THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1889.

THE DAKOTA OKLAHOMA.

THE NEXT DIG RUSH WILL BE NTO THE SIOUX RESERVATION.

as 0,000,000 Acres of First Rate Land and a Little Not Be Good-The Land Is with Good Water Power and and Convenient Markets

The Stour must go. So says the United Thiss government, and the three com-missioners—Gen. Crook, William War-er and Charlie Foster—are already on he ground and summoning the chiefs to "big talh." It is nominally a free talk. templation of law the Indians are persuaded to sell of their own free will, but all the same it is perfectly un-dention in advance just how it is to end. The Bioux are to sell freely, of course, but they are to sell. And the land hun-ery borderers understand it just as well gry borderers understand it just as well is if the wink had been tipped them from Washington, and are already on their way from all directions. Thousands of these disappointed in Oklahoma are al-ready well on their northward journey;



THE SIOUX RESERVATION.

many thousands more are moving from Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska, and away up in the Black Hills companies are organized and well armed men are moving to the western border of the reserve to get their share of the 9,300,000

Observe that it contains 55,000 homesteads of 160 acres each, exclusive of me little corners; that it is nearly all good land, and that it is in a region alady a state, practically, and it will be a that it is a far better place than Oklah oma or the much desired Cherokee strip. Indeed, the men who get located there this year will have a vote for congressmen as soon as they can get their "dug outs" dug and their cabins up, and will choose legislators who will choose United States senators who will help make laws for Oklahoma for perhaps a quarter of a century to come. Nor is this all. The Sioux own some more land in Dakota which they will soon be called on to give up and there will be chances for further pickings. In fact, it is well rec-ognized that the slightly civilized Sioux of Dakota will have to "move on" and not stop till they are joined to their wilder congeners in the Rocky moun-

The Indians have made a firmer stand on this reservation, and managed their part of the negotiation with much more skill than is usual with them. They set their terms from the start at the government price, \$1.25 per acre. A year ago the government offered them fifty cents, but they laughed it to scorn. Then the secretary of the interior tried the old game of inviting the chiefs to junket and wwow at Washington. They enjoyed the trip immensely, ate what was set before them-and a great deal of it-drank freely of the white man's cordial and went into ecstasies over the theatrical displays, especially the ballet, but when it came to talking they talked businesser acro they must have, and the whole sum in one immediate payment. Secretary Vilas was inclined to give the price, but judged that the immediate wment of some \$11,500,000 to a tribe of Indians would produce a perfect carnival of debauchery, and recommended a comprehensive law, which congress By its terms the commissioners are to use \$35,000 in "procuring the assent of the Sioux Indians"-other details being left largely to the commission. The price is to be \$1 an acro for all land aken the first three years, 75 cents for that taken the next three, and 59 cents for all the rest, the government to guarantee payment for it all within ten years. Of the money each adult male Indian is to have \$50 cash, and each head of a family or located farmer a ertain supply of tools, seeds and cattle. For these purposes the law appropriates 8,000,000. Thereafter there are to be schools, physicians, teachers, &c., as is usual in Indian treaties. Sections 16 and 36 in each township are to be reerved for school purposes according to existing laws applicable to Dakota. There is to be no "free land" or homesteading; each settler must pay \$1.25 per acre, and this may cool the enthusiasm B little The land is nearly all good and easily essible. There is no crossing of Indion lands necessary as in getting into Oklahoma, and the laws of Dakota will be in force there as soon as the Indians te. Its opening will add another 100,000 to the population of Dakota in a year or less, and incidentally the first traders who get there will have a good time getting the \$50 from each Indian. No doubt there will be quite a boom in gimeracks. All the chiefs so far interviewed express a willingness to sign at once, and so the work of the commission will probably be completed in a few days and bg next Independence day the rush be in full tide. The topography may be described as a gentle slope, rising westward and south-westward from the Missouri, with gentle swells of prairie which rise higher as cne goes westward till they merge in the spurs of the Black Hills or form the high "dividea" between the affluents of the lissouri-the Cheyenne, White and Niara rivers. But on the Nebraska line and along the affluents of the Niobrara there is a marked exception to the usual ule on the plains-the high land does not "break down" in slopes and plateaus owards the streams, but often main-ains its highest level to the very bluffs, an running in a deep gulch from 100 to 200 feet below. In such localities the water question is an important one. There is very little "alkali land"-none, leved-which will not produce dantly of wheat, corn, hay, cats, ic., after the second year. A very little all, however, spoils the land for sorm, some root crops, melons and ten er vince till after many years of cultion. Beets in such land take on a ter, acid taste and the common "pie ant" (usually called rhubarb in the turns into something unpleasantly dock. Nearly all kinds of timto however, grow remarkably well on The new community will be well sit-sted for markets. But a little ways at is the noted mining region of the ack Hills, on the eastern border is the a fourishies and leading eastward d flourishing cities on its banks, and Sebraska railroad traverses the valof the Niobrara. There is e*

In short, there are reasons enough why white men are eager for the land, and its opening will give South Dakota a continuous line of settlements from her populous southeastern section to the Black Hills.

bly ever invent.

THE ST. LOUIS MACHINE.

By means of electric heat steam is gen-

erated and superheated. The steam

passes into the engine to be operated,

from whence it is carried into an electric

dynamo, which supplies the electricity

by heating the water, and thence the ex-

haust is delivered back into the genera-

tor, so that there is no waste. In start-

ing the machine some extrancous heat is

necessary to put the dynamo in motion.

After that the machine runs itself. The

be attached to, and passing from thence

perpetual current and running itself up

down. The machine is entirely auto-

started, absolutely and completely con-

trols all its own functions until the ma-

the ingenuity of the inventor has dis-

of comparatively small cylindrical gen-

crators, hung on feed pipes in the form

of a parallelogram, as shown in the ac-

a reservoir. In the base of each of these

generators is a cup shaped hollow, like

that in a wine bottle, and into this is

This heats the water and makes the

steam, which passes through the lower

circuit of generators, and thence into the

upper circuit, where it becomes super-

heated. From here it is discharged into

the engine to be operated. After serv-

ing the engine, the steam passes into the

the dyname, which it also operates, and

the exhaust is then, by means of a very

ingenious and original mechanical de-

vice, forced back into the generator, so

that no steam is wasted. Thus there is

no smoke, no exhaust and no noise. The

machine is self operating, self acting and

self regulating. It consumes no fuel,

and after once being started in operation

The machine manufactures water cas

as readily as steam, and the inventor

claims that by means of one of these

generators of moderate size he can sup-

ply a large city with water gas and sup-

ply a system of machinery besides. By

rans itself until its parts wear out.

fitted an incandescent electric light.

The dynamo is similar to all othe

chinery wears out.

WILL THEY WORK!

Perpetual Motion Machines Invented in St. Louis and Baltimore.

Field Devote Their Energy and Brains to the Management of Men Bather Than Strict Attention to Details. St. Louis and Baltimore. Another perpetual motion machine, "marvelous in its conception and posi-tively staggering in its possibilities," has been invented, this time by an extremely confident man of St. Louis. His views (Special Corresp

WASHINGTON, May 23 .- Sitting one recent evening in the parlor of a house now somewhat famous in Washington, of perpetual motion are not quite so radical as those of most such inventors, and his machine is called an "electric steam generator." The St. Louis Repub-lic describes it at some length, and makes talking with its owner, a renowned mer-chang I was reminded of the fact that three of the greatest merchants of the world, and the three greatest in America, are well known to me. In naming and ranking this trio of trade princes I the ingenuous remark that the machine as nearly accomplishes perpetual motion as anything the mind of man will probafind that each has in his mercantile capacity a strong distinguishing character-istic. One, John Wanamaker, is the greatest retail merchant in the world. Another, Marshall Field, is the world's

greatest dry goods merchant. The third, Philip Armour, sells annually products of greater value than any other concern on the globe. Marshall Field, the greatest merchant, strictly speaking, in America, and probably also the greatest in the world, started on his own account only twenty years or perhaps a little more ago. Philip D. Armour has been occupied but an equal length of time in building up his vast bus-

Their Business Methods-Wanamaker and

iness, which is partly mercantile, partly manufacturing. These are rapid strides, Armour's yearly sales now amount to \$55,000,000, and have reached as high as \$60,000,000. Field expects this year to sell \$35,000,000 worth of dry goods, olesale and retail. Wanamaker sells \$10,000,000 worth of goods of all sorts at retail in a twelvemonth. These men are not alike in their meth-

dynamo supplies electricity which heats the water and makes the steam; the ods. Field and Wanamaker are content to hold the leading strings of their great business houses, keeping taut the lines steam runs any engine the generator may which hold subordinates up to the mark. Armour not only does this, but insists into the dynamo, operates it and makes upon having daily personal knowledge of details. Until within the last two more electricity, and so on, keeping up a years the great packer has not known what it is to rest. His working habits til some of the parts wear out and break matic in its action, and, after being once are so well known as to need no further description, but it is proper to add that there was no exaggeration in the statement that habitually for fifteen years he reached his office at 7 or 7:50 in the morndynamos. It is in the construction of the ing, remaining till 6 or even later in the steam generator and its connections that evening. Wanamaker has long worked in that same manner, arriving at his store played itself. This consists of a series along with his clerks, and quitting it with them at night. Field, on the other hand, has learned how to work at a more leisurely pace. He rises at 7, but does not companying engraving. Above these is reach his office till nearly 12, having a circuit of smaller generators, attached meanwhile spent a couple of hours or so to the first series, and discharging into

at his great retail establishment. From what I know of these three great merchants I cannot say which has the best grasp of his business. Each is practically perfect as a business man in his way. Field and Wanamaker lean more on subordinates than Armour, though both the storekeepers confess that the secret of success lies more in the management of men than in the manipulation of things. Field has a wonderfully quick eye, and the easy faculty of comprehending everything at a glance. Without obtrusiveness he impresses himself upon everybody and everything, and makes himself the inspiring genius of his two great establishments. Wanamaker has the same quality, and is in addition fond of buying. He is the most original man of the trio. Much of his success has been won on ideas which broke away from precedents -original methods of displaying goods, of managing employes, of advertising,

of winning public confidence. Calling one day on Wanamaker in his office in Philadelphia I found him look-AL DO ing over a huge

boy, whose first mercantile employment GREAT MERCHANTS, ALL. was as clerk in a book store at \$1.25 ; week. From his own lips I have heard the story of how his first lucky strike was made after he had started in busi-MARSHALL FIELD, PHIL ARMOUR AND JOHN WANAMAKER.

ness for himself in the sale of a dozen uniforms for a secret society. He de-livered the goods himself in a wheel barrow and invested the proceeds in advertising.

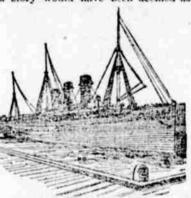
In the opening year of the war Mar-shall Field and Levi Leiter were clerks in the Chicago dry goods store of Cooley, Wadsworth & Co. The trade outlook was dark and gloomy. John V. Farwell had recently become managing partner of the firm, and he called in the two clerks and told them the outlook for trade was so dark that he feared their salaries would have to be cut down. Would they be willing to take a share of the year's profits instead of a fixed salary? Field consented immediately and gladly. Leiter took a few days to think it over, and finally accepted the terms.

See what luck will do for a man. Instead of ruining the dry goods trade the war gave it a tremendous boom. That very year Field and Leiter drew \$50,000 each in profits. Leiter is now a retired merchant, with \$5,000,000. Field leads the continent in his line, and is worth \$20,000,000. Wanamaker, who was near bankruptcy less than ten years ago, is worth probably \$4,000,000. All three are generous with their wealth. Field subscribes liberally to all worthy charities, while Armour gives as much as anybody else, and in addition remembers the needy in private charities to an incredible extent. He has been known to give away \$1,500 in a single day, in currency, and in small sums. He has built, and maintains, a great mission and kindergarten. Wanamaker's charities are princely, and he is well known for his Sunday school and mission.

Armour engages in no enterprises but those related to his own business, excepting only the St. Paul railway. Field's outside ventures are confined to the Pullman Car company and a few silver mines, all fortunate investments. Wanamaker, on the other hand, is in a large number of enterprises. During the last six years it seems as if he had but to touch a thing and it was turned into WALTER WELLMAN. gold. A SPLENDID NEW STEAMSHIP.

The Augusta-Victoria, a Recent Addition

to the Hamburg-American Line. The transatlantic steamships of this day are marvelous. If, one hundred years ago, a Jutes Verne had given rein to his imagination and even feebly foreshadowed the wonders of the floating palaces of the last quarter of this century, his story would have been deemed as



THE AUGUSTA-VICTORIA. fabulous as are the journey-to-the-moonin-a-balloon tales of the actual Jules Verne. Those who live in inland cities and have never seen an ocean steamship -an Etruria or City of Paris, for instance -can form no adequate conception of the nobleness of its outward appearance or the magnificence of its interior.

There is absolutely nothing left unprovided for the comfort and enjoyment of the passengers, and no better idea of the greatness of this century can be formed

than in the contemplation of the enor-

mous difference between the crude and

uncomfortable sailing packets of the Eigh-

teenth century and the splendid steam

The new twin screw steamship Augus-

empress of Germany) ranks in beauty of

She is one of the new vessels of the Ham-

burg-American line, and recently made

her first trip to New York from South-

She is 460 feet long, 56 feet wide and

38 feet deep. Her tonnage is 10,000,

horse power 12,500, and minimum speed

at sea 19 knots, or 211 miles an hour,

She has five decks-a promenade deck,

upper and main decks, and steerage and

orlop decks. A new system of bulk-

heads makes the vessel practically un-

sinkable. She has two engines, in two

separate compartments, subdivided by a

water tight bulkhead, each set driving a

separate screw, and as each of these en-

gines acts independently of the other

the steamer is expected to have at all

delay than of a few hours at the utmost,

machinery duplicated. There are two

distinct sets of boilers, two engines, two

shafts and two screws, both sets work-

ing independently of each other and

separated by the one solid longitudinal

bulkhead running through the whole

length of the ship from stem to stern,

from the keel to the upper deck, and

dividing the vessel into two non-com-

municating halves, of which cach is

The rudder is of enormous size and of

new and improved shape, and so con-

nected with the steam steering gear that

the greatest case and utmost rapidity of

maneuvering is secured, but the steering

power of the ship can be increased at

will by the twin screws, so that if one

of them is reversed while the other goes

ahead, the vessel can be turned almost

within its own length. And if ever the

rudder should become unmanageable or

get lost, the ship would still remain un-

der full control, its course being readily

tions for passengers are of the most lux-

fitted up in the most artistic manner.

There are a music room and two first

cabin saloons, one 64 feet by 32 feet on

the promenade deck, far away from all

obnoxious odors, the other 40 feet by 20

feet on the main deck. There is also a

commodious smoking room, with a bar

adjoining. All staterooms are provided

with electric bells connected with the

steward's pantry; they have also a ward-

part of the ship, is a gem of superb fur-

hishing. Adjoining the ladies' saloon is

the music room, the decorations of which

are in keeping with the general taste

displayed. A grand piano is placed in

a band of the showing of these concert

The ship carries

The ladics' saloon, situated in the best

robe, and all toilet conveniences.

the center of this routil.

bast hotels of Europe.

Mersey, in England.

twice card

directed by the independent action

the twin acrews.

fully equipped to propel the ship.

Briefly put, this yeared has its whole

ampton in remarkably fast time.

leviathans of the present day.

A CENTURY AND THREE.

THE YEARS OF A TYPICAL NEWS-PAPER OF THE SOUTH.

Interesting and Varied History of The Augusta, Ga., Chronicle-Some Account of the Life of Its Present Editor, Hon. Patrick Walsh.

Special Corres

[Special Correspondence.] AUGUSTA, Ga., May 23.—One hundred and three years is a ripe old age for a newspaper to attain. Think of it—over 40,000 days of chronicling events! Few papers in America can boast of such an achievement. Those fow, however, still stand firmly planted and give no signs of decay. Among the number The Au-gusta (Ga.) Chronicle, or, as it was known a century ago, "The Augusta Chronicle and Gazette of the State," has weathered the trials, chances and viciaweathered the trials, changes and vicis-

situdes of 103 years. It has chronicled the news from the days of the colonial congress to the days of a tariff congress. It narrated the daily history of the world to men and women long since dead and gone, and it has been read in each succeeding epoch by grandsire, by father and by son. From ancient types and a primitive hand press The Chronicle has told the news each day up to the present time, when the telegraph flashes information from every known quarter and the dizzy whirl of the rapid steam driven press mirrors it upon huge sheets for the Nineteenth century reader.

What a history of human feeling, sentiment, prejudice and passion such a newspaper patriarch must contain! The follies and foibles of lovely dames and gay cavaliers of colonial days; the strug-gles of our great-grandfathers to cstablish a republic; the union, disunion and reunion of the states; the inundations, conflagations and storm sweepings of nature; the rise and fall of European nations-these and scores of other events which go to make up history. The files of such a newspaper excite curiosity at first, interest as one proceeds through pages yellow with age, and finally won-der and admiration at the marvelous human progress of a century. It spans time. The thum's is upon the log cabin and the finger tip of 1786 touches the modern palace of 1889. It is a huge handful, too.

I have before me a copy of The Au gusta Chronicle and Gazette of the State dated Saturday. Oct. 9, 1790. The motto is "Freedom of the Press and Trial by Jury Shall Remain Inviolate." The publisher's announcement follows: "Printed by John E. Smith, printer to the state; essays, articles of intelligence, adver-tisements, etc., will be received and every kind of printing performed." The paper consisted of four pages of three columns cach, containing news from Philadelphia a month old; from Alexandria, Va., two months; from New York, three months, and from London and Paris four months old; original poetry and a variety of unique and queerly worded advertisements. I reproduce the following extract from the news columns:

[Extract of a Letter from New York, Aug. 81]

Philamprink Sent 2 and a provide the provident of the United States, with his family, set off from this city for his sent at Monat Vernon in Virginia, where he will reside till his presence is pecessary at Phila-calchia delphia.

He was accompanied to his barge by the governor of the state, the principal officers of govern-ment, the mayor and corporation, officers of the city, and a number of the citizens, who hade him an affectionate farewell. The parting scene was an affectionate farewell. The parting seens was solemn; the roar of the cannon that were fired on his embarkation humbly expressed the emotion of the mind on the departure of him whom all hold so dear; the heart was full—the tear dropped from the eye; it was not to be restrained; it was seen; and the president appeared sensibly moved by the last mark of esteem for his character and effection for his resear.

affection for his person. Today such news would be amplified

time in that century have its types lain idle or its presses ceased to move. Come peace or war, health or pestilence, prosperity or panic, out at its appointed time came the paper, to say by its issual-I still livel Today it is one of the powers

of Georgia. The editors in charge were John E. Smith, 1785; Mr. Driscoll, a native of Ireland, 1807; Joseph Vallence Bevan, 1821; T. S. Hannon, 1822; A. H. Pem-berton, 1825; William E. Jones, 1836; Januar W. Jones, 1936; Col. Januar W. James W. Jones, 1839; Col. James M. Smythe, 1846; N. S. Morse, a northern man, 1861; Mr. Henry Moore, 1966; the latter part of which year Hon. Patrick Walsh took charge and has continued until the present time. With Mr. Walsh several distinguished writers have worked, among them James R. Randall, the gifted author of "Maryland, My Mary-

land," "Arlington" and other poems. Mr. Walsh was born in Ireland, Jan. 1, 1840, and came to America in 1852, learned the printer's trade at Charleston and served in the Confederate service as lieutenant of Emerald light infantry, of Carolina. At the close of the war he went to Augusta and became connected with The Chronicle. He is at present editor-in-chief of the paper and also southern agent of the Associated press. His editorial writing is clear and argumentative. His face, of which I preser here a likeness, is a type of the Irish-American, particularly the Irish-American of the southern states, who is almost invariably successful and a leader in the community where he lives. Mr. Walsh is no exception. Mr. Walsh was three times sent as a

delegate at large to the national Democratic conventions of 1876 at St. Louis, 1880 at Cincinnati and 1884 at Chicago and was an original Cleveland supporter, besides being on the national Democratic executive committee for four years. He represents the protective element of southern Democrats at present, and was defeated as a delegate to St. Louis last year because of his protection views. He has taken an active part in state

politics for years. The Augusta national exposition of last November was conceived by him, and he attended to the laborious work which that display of southern resources entailed. All this in connection with the work of conducting The Chronicle and half a dozen other enterprises for Augusta's good. FREDERICK J. COOKE.

ENGLAND BOILED DOWN.

Funerals and Food-Language and Liquor.

[Special Correspondence.]

SAG HARBOR, May 23.-Baggage is "luggage." No livery stables. Instead, sign of "cars on hire." No cars on railrond. All coaches. No rails. All "metals." No conductor. Instead, "guard." No depots. All stations. No boots. All gaiters. No street cars. All "trams." No stoves. No mosquitoes. Very improper to allude to insect on plant or elsewhere as a bug. Bugs in Britain belong only in beds. In England's English "to get mad" means insanity. They get angry-never mad. A roasting piece of beef is a "joint." Things are never "fixed," a la American. They are arranged. The English never "guess," "reckon" or "calculate." These words belong to American Eng-

lish. Wheat, oats, rye, barley, all go by name of "corn." Corn itself almost unknown. No wharves. All docks or piers. Most pies are "tarts." Regular fruit pies baked in deeper dishes than ours. Crust only at top.

spread often as for dinner. Roast meat,

potatoes and porter. No indigestion fol-

lows. Never think of it. No green corn.

Twenty million or more people in Britain eat hearty supper at night. Table

Cravelers' Guibr.

DHILADELPHIA & READING BAILROAD READING & COLUMBIA DIVISION.

and after Sunday, May 12, 1899, trains Lancaster (King street), as follows: Reading and intermediate points, week 7:30 s. m., 12:35, 3:35 p. m.; Sunday, 5:35 s

8.750 p. m. or Philadelphia, week days, 730 a. m., 1235, p. m.; Sundays, 335 p. m. or New York via Philadelphia, week days, Ja. m., 1235, 335 p. m. for New York via Allentown, week days,

For New York vis Allentown, week daya 1235 p.m. For Allentown, week days, 7:30 a.m., 5:35 p. m.; Sunday, 5:55 p.m. For Pottaville, week days, 7:30 a.m., 5:35 p. m.; Sunday, 5:55 p.m. For Lebanon, week days, 7:30 a.m., 12:35, 5:45 p.m.; Sunday, 5:05 a.m. For Harrisburg, week days, 7:30 a.m., 12:35, 5:42 p. m.; Sunday, 5:05 a.m. For Quarryville, week days, 5:33, 9:30 a.m., 3:00, 8:00 p. m.; Sunday, 5:10 p. in. TRAINS FOR LANCASTER. Leave Heading, week days, 7:20, 11:55 a.m.

TRAINS FOR LANCASTER. Leave Reading, week days, 7:20, 11:55 s. m., 5:55 p. m.; Sunday, 7:20 s. m.; 3:10 p. m. Leave Philadelphia, week days, 4:15, 10:00 s. m., 4:00 p. m. Leave New York via Philadelphia, week days, 7:55 a. m., 1:30, 12:00 p. m. Leave New York via Allentown, week days 4:00 a. m., 1:50 p. m. Leave Allentown, week days, 5:53 a. m.; 4:20 p. m.

m. Leave Pottaville, week days, 5:50 a. m., 4:36

Leave Lebanon, week days, 5:35 a. m., 12:30 7:15 p. m. Leave Lebanon, week days, 7:12 a. m., 12:30 7:15 p. m.: Sunday, 7:55 a. m.; 8:45 p. m. Leave Harrisburg, week days, 6:25 a. m.; 8un-day, 6:30 a. m. Leave Quarryville, week days, 6:40, 9:25 a. m.; 2:45, 4:33 p. m.; Sunday, 7:10 a. m.

245, 453 p. m.; Sunday, 7:10 a. m. ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION. Leave Philadelphia, Chestout street wharf, and South street wharf. For Atlantic City, week days, expresses, 800 a. m. and 4:30 and 5:00 p. m.; Accommodation, 7:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; Sunday, Express, 8:00 and 8:00 a. m., Accommodation, 8:00 a. m., 4:30 p. n.

Returning leave Atlantic City, depot corner, Atlantic and Arkansas Avenues. Week days.— Express 740 and 10:12 s. m. and 4 p. m. Accom-modation, 8:06 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Sundays— Express, 4 and 5:30 p. m. Accommodation, 7:30 a. m. and 4:05 p. m. Detailed time tables can be obtained at ticket offices.

Mices, A. A. McLEOD, Vice Pres. & Gen'l M'gr. C. G. HANCOCK. Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADSCHEDULE In effect from May 13, 1889. Trains LEAVE LANCASTER and leave and ar-rive at Philadelphia as follows:

	' Leave	Leave		
WESTWARD.	Philadelphia.	Lancaster.		
Pacific Expresst	11:25 p. m.	1:25 a. m.		
News Express	4:30 n. m.	6:25 a. m.		
Way Passengert	4:30 a. m.	6:10 a. m.		
Mail trainvia MLJoyi	7:00 a. m.	9:31 n. m.		
No. 2 Mail Traint_	via Columbia	9:35 a. m.		
Niagara Express	8:50 g. m.	10:55 a. m.		
Hanover Accom	via Columbia	11:00 a. m		
Fast Linet	11:50 a. m.	2:00 p. m.		
Frederick Accom.	via Columbia	2:10 p. m.		
Lancaster Accom	via Mt. Joy	2:50 p. m.		
Harrisburg Accom	2:15 p. m.	5:30 p. m.		
Columbia Accom	4:40 p. m.	7:40 p. m.		
Harrisburg Express.	5:34 p. m.	7:50 p. m.		
Western Expresst	9:20 p. m.	11:10 p. m.		
Lancaster Acco	or all the provide the states	5:00 p. m.		
Contract of the local state	Leave	Arrive		
EASTWARD.	Lancaster.	Phila.		
Phila, Expresst	2:20 n. m.	4:25 a. m.		
Fast Linet.		6:50 a. m.		
Lancaster Acco		8:50 a. m.		
Harrisburg Express.		10:20 a. m.		
Lancaster Accom		vinMt.Joy.		
Columbia Accom	9:00 a. m.	11:45 n. m.		
Atlantic Expressi	11:35 a. m.	1:25 p. m.		
Seashore Express.	12:58 p. m.	8:15 p. m.		
Philadelphia Accom. Sunday Mail.	8:55 p. m.	6:45 p. m.		
Sunday Mail.	5:00 p. m.	5:45 p. m.		
They Expressed	4.45 10 100	B-50 m mm		

ancaster Acco	6:15 a. m	8:50 a. m.
farrisburg Express	8:10 a. m.	10:20 a. m.
ancaster Accom	8:55 R. m.	vinMt.Joy
olumbia Accom	9:00 a. m.	11:45 n. m.
Atlantic Expresst	11:35 a. m.	1:25 p. m.
seashore Express	12:58 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
"hiladelphia Accom.	8:55 p. m.	6:45 p. m.
unday Mail	5:00 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
Day Expresst	4:45 p. m.	6:50 p. m.
Inrrisburg Accom	6:15 p. m.	9:35 p. m.
dail Traint	8:35 p. m.	10:55 p. m.

tThe only trains which run daily. On Sunday the Mail train west runs by way

J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent. CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager.

L EBANON & LANCASTER JOINT LINE BAILROAD.

Arrangements of Passenger Trains on and after

SUNDAY, M	ay 12, 1869.				
NORTHWARD.			Sunda		
Leave A. M. King Street, Lanc. 7:00 Lancaster 7:07 Manbeim 7:33 Cornwall 7:59 Arrive at	P. M. 12:35 12:43 1:20 1:46	5:50 6:20	A. M. 8:05 8:13 8:45 9:17	P. M. 8:55 4:04 4:83 5:01	
Lebanon 8:11 SOUTHWAR	D. 1:58	7:00	9:32	5:15	
Leave A. M. Lebanon 7:12 Cornwall 7:27 Manheim 7:58 Lancester 8:27	P. M. 12:30 12:45 1:16 1:52	7:15 7:30 7:57	A. M. 7:55 8:10 8:40 9:12	P. M. 8:45 4:00 4:30 5:02	
Arrive at King Street, Lanc. 8:35 A. M. WILSON, Supt. S. S. NEFF, Supt. C. B	R. & C	8:30 . Rath	9:20 road.	5:10	

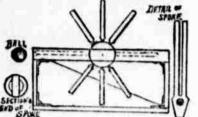
Winco.

water power, and tir ... is more

ins of his generator he also clain run the largest ocean steamers on the longest trips without consuming a pound of coal.

In Baltimore another plan has been promulgated by Gottfried Griel, bosa carver of the Atlantic Furniture company, though Charles Cherkassy, of Philadelphia, a Russian, claims that the secret has been stolen from him by a carpenter whom he employed to make a model. The following is the description of Griel's machine as given in The Philadelphia Press:

It is simple in construction, consisting mainly of a straight shaft hung between excellent two upright standards moved by weights. work, and Upon this shaft are hong at their centers six peculiar arms ; .out a foot long that carry the weights. Four of them are shaped like two Hogarth lines of beauty. with their ends brought together, but with a space of two inches between them at the middle. These arms are hung at different angles, and within each is a gutter in which runs a leaden ball.



THE BALTIMORE MACHINE.

When the machine starts each arm is in such a position that the ball is rolled to one side and acts as a downward weight, there always being a little more weight on the downward than the upward side. This would not turn the shaft all the way round, but the two other arms, shaped like large dollar marks, carry the balls in their gutters to a point where they act as downward weights in the nick of time to continue the motion and carry other arms off their dead center. The shaft at its end is connected by a cog wheel with a flywheel, which assists still further the rotary motion. The machine has a rod through it only for the purpose of stopning it.

Farm Nates.

A well known New Jersey nurseryman has declared that "crowding is one cause of peach yellows. If your trees are too thick pull out every other row, and as a rule you will cure the yellows. Trees are sometimes set as close as eight or ten fect, but should be eighteen or twenty feet apart."

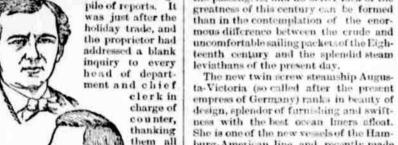
Over feeding is the common bane of the pig, according to The American Agriculturist, which advises a pint of milk and two ounces of boiled commeal mixed as a daily ration for the first week, and a gradual increase may be made, substituting raw cornmeal. The fact is beyond dispute, says a

prominent Illinois dairyman, that the fine aromatic flavor of butter, and also its keeping qualities, depend upon the management of the cream from the time it is separated from the milk until it goes into the churn.

What He Missed.

Cashier Boggs (in Toronto)-Hello, what's the matter? You're all broken up. Remorse, ch? Cashier Joggs-Not much: but, but

I've just read in the papers that old Dividend, the president of our bank, said if I had waited a week longer I could have tolen twice the amount .- Shoe and Leather Reporter.





put on paper immediately, C S while the matter was yet fresh 5 in their minds, any suggestions M. they might have of ways in which the holiday trade of 1889 could be

made bigger and better than the WANAMAKER-FIELD-ARMOUN trade of 1888. These reports the merchant was going over one by one, and every good suggestion in the lot will be utilized in the busy season of the coming December. This one incident shows the height of executive genius-calling out the best there is in subordinates, not only their actual work and loyalty of spirit,

but their ideas as well. Wanamaker is a great believer in the importance of close relationship between employer and employe. There is no tyranny of organization in his house. A cash boy may at any time appeal to the proprietor. He has a civil service system and a plan of marking by which he knows the yearly, monthly and weekly record of each of his 4,000 employes. Promotions are made according to the showings of this plan. There is a profit sharing system in the business, too, and by it about \$140,000 is each year apportioned among employes, in addition to their salaries. Armour has a striking, a unique indi-

viduality, but is to all who know him well one of the most lovable of men. Though carrying on a business greater than that of any railwy corporation in America, and though at times he makes a great deal of money in speculative deals-he never yet lost a fight in that field-he is singularly irritable about some little things. I remember one occasion in which he fumed and fretted for nearly a whole day about a fifty pound box of sausage which a careless shipping clerk had sent to a wrong railway station, where it lay all day on the platform in the sun and was spoiled. For several hours the office men heard of little but that box of sausage, and the chief was not appeased till the offender had been discovered and reprimanded. The sausage was worth \$1, and that same day the provision market, in which Armour was largely interested, fell off so rapidly that nearly \$200,000 of margin money was required to protect the

house's holdings. The packer gave no more than five minutes of thought to the provision market. He was too busy marking down the loss of the box of sausage. These three men of success are of about

the same age. Wanamaker is the youngest at 51, Field is 53 and Armour 55. Armour was a farmer's son, who made his business start in life with a yoke of steers. Wanamaker was a brick yard

to a column and headed "special dis patch." Here is a sample of late news from

Alexandria, Va., dated Aug. 26, and published in The Chronicle Oct. 9, 1780: ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 23, 1780. Capt. Wood, who arrived here on Tuesday last, informs that on the day before he salled he saw a

gentleman from Antigua, who told him he had seen a letter, received at Antigua from London, in-forming that an ac-tion had taken place about the 10th of July off Cape St. Vincent's, between sev euteen sail of the ininder the command of Lord Howe, and eighteen of the Span-ish; that the action commenced about 10 o'clock in the morn-

ing and lasted until

by and instead used of the partition water, ish captured two sail of the line, suck two others, and disabled four more in such a manner that it was thought they could not reach the port of Callz; that the British fleet had suffered very nuch in their rigging and sails, lost two of their captains and a great number of men.

.111

The modern newspaper would have chartered a steamer carrying a cable times sufficient headway to answer her from New York to the scene of conflict helm, so that in case of a mishap to one and ticked the news into the editorial of her engines there will be no greater rooms during the progress of the fight. The foreign news, four months old,

shows the difficulty which The Chronicle had in speading information:

PARIS, June 21, 1790 The title of the king is now determind to be, mperor of the French. At Avignon they have blotted out the arms of

the pope, and placed in their stend the arms of

The local news, with the exception of an obituary notice and a poem, is published in the advertising columns. The poem is a quaint and droll bit of sentiment, which the modern editor would smile to read:

TO MINS W-L L

Sweetest syren of the Augustan stage, Adored by youth, respected by old age, Permit me now to sing in homespun lays, Thy charms divine-that all, who know, must

A bard so fooble-none will e'er defend, A task so arduous--who will dare contend? Ah! none dare venture on this dangerous sea, Hut such a madman-poor, unhappy ine! Angels, when painted fair, they look hke you, Lovely, innocent, sweet as morning dew Thine eyes, how gentle, languishing, cast down-Your face all smiles-but now and then a from That brighten up again-and leave that sky Pure, white and red; can any this deny?

All parts of the steamer are illuminat-'Tis granted then-next comes thy crimson lips ed by electric light. The accommoda-

That fires my blood-Fil snatch the ambrosial kiss; Thy bosom, too, doth heave with fond desire, ike dying birds, just when they do expire. Thy lovely taper waist, how round and smallurious kind, the various saloons being

Here language faints-I sigh with Jove for Wall, With her I'd live-with her I'd wish to fall LOTHARIO.

The advertisements of a century ago were unique. Here is one:

žc., žc., by

At the late dwelling of Philip Jones, of Burke county, deceased, on Monday, the 55th day of October next ensuing, will be sold to the highest bidler, for ready money, all the personal prop-'What do you mean F' erty (not otherwise disposed of by the late Philip Jones in his last will), negroes and cattle only ex-cepted -consisting of horses, alwey, horse, a wag-gon, \Rightarrow nice rifle gun, sundry household familtare.

and covered it up with grass and things. A bloodhound couldn't find it. To-morrow Pantie Joses, guardians.

Sept. 11, 1790. N. B. -Property not to be altered, nor delivered. till the money be paid. The editorials in The Chronicle of 1790

were conspicuous by their absence, with the following exception:

"The Ode to Washington," "Lothario's Address to Zollus and Merellus," will appear in our pext Del of fure on this steamer, as indeed on all of the first class From the thumb paper of 1785-brief, steamers, is equal to that served in the jejune, primeval-a mere suggestion of a newspaper rather than a newspaper The Columbia, the sister ship of the itself, The Augusta Chronicle has come Augusta-Victoria, is rapidly approach-ing completion at Bickenkend on the down through the last century to the modern daily, penoplied with every appliance of journalistic science. At no

No watermelons. No pork and beans. No buckwheat cakes. No succotash No oysters cooked a la stew, fry, roast broil or steamed. No oysters save raw or in "patties." No clams at all. No pumpkin pie. No dessert pies made in our fashion. Very small affairs in small dishes. Plenty of cockles. Miserable apology for our round clam. Oysters thin. Not savory to American taste. Kept at shop in vats of fresh water. Cod the king fish. Twenty-five cents a pound. Bobsters very high priced. Sole, sprat, herring and other fish very cheap. No porgies. No shad. No blue fish. Plenty of mackerel. Yarmouth bloaters in early summer. Never found in perfection in this country. Superb relish during that time. Are allowed to decompose after

being caught until slight bloat sets in. Hence name "bloater." Afterward lightly dipped in salt and water. Then briefly and delicately smoked. Then broiled. Flavor so acquired doesn't last over four days. Salt strikes in afterward. Peas, cabbages, beans and turnips more tender than ours. Boil tender in less time. White beans called "har-vest beans." Yellow turnips not eaten.

Deemed fit only for sheep. PRENTICE MULFORD.

Ball Room Mishaps. A well known society man stroked his mus

tache the other day and thus held forth: "The most amusing thing I ever saw at a dance? Well, I'll tell you two and you can take your choice. No. I was at a small dance party given at a privato house. It was late n the evening, and when the music died away after a waltz, and the dancers had seated themselves around the room, there, lying in open sight in the center of the room, lay a beautiful silk garter. My first impulse was to step forward and pick it up and look for the owner, but 1 was afraid she would not thank me for my trouble, so the trinkel lay where it was until a maid was actually sent with a dustpan and brush, and the of fending article was swept from the floor, while the guests tried vainly not to see what was going on. At another party the overskirt of one of the ladies who was dancing collapsed, and bung limp and formless where it had previously swelled in triumphant pride cause of this sudden metamorphe

the loss of a newspaper, which was found on the floor, and when it was picked up a hasty glance showed that the particular journal that had been dedicated to this purp the Christian at Work .- Philadelphia Press.

Queering the Find.

It was the new reporter who had come in covered with perspiration and dust, as the

last form went to press. "Did it take you all day to do that ark water works detail?" snarled the city editor. "S-s-sh! speak low," whispered the new "special" in the C. E.'s car. "Got on to an

A 1 suicide out in the park-defalcation probably." "Great Casar! and we have gone to press,"

gasped the editor; "the afternoon papers will get a beat on us to-morrow." "Not much!" chuckled the reporter.

edition, so I just queered the find." "Why, I dragged the body into the bushes

um sensation."

and fell upon his subordinate's neck. are an honor to the profession," he sobbed. 'I'll see that your salary is increa

ed #2 a month. I will, by jingo!"-Union Printer. A man was to lecture on the subject

"Is Marriage a Failure?" when he canceled the engagement, much to the disappointment of the public, who were anxious to have the question answered. Later on it was learned that the man had been summoned home to help his wife take care of a pair of twins which had made their appearance in his abPHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1889.

HUNGARIAN SEAL.

IMPERIAL AND ROYAL AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSULATE.

According to the instructions of the Royal Hungarian Ministry for Agriculture, Industry and Commerce in Buda-Pest to this Imperial and Royal consulate it is hereby attested to that the Royal Hungarian Government wine cellars at Buda-Pest were established by the Hungarian Government, February 1, 1882, and that the establishment is since under control of said ministry.

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

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

LOUIS WESTERGAARD,

Imperial and Royal Consul of Austria-Hungary.

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

Dousefurnishing Goods.

CALL AND SEE

-THE----**ROCHESTER LAMP!**

Sixty Candle-Light; Beats them all. Another Lot of Cheap Globes for Gas and Oil

THE "PERFECTION"

METAL MOULDING and RUBBER CUSHION

Weather Strip.

Beats them all. This strip ontwears all others. Keeps out the cold. Stops rattling of windows, Excludes the dust. Keeps ont snow and rain. Anyone can apply it—no waste or dirt made in applying it. Can be fitted anywhere—no holes to bore, ready for use. I will not split, warp or shrink—a cushion strip is the most perfect. At the Stove, Heater and Range Store of

John P. Schaum & Sons.

34 SOUTH QUEEN ST.,

LANCASTER PA.

Coul.

L UMBER AND COAL. TORACCO SHOOKS AND CASES. WENT-ERN HARD WOODS. Wholesale and Retail, B. R. MARTIN & CO., B. R. MARTIN & CO., B. R. MARTIN & CO., nä-lyd dii Water Street, Lancaster, Pa. BAUMGARDNER'S COMPANY.

COAL DEALERS.

aug15-tid

OFFICES-No. 129 North Queen Street, and No. 61 North Prince street. YARDS-North Prince Street, near Reading

LANCASTER, PA.

knew I couldn't get here in time for the last

we will develop the claim and give 'em a two With tears in his eves the city editor areas