It Is Attractively Described in the Following.

THERE IS NO HEALTHIER SPORT.

Trout Are Perhaps the Prettiest Fish in the World to Angle For-Row It Is Done



are put away, says a writer in Outing for June, that one begins to look forward to the opening of the trout season with a feeling of great and happy anticipation, and I believe then that there is no healthier or more restful out of door sport than fly fishing for

speckled trout.

While bait fishing may afford sport to many, and possibly at times kill more fish, it does not compare with the higher art of fly fishing. We do not all fish for the sake of the fish alone; were it so we would find it cheaper and easier to go to the nearest market and purchase what we need. It is the skill required, the beautiful scenery, the music of the high, the perfume of the flowers. sic of the birds, the perfume of the flowers, and, above all, the health giving exercise, that go to make up the sum total of the pleasures of fly fishing.

People tire of bait fishing and as they grow older lose their interest in it, but when they advance to the high art of fly fishing, particularly for trout, they never give it up as long as they can wield the rod. Of saimon fishing, unfortunately, I cannot speak, as I have had the happy chance to enjoy that noble sport; but even salmon anglers tell me that they do not lose their taste for trout fishing and often resort to it while on almon streams, and enjoy the quiet relief from the more exciting sport.

I had the good fortune last fall to receive

an invitation to spend a week with a friend, who is part owner of a royal tract of wilderness in the Adirondack country. While there he suggested one day that I ought to visit an outlying pond, some five miles back in the woods, famous for its trout. So the next morning Reuben Cary, one of the best guides I ever met, and I made an early start. The weather was very threatening and the tramp a hard one, but still the long walk through the silent forest was not without its charms. The startling flight of the ruffled grouse, the discovery of a fresh deer or bear track where they crossed the old wood read, and many other little incidents kept us on the alert until the glimmer of the lake told us that our journey was at an end. Reuben hunted up his well concealed canoe,

which we carried to the shore from its hiding place and we were soon affoat. I had rigged for my cast a fluttering Brandreth, Lettie and bright Montreal dressed on No. 6 sproat hooks. Siiently we gided out from among the lily pads on the deep dark water, and I commenced casting. For the first half hour my efforts were in vain, and a feeling of disappointment began to creep over me, when, without a moment's warning, a good pound trout broke with a mighty splash, and I struck sharp and quick.

A fierce struggle for a few moments that disturbed the intense quiet of the place, and he was netted. Again I cast for some time in vain, when suddenly there was a double splash and I was fast to two. They had it pretty much their own way, particularly when soon after a third big trout took the remaining fly. Fortunately there was plenty of clear water, so that all I had to do was to let them fight it out. This took some time, and such rushing and splashing I have seldom seen; but "patience has its own reward," and I let them pull and haul to their hearts' content, often carrying my tip under water. When tired, Reuben petted them with great skill, and I had three superb trout, each

weighing over a pound.
In the month of September, 1887, I made my first acquaintance with the black spotted trout of Idaho. I was the guest of a jolly party of prominent sportsmen, mostly from the good city of Brooklyn, led by Gen. Rod-ney C. Ward. After a delightful trip of six days in the private car "Wanderer" we found ourselves at Sand Point, Idaho, situated on a beautiful lake named Pend d'Oreille, pronounced Pend de Ray by the inhabitants. This magnificent sheet of water, some forty miles long, seemed more like an Italian lake, with its bright green water, purple mountains and deep blue sky. This is the home of the black spotted trout. At first I thought



MET PROFITS. there were two varieties, and many believe there are; but I found out very soon that they were simply the male and female fish. The male trout has a dark olive green back, shading into gold and crimson sides; the female has a green back and bright eilver sides, something like our bluefish in ap-pearance. Both are profusely dotted with black spots, particularly near the fail; the detail fins and tails are also spotted with black. They are fine cating, the flesh pink in color and firm, and afford excellent sport on the fly, and in every respect are far superior to their neighbor, the "rainbow" trout. We frequently booked two at a time but they were so savage and fought so bard

that we carely saved both. They are undoubtedly more of a calmon than a trout; this is particularly noticeable in the manner they take the fly and run and amp after being booked. We found that we arruck entirely too quick for these fish, and it was some time before we acquired the knack of letting them turn to go down after the rise before striking. Later on, when in camp on Kanuska lake, these fish afforded us superb fly fishing, and ran in weight from one to three pounds. All these lakes were exceedingly clear, and though practically these trout were never fished for before, they were as shy as in any of our overfished waters of

In fact it was almost impossible to get within casting distance during the daytime. We could see them rising all over the lake, but at the first motion of the rod they would disappear within a circle of 100 feet. But when the sun was sinking behind the dark purple mountain they seemed to become more bold, and then we had royal sport. It was not unusual to have one of these big trout actually move my canvas cance in its frantic efforts to escape from the fly; my little eight section bamboo rod would be dragged under water to the ferule of the middle joint by their sudden rush before the reel could give sufficient line, then would follow the delightful wizz of the click, and the trout would run off with thirty or forty feet of line before I dared to turn him, ending with two or three

I found the fluttering fly worked to great advantage in these waters, and most of the Idaho and Washington anglers prefer them to the old style.

As to the question whether fishing from a

tests or cance is presenter than wading a stream I cannot decide; each style has its champions. Many excellent angière fail to see any fun in getting wet and tired out wading a mountain brook and leaving sumerous leaders and files in the branches overmerous leaders and flies in the branches over-head, while others cannot see sport in being cramped up in a cance or boat all day. Per-sonally I am happy to be able to say that I en-joy both thoroughly. There is a great charm to me in wading a beautiful, clear running river, with its varied pools, rapids and still

waters.

And how pleasant, as one turns the corner of a stream, to find a big black pool under a waterfall with, perhaps, two or three big fellows jumping and feeding at the edge of the white foam. And then toward evening, when the shadows grow long and cool, and the wood robin pipes up its flute like song, the angler fills a fresh pipe, puts on a new leader with a ginger palmer and coachman attached, and wading into a favorite pool proceeds to cast his files light and true, content with himself and all mankind. No wender that so many of our greatest men have found rest and recreation in this royal sport.

A CHECKER TOURNAMENT. A CHECKER TOURNAMENT.

It Will Shortly Begin in Chicago-Reed and Barker, Players.

Early in June at Chicago will begin the great checker contest for the championship of the world, the contestants being Mr. James Patrick Reed, of Pittaburg, and Mr. Charles Francis Barker, of Boston. Mr. Barker is now the champion of America, but the two men are not unevenly matched, and the con-test will be one of fine science and interesting

test will be one of line science and interesting to all who enjoy this game of pure skill. Charles F. Barker, present champion of America, was born March II, 1858, in Boston, and from garly boyhood displayed a rare in-sight into the intri-cacies of the game,

binations which fited the local players. When but 15 he met the famous Herd Laddie, then champion of the world, and made the remarkable record of three games won, ten lost and twelve drawn.

David Kirkwood, a CHARLES F. BARKER. noted English player, with the curious result that twenty one games were drawn and each player secured two. As a case of cantious and equal playing this attracted much at-

In 1878 he entered on that well sustained contest with Mr. M. C. Priest for the championship of America and won nine to two, pionship of America and won nine to two, thirty-two games being drawn. Since then he has lost the championship once, but soon regained it, having contested with all the crack players of the country. His recent victory over the Englishman, Mr. Martins, places him as one of the finest players in the world. All the championship matches have been for \$200 a side except one. The Barkers are a family of checker players, and the champion's brother. Isaiah, usually accomchampion's brother, Isaiah, usually accom-panies him as "trainer and analyst." W. R. Barker, another brother, is also noted, both he and Isaiah baving done some extraordinary work as problemista.

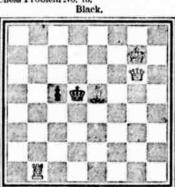
James P. Reed, now of Pittsburg, was born

in England in 1860, and has won his chief fame as a blind-folded player, being the champion of America in that line. Soon after coming to Ameri-ca Mr. Reed beplayer; in 1877 he ordinary triumphs. and in 1878 chal-enged M. C. Priest, the championship

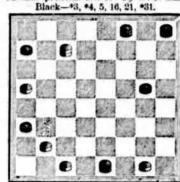
Pen n sylvania and \$100 a side. A JAMES P. REED. stake of \$400, how-ever, was made up, and in September, 1878, their contest resulted: For Priest, 15; Reed, 5; drawn, 22. But the next year Reed won 12 to Priest's 6, and has since retained the cham-niouship of Penysylvania.

pionship of Pennsylvania. He and Barker have already met-in Bos-He and Barker have already met—in Bos-ton in 1881—and the contest resulted: For Barker, 4; for Reed, 1; remainder drawn; and the next year they played with exactly the same result. Mr. Reed soon after went to Europe, and won great fame as a blindfolded player, contesting five games at one time with ease. Since his return to America he has defeated several crack players, and is now eager for a third trial with Mr. Barker.

CHESS AND CHECKERS. Chess Problem No. 13,



White to play and mate in two moves Checker problem No. 13—By W. J. Smith. Black—*3, *4, 5, 16, 21, *31.



White to play and draw. SOLUTIONS. Chess problem No. 12:

1..Q to Q Kt 6. 1 2..Q to Q B 6, or K Kt 6 mate. 1. . Any move. Checker problem No. 12: White. Black. 1...19 to 15 2...31 to 27 1..11 to 18 2..25 to 33 8 .. 2 to 9 3.. 9 to 5 4.. 5 to 23

For the Middleweight Champlonship For many years the California Athletic club of San Francisco has been ready to put up its good gold-and plenty of it, too-to

help along any scheme which pro-mised its members congenial entertainment or would be and to tend toward keeping up or increasing the in-terest in athletic sports. It has devoted itself particularly to pugilism and may be said to

be the patron saint (or combination of saints) of the prize ring in America. Many a man hitherto unknown has pounded his way to fame in its splendid club house in the past and many more will probably do so in the future. The latest idea of the enterprising club is a series of battles for the middleweight championship of America. The first of these battles took place re-cently. George La Blanche, the Marine, of Boston, and Mike Lucie, of Philadelphia, were

One of the most useful men in the military balloon department at Berlin, it is said, is a young acrobat who is serving his three years in the German army. He climbs and mounts where nobody else dares to tread, and when his work in the regions above is done he de-lights his comrades by performances on the

the contestants, La Bianche winning in thirteen rattling rounds. Several battles re-main to be fought, and excellent sport is

The Southern League and Its Future Discussed.

WHO PRESIDENT WHARTON 18.

Atlanta, Charleston, Chattanooga, Mobile Memphis and New Orleans Are to the League, and the Prospects for a Good on Are Promising.

In looking over the Southern Baseball league after the first few weeks of its existence, there seems to be no reason why the national sport in the south should not soon become as popular as elsewhere. There are enough admirers of the game in New Orleans, Mobile, Memphis, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Charleston to support good clubs, and these cities, representing the league of 1899, will see the season finished.

It has always been difficult to maintain a league in the south. Nevertheless the sport has not lacked ardent supporters, and interest this year is undoubtedly greater than ever before. This is due to a number of causes, one of which being the influence lent by young men. The presidents of the clubs are all young business men of influence, and they are making special efforts this year to make the Southern league not only pay expenses but dividends also. Some of the clubs will undoubtedly come out with cash in the treas-

but dividends also. Some of the clubs will undoubtedly come out with cash in the treasury, and it is doubtful if either of them will lose money.

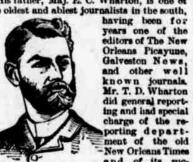
Birmingham was dropped recently for reasons good and sufficient to President Wharton, Mobile taking her place.

The Southern league has completed its first month, with six good clubs, and better prospects than ever for a prosperous existence. That same first month was a trying one, and the league having successfully ence. That same first month was a trying one, and the league having successfully passed through the troubles with which it was beset furnishes the best argument for the hopes centered in it. The Birmingham exchange was quickly made, and Atlanta did not have to lose a day in playing its schedule.

Mobile has turned out fine crowds, larger fact, each day, except Sunday, than New Or leans. The pluck of the Gulf City in patching up a nine and jumping into the league on such short notice has carned for them the admiration of the other cities. They will strengthen and will be heard from in the race. With the exception of the off days, that all clubs have, the league is playing good ball, and New Orleans will have a hard fight to

keep its lead. Charleston, however, is making a hard fight for the pennant, and New Orleans, Chatta-nooga, Memphis and Atlanta are in the race for first honors. All of the clubs, having now played at home and abroad, show better material than was at first supposed, and the indications are in favor of a close fight before

It is not inappropriate to mention President Wharton in this sketch, and the cut berewith printed is an excellent likeness of the president of the Southern league. He is a native of New Orleans, and is 30 years of age. He is a journalist, having had a practical experience in the typographical, reportorial and editorial branches of the profession of fifteen years. His father, Maj. E. C. Wharton, is one of the oldest and ablest journalists in the south,



T. D. WHARTON. cessor, The Times Democrat. In 1885 he was given charge of the printing and publishing department of the second exposition at New Orleans. He next accepted the position of city editor of The New Orleans Daily States, which he occupied until November, 1888, when he re-signed to devote himself to his own paper,

a weekly sporting paper. national game caused his selection as presi-dent of the Southern league in December, 1888, since which time he has worked zealous ly for the league, visiting different cities in the south, and arousing the interest necessary for the organization of clubs. Owing to previous failures in the loague, this was an al-most impossible undertaking, but the feasibility of the present league brought converts to its ranks and crowned his efforts

"We have six good cities in the league," says President Wharton, "Atlanta, Charles-ton, Chattanooga, Mobile, Memphis and New Orleans. From the present outlook the league is bound to have a safe season. The salary limit is our salvation, and with it the clubs can live if the patronage continues as good as it has been. We are working for the establishment of baseball in the south, and its success this year will insure this result. The officials of the different clubs are all young business men, who love the game and want to see it so secure that the longevity of each season will be as certain as that of the the National league or American association." FREDERIC J. COOKE.

Important Points in Corn Culture. American Agriculturist says: Better two vigorous stalks than four weak ones because crowded and sparingly fed. For cut worms try a mixture of one part salt to two parts land plaster, drop-

ping a little at each hill. Select seed carefully, and keep selecting. Build up, Pedigree in corn is as valuable as pedigree in animals. A study of the methods by which three times the average yield of corn was made shows that in all there was an unusual

amount of work expended in preparing the seed bed. Drilling produces the larger yield and

profit, except on very foul ground. Corn may do well on hilly land (though the crop must be uneven), but nearly always the land will lose heavily by the denuding action of rain-often so heavily as to make grass or small grain a more

profitable crop.

If the 1883 corn crop were loaded on two horse wagons, thirty-three bushels to the load, and the wagons were placed twenty-six feet apart, or as nearly as possible in a string, the string of wagons would reach twelve times around the

globe-300,000 miles! Nothing promises to so revolutionize the present waste of corn fodder in the west as the new but growing practice of cutting the field corn close to the ground as soon as the kernels are well glazed and putting the whole crop directly into the silo, either whole or cut into half inch lengths, ears and all.

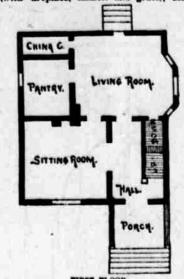
One of Benedict Arnold's Boats. A rumor comes from the Dead river logging camps that two trout fishermen recently resurrected a curious relic of antiquity from beneath the placid waters of one of the Carrying Place ponds. The story goes that they had finished fishing and were about to start for their camp when they found themselves unable to raise the anchor from the bottom. The rope was strong, however, and redoub-ling their efforts they pulled to the surface a rude shallop partially filled with stones, which had caught upon one point of the wooden killock. The boat is supposed to be one of those used by Bene-dict Arnold in his daring but fruitless ef-fort to capture Quebec. This is more interesting than the phantom craft of Lake Onaway.—Lewiston Journal.

The Question Naturally Arises. Fond Mother—See the child smiling in his sleep, just like a little angel. Inquiring Friend-Do you suppose the angels have colic, just as babies do? A THOUSAND DOLLAR HOUSE.

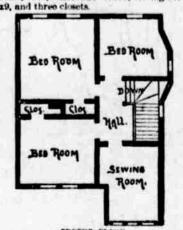
and View of a Two Story Frame From Artistic Houses, issued by the Na-tional Building Plan association, Detroit, Mich.:

PRISPECTIVE VIEW.

Frame Two Story Dwelling.—Height of stories—First, 9 feet 6 inches in the clear; second, 9 feet; cellar, 6 feet 6 inches. First story contains ball, 7x13 feet, sitting room (with fireplace, mantel and grate), 12x13;



living room, 11x14, large pantry and china closet. Second story contains three bed rooms, 9x10, 10x11 and 10x12; sewing room 7x9, and three closets.



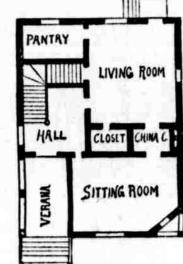
First story, clapboards; second story, shin-Estimated cost of building, \$1,000.

AN \$850 HOUSE.

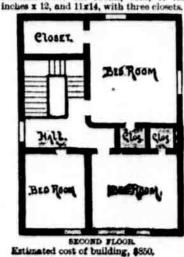
A Nest Story and a Half Structure Planned and Described.
From "Artistic Homes," issued by the National Building Plan association, of Detroit,



PERSPECTIVE VIEW Frame One and a Half Story Dwelling-Height of first story, 9 feet 6 inches in the clear. Attle story, 8 feet 6 inches. Cellar, 6 feet 6 inches. First story contains hall, 7x12;



PIRST PLOOR. sitting room, 12x15; living room, 11x14, with large pantry and china closet. Second story contains three bed rooms, 7x13, 11 feet tinches x 12, and 11x14, with three closets.



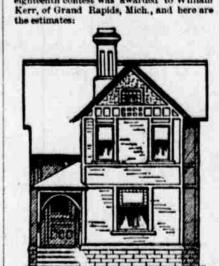
Plum Trees in Apple Orchards. Professor A. J. Cook is reported as advocating the planting of plum trees in apple orchards. The reason given is that curculios having a decided preference for plum trees will collect upon these and can be destroyed much more easily than if scattered over the whole orchard. The best method of destroying the curculio seems to be to spray the tree very thoroughly with a mixture of one pound of London purple to 200 gallons of water; although if the object be simply to drive the curculio away a mixture of one pint of carbolic acid with fifty pounds of plaster, thrown over the tree, seems to be quite effective. The first spraying should be done just as the blossoms are falling, and should be repeated twice at intervals of about ten days. The importance of not spraying until the blossoms had fallen, because of poisoning the honey bees, was emphasized in the address.

A newspaper man in Liverpool secured the names of 482 sailors, and only two among them were named Jack. In all his talk with them he nover heard them use a martical ex-



A FIRST PRIZE DESIGN.

It is by William Kerr, of Grand Rapids, The first prize in Carpentry and Building's eighteenth contest was awarded to William



FRONT ELEVATION. Colled boards, 4,000 feet.....

単を

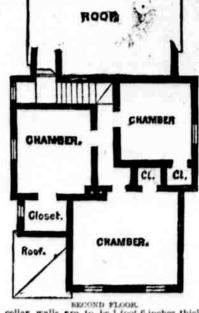
PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

Flooring, 1,80 feet
14 windows
14 doors
1 slide door
1,000 shingles
Finishing lumber, 2,500 feet

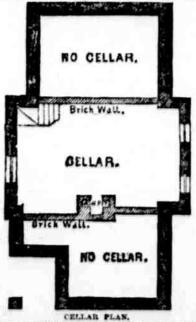
SITTING HALL. DINING ROOM. 11'6" x 13. 10'x 11' Vestibule. PARLOR. Porch

Brickwork and chimneys Total \$008.00

The specifications provide for the laying down of footings under all brick walls of flat stones, not less than 12 inches thick and projecting 6 inches on each side of wall above



cellar walls are to be I foot 6 inches thick, chimneys contain flues 8x8 inches, with 6 inch walls and 2 inch partitions, the cellar bottom to be covered with cement concrete 2 inches thick; timbers exposed when finished of



econd quality pine; timbers not exposed of bemlock or pine, the frame to be of the bal-loon variety; the lumber to be of white pine. Cravelers' Guide.

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

WESTWARD.	Philadelphia.	Lancast
Pacific Expresst	11:25 p. m.	1:25 a.
News Express	4:30 n. m.	6:25 a.
Way Passengert	4:00 a. m.	6:30 A.
Mail trainvia Mt.Joyt	7:00 a. m.	9:31 a.
No. 2 Mail Traint	via Columbia	9:35 a.
Niagara Express	8:50 a. m.	10:55 B.
Hanover Accom	via Columbia	11:00 a.
Fast Linet	11:50 n. m.	2:00 p.
Frederick Accom	via Columbia	2:10 p.
Lancaster Accom	via Mt. Jey	2:50 to.
Harrisburg Accom	2:15 p. m.	5:30 p.
Columbia Accom	4:40 p. m.	7:40 p.
Harrisburg Express.	5:34 p. m.	7:50 p.
Western Express	9:20 p. m.	11:10 p.
Lancaster Acco		
	Leave	Arrive
EASTWARD.	Lancaster.	Ph
Phila, Expressi	2:20 a. m.	4:25 n.
Fast Linet	4:45 a. m.	6:50 n.
Lancaster Acco	6:15 a. m	8:50 n.
Harrisburg Express	8:10 a. m.	10:20 a.
Laneaster Accom.	8:55 n. m.	viaMt.J
Columbia Accom	9:00 a. m.	11:45 m.
Atlantic Expresst	11:35 a. m.	1:25 p.
Senshore Express	19-58 m. m.	3:15 p.
Philadelphia Accom	3:55 p. m.	6:45 p.
Philadelphia Accom. Sunday Mail.	3:00 p. m.	5:45 D.
Day Expresst	4:45 p. m.	6:50 p.
Harrisburg Accom.	6:45 p. m.	9:35 p.
Mail Traint	8:35 p. m.	10:55 p.

fThe only trains which run daily. On Sunday the Mail train west runs by way olumbia, J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent. CHAS, E. PUGH, General Manager,

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD READING & COLUMBIA DIVISION.

On and after Sunday, May 12, 1889, trains eave Lancaster (King street), as follows: For Reading and intermediate points, week lays, 730 a, m., 1235, 335 p. m.; Sunday, 805 a n. 355 n. m. leave Lancaster (Ring street), as follows:
For Reading and intermediate points, week
days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:35 p. m.; Sunday, 8:05 a
m., 3:55 p. m.
For Philadelphia, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35,
3:35 p. m.; Sundays, 3:35 p. m.
For New York via Philadelphia, week days,
7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:35 p. m.
For New York via Allentown, week days,
12:35 p. m.
For New York via Allentown, week days,
12:35 p. m.
For Potisville, week days, 7:30 a. m., 3:35 p. m.,
For Potisville, week days, 7:30 a. m., 3:35 p. m.,
For Lebanon, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 5:42
p. m.; Sunday, 8:05 a. m.
For Quarryville, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35,
5:42 p. m.; Sunday, 8:05 a. m.
For Quarryville, week days, 8:35, 9:30 a. m.,
TRAINS FOR LANCASTER.
Leave Reading, week days, 7:20, 11:55 a. m.,

TRAINS FOR LANCASTER.

Leave Reading, week days, 7:20, 11:55 a. m., 5:55 p. m., 18:00 day, 7:20 a. m., 3:10 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, week days, 4:15, 10:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m.

Leave New York via Philadelphia, week days, 7:45 a. m., 1:30, 12:00 p. m.

Leave New York via Allentown, week days 4:00 a. m., 1:30 p. m.

Leave Allentown, week days, 5:52 a. m.; 4:30 p. m. p. m. Lawve Pottsville, week days, 5:50 a. m., 4:35 Leave Pottsville, week days, 5:50 a. m., 4:35 p. m.
Leave Lebanon, week days, 7:12 a. m., 12:30 7:15 p. m.; Sunday, 7:55 a. m., 3:45 p. m.; Eureve Harrisburg, week days, 6:25 a. m.; Sunday, 6:26 a. m.; Sunday, 6:26 a. m.; Sunday, 6:26 a. m.; Sunday, 7:10 a. m.
Leave Quarryville, week days, 6:40, 9:25 a. m., 2:45, 4:53 p. m.; Sunday, 7:10 a. m.
ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.
Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut street wharf, and South street wharf.
For Atlantic City, week days, expresses, 9:50 a. m. and 4:90 and 5:00 p. m.; Accommodation, 7:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; Sunday, Express, 8:30 and 9:00 a. m., Accommodation, 8:06 a. m., 4:55 p. 10.

Returning leave Atlantic City, depot corner, Atlantic and Arkansas Avenues, Week days, Express 7:09 and 10:12 a. m. and 4 p. m. Accom-modation, 8:36 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Sundays— Express, 4 and 5:30 p. m. Accommodation, 7:30 a. m. and 4:35 p. m. Detailed time tables can be obtained at ticket offices. offices, A. A. McLEOD, Vice Pres. & Gen'l M'gr. C. G. HANCOCK. Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

LEBANON & LANCASTER JOINT LINE Arrangements of Passenger Trains on and after

NORTHWARD. Sunday, Leave A.M. P. M. P. M. A. R. P. M. King Street, Lane. 7:90 | 12:35 | 5:42 8:25 | 8:55 Lancaster. 7:07 | 12:41 | 5:50 8:13 | 4:94 Manheim. 7:33 | 1:39 | 6:20 8:45 | 4:33 Cornwall. 7:50 | 1:46 | 6:48 9:17 | 5:01 Arrive at Lebanon 8:11 1:58 7:00 9:32 5:15 SOUTHWARD. Leave A.N. P.M. P.M.A.N. P.M. A. M. P. M. P. M. A. M. 7-112 12:00 7:15 7:05 7:27 12:45 7:00 8:10 7:08 1:16 7:57 8:40 8:27 1:52 8:25 9:12 Lebanon 7:12 12:30 Cornwall 7:27 12:45 Manheim' 7:58 1:16 Lancaster 8:27 1:32 Arrive at King Street, Lanc. 8:35 2:00 8:30 9:20 5:10 A. M. WILSON, Supt. R. & C. Railroad, S. S. NEFF, Supt. C. R. R.

Darness. HARNESS. HARNESS.

HABERBUSH'S 30 Centre Square,

LANCASTER, PA.

Saddles, Harness,

LAP BLANKETS, Trunks, Bags, Harness Oil,

-AND-

General Stable Supplies,

(SUCCESSOR TO M. HARERBUSH & SON.)

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN HORSE HEADS. Carriages.

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