A. MANLEY, Milo, Iowa.
I have used the Cuticula Remedies success fully for my baby, who was afflicted with eczema, and had such intense itchings that he got no rest day or night. The itching is gone, and my baby is cured, and is now a healthy,

rosy-checked boy.
MARY KELLERMANN, Beloit, Kan.

Cuticura

For cleansing, purifying, and beautifying the skin and scalp and restoring the hair of chil-dren and infants and destroying the germs of scrofula and all hereditary humors, the CULA REMEDIES are simply infallible.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, instantly allays the most agonizing liching, burning, and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and restores the hair. Curicura Soar, the greatest of skin beautifiers, is indispensable in treating skin diseases and baby humors. It produces the whitest, clearest skin and softest hands, free from pimple, spot, or blemish. Cuticura Resolvent, the new

PIMPLES, black heads, red, rough, chapped, and ofly skin prevented by CUTICUEA SOAP.

MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S -CELEBRATED-LIVER PILLS!

READ THIS!

DEAR SHES.—For a long time I suffered from the effects of indigretion and sick headache, and on trying your Dr. C. McLane's Cetebrated Liver Pills I found quick and satisfactory re-lief. A very few dozes does the work and I would not be without them. GEO. H. HARRIS,

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My boy, aged nine years, has been troubled all his life with a very bad humor, which appeared all over his body in small red blotches, with a dry white scab on them. Last year he was worse than ever, being covered with scabs from the top of his head to his feet, and continually growing worse, although he had been treated by two physicians. As a last resort, I determined to try the Cuticura Remedies, and am happy to say they did all that I could wish. Using them according to directions, the humor rapidly disappeared, leaving the skin fair and smooth, and performing a thorough cure. The Cuticura Remedies are all you claim for them. They are worth their weight in gold to any one troubled as my boy was.

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BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

Cravelers' Guide.

LEBANON & LANCASTER JOINT LINE Arrangements of Passenger Trains on and after SUNDAY, November 18, 1888.

DHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD READING & COLUMBIA DIVISION.

A. M. WILSON, Supt. R. & C. Rattrond. S. S. NEFF, Supt. C. R. R.

On and after Sunday, March 18, 1839, trains leave Laneaster (King street), as follows:
For Reading and intermediate points, week days, 7:30 a. m., 1250, 3:40 p. m.; Sunday, 8:66 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., 12:50, 3:40 p. m.
For New York via Allentown, week days, 7:50 a. m. For New York via Allentown, week days, 12:50 p. m.
For Allentown, week days, 7:30 a. m., 9:40 p. m.; Sunday, 3:50 p. m.
For Pottsville, week days, 7:30 a. m., 3:50 p. m.; Sunday, 3:50 p. m.
For Lebanon, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:50, 5:54 p. m.; Sunday, 8:56 a. m., 3:56 p. m.
For Harrisburg, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:50, 5:50 p. m.; Sunday, 8:55 a. m.
For Quarryville, week days, 8:35, 9:30 a. m., 3:56, 8:20 p. m.; Sunday, 5:10 p. m.
TRAINS FOR LANCASTER

TRAINS FOR LANCASTER Leave Reading, week days, 7:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:10 p. m., Sunday, 7:20 a. m., 3:10 p. m. Leave Philadelphia, week days, £15, 10:00 a. Leave Philadelphia, week days, n. 430 p. m. Leave New York via Philadelphia, week days, 146 a. m., 130, 1200 p. m. Leave New York via Allentown, week days, 50 a, m., 150 p, m. Leave Allentown, week days, 5:52 a, m.; 4:30 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, 7:30 a. m.

230, 538 p. m.; Sunday, 7:10 a. m.
ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.
Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut street wharf,
and South street wharf.
Leave Atlantic City, week days, expresses,
9:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; Accommodation, 7:35
a. m. and 5:45 p. m.; Sunday, Express, 9:30 a. m.,
Accommodation, 8:30 a. m., 4:20 p. m.
Returning leave Atlantic City, depot corner,
Atlantic and Arkansas Avenues. Week days,—
Express 7:30 a. m. and 4 p. m. Accommodation,
8:36 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Sundays—Express, 4
p. m. Accommodation, 7:25 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.
Istalied time tables can be obtained at ticket
offices.

Leave Quarryville, week days, 6:40, 9:25 a. m., 2:50, 5:08 p. m. ; Sunday, 7:10 a. m.

offices, A. A. McLEOD, Vice Pres. & Gen'l M'gr. Gen'l Pass'r Agt. DENNSYLVANIA RAILBOADSCHEDULE In effect from November 26, 1888,
Trains LEAVE LANCASTER and leave and arrive at Philadelphia as follows:

Leave
Philadelphia, Lancaster,
1125 p. m.
420 a. m.
420 p. m.
425 a. m.
425 a. m.
425 a. m.
425 p. m.
426 p. m.
435 p. m.
436 p. m.
435 p. m.
436 p. m.
446 p. m. Philadelphia, L WESTWARD. W ESTWARD
Pacific Expressi
News Expressi
News Expressi
Way Passengeri
Mail trainvia Mt.Joyt
Ne. 2 Mail Traint
Niagaria Express
Hamover Accom
Fast Linet
Frederick Accom
Lancaster Accom
Harrisburg Accom Harrisburg Accom. Columbia Accom... Harrisburg Express Western Express!....

EASTWARD.
Phila. Express!......
Fast Line!......
Harrisburg Express. Lancaster Accom. Columbia Accom. Atlantic Expressi Seashore Express, Philadelphia Accom-sunday Mail

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