SPIRANTS TO OFFICE.

THE CIVIL BERVICE EXAMINA TIONS ARE CONDUCTED.

Are Called but Few Are Chosen. the Most Hopeless Yearners for John Make Frantic Efforts

is presented in the capital city a more sating scene than that presented in quarters of the civil service comquarters of the civil service com-sion on a departmental examination. Nearly three hundred and fifty can-ates for employment in the govern-at service are going through what is smooth known as the hopper. The sal visitor might well think the build-a school or college. Four or five rooms in use, and each is fitted up like the to in use, and each is fitted up like the rease country school house, with rude has, a few maps on the wall, a rostrum or the teachers or principals. But what queer lot of pupils! They are of all the four score. Many have black skins; gray hairs are copically mixed with shining young faces, and two-thirds of the whole number are over next the wall sits an old n. Over next the wall sits an old ed man who was once a state officer in the south. Chief Examiner Webster mys the old fellow has been here six or eight times, always failing to pass, but

He is nearly always the last person to leave the examination room, fearing that if he departs earlier his fellow candidates will discover that he has failed and jibe him. Black and ignorant though is he appears to be very proud. An jibs him. Black and ignorant though he is, he appears to be very proud. An-other old man, white, and with a face that is finely molded, is pointed out and almost famous, successful in politics and thought to be a future senator of the United States. Now he is living chiefly on hope, and a delusive one at that, for the chances are that he will fail to pass sees are that he will fail to pass examination. Nothing is more pahetic than the efforts of these old men nd women-for old women are also to nd here-to compete with younger and fresher minds in the race for em ployment, trying in many cases again

and again after a failure which musthave brought them bit ter disappointment and humiliation. Among these unfortunates may be found many who have enjoyed great prosperity, climbed nearly to

WILLIAM H. WEISTER the top round of success. What stories of humbled pride and breaking hearts this examination A glance about the rooms shows so

many interesting characters that one cannot stop to mention them. In one of the rooms, where tables have been improvised with boards, youth and age sit aide by side in the persons of a patriarch whose face is like that of Father Time himself and a girl who declares she is 20 but whose face and form indicate no re than sweet sixteen. It is noteworthy that in a room containing eighty persons, fully two-thirds of them women, there are not more than one or two comey faces. The women are the women o have to struggle for bread alone, or as helpers in needy families. Many of them wear independence and self reli-ance in their plain faces, few are over scrupulous in dress, fully one-half wear syeglasses or spectacles. Involuntarily the thought comes that these are the men—for the most part 30 or more in of the matrimonial sea. It is the pretty woman who marries early and gets comebody to work for her. The plain an remains single, and after struggling along as servant, store clerk or stress, concludes to brighten up her arithmetic, orthography and penmanship, in hopes of passing through the mill and finding a snug berth at a thourand a year, hours 9 to 4, in the service of dear old Uncle Sam.

Though here and there is one who looks like a tramp from the streets, these must be worthy, respectable men and nen, for has not each of them been indersed by three well known citizens of his town? To get in here they are required to file formal applications and cer-tificates of character, but their politics b never inquired for. Many of these didates are from distant cities, which means expense incurred on what is at best but little better than a lottery. Judging by the results of former exami-nations, of the 400 aspirants here in travail with arithmetic and orthography, only 800 will pass muster with a record



THE SCHOOL BOOM. of 65 per cent. or better, and of the 300 who feel called only fifteen will be chosen

to enter into the gates of the departments se clerks on the government pay roll. Vacancies are few and far between, and already there is a long list of "eligibles" who have passed previous examina-tions, and who have waited long and perhaps patiently for the appointments that never came. Those who fail to pass

may wait six months and try it again. Those who pass, but fail of an appointment within a year, must also come back and be ground once more through be unpromising hopper. When the list et eligibles is made up the candidates bowing the highest average are placed the head, and experience shows that ly those whose score reaches close to 100 need expect to profit for their pains.
Therefore the struggle is for a rating of
65, and thus is explained the knitting of ow, the arduous concentration of ought, the throwing off of self con-

severywhere apparent. At 9 o'clock in the morning the pupils rive. Each must bring his own ink, an and pencils. To each is assigned a this examination, names and idenly are merged into a mere numerical signation. The chief examiner or one his assistants informs the class that ey must hold no conversation or com-unication; that their papers must be ritten in ink, and that no competitor have issued to him more than one mination blank. Then the mill is ted in motion. Blanks are passed to the class, and these each one most it with his number.

door reads about 250 words of

extract from some book or speech for the information of the class, and rereads it in groups of words at a rate of not less than fifteen nor more than twenty-five words a minute. As he reads every can-didate follows him as closely as he can with pen. This is deemed an important exercise, as it shows not only penmanship but ability to take from dictation.



construction of language and punctua-tion. Though these lessons are plainly given out, very rarely, indeed, is a can-didate found who will succeed in catching every word. This over, twenty words are given out, with their definitions, as a test in orthography. Then follow questions and problems in arithme-tic, bookkeeping, elements of the English language, letter writing, elements of the history, geography and government of the United States.

As we look the old man who resembles

Father Time is struggling with this: Add % of 1.288 to 7-16 of 1.968, and from the sum take 7-4 of 388.

The distressed colored man, having finally succeeded in ascertaining the cost

of a tract of land 24 miles wide by 84 miles long, at \$1.25‡ per acre, is now relapsing from exultation into despair over the following: over the following:

The stationery division of the treasury department had on hand at the end of the fiscal
year 1830 certain letter paper valued at 185.82.1.7,
and weighing 1,225.5.7 pounds. During the next
fiscal year 7,629 pounds were received, and
6,462.25.45 pounds were used. Required (1): The
price of the paper per pound, expressed in cents
and fractions of a cent in lowest terms; and (2)
the value of the stock on hand at the end of the
year 1841.

The comeliest young woman in the room is bothering her pretty but rather empty head over a blank which contains



A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

State in whose administration the following events occurred: Purchase of Louisiana, Mexican war, nullification of South Carolina, War of 1813, Emmerjustion Proclamation. Where are the following battle fields? State in what war each battle occurred: Long Island, Chancellorsville, Chapultepec, Bennington and

While the eager candidates are struggling with these question blanks, whose contents, of course, they had no knowl-edge of till they sat down here, two or three bright eyed young men are walking about among the desks. One of the rules of the commission is that a candidate shall not have on his desk a scrap of written or printed paper-nothing but his blanks and pencil tablets. Now and then an article is confiscated by these lynx eyed watchers, and soon a table near the chief examiner's desk is piled high with reference sheets, little hand books and other surreptitious aids to memory. There are several American almanaes, a half dozen pocket statistical compilations, an assortment of memoranda. One highly ingenious aspirant has covered both sides of a large sheet of wrapping paper with a perfect encyelopedia of dates of battles, historical references, etc., and with the confiscation of this treasure disappear probably

all his hopes of success. No wonder the women are largely in majority in these class rooms. It is the woman who succeeds. One-third of the males fail to reach the coveted 65, against only one-sixth of the females. The women rant higher in the scale of excellence, too, as is shown by the fact that while of those passing all classes of examinations during the last eighteen months only 1 in 7 was a woman, of the appointments made, 1 in 6 was that of a female-this notwithstanding the prejudice of many department chiefs and other officers against women clerks, and the option placed in their hands of asking the commission for male or female eligibles. In a concest of the wits, it is the self reliant, pushing woman that wins. WALTER WELLMAN.

Swift Messengers in China. Human endurance is seldom tested so severely as among the postal messengers of the Chinese government between Pekin and Lhassa. These messengers are picked and trained men, who in times of great urgency are required to cover the 4,500 miles between the two capitals on horseback in thirty-six days, or 125 miles a day. The messenger's letters inclosed in a yellow bag are never taken off his back except when he changes his dress, once a week. He changes horses every few neiles, cats and sleeps in postal stations, is under the most rigid restrictions as to articles of diet, and is permitted to sleep only four hours a day. This remarkable feat is said to be accomplished whenever there is need of special dispatch, but on ordinary occasions just double the time is given the journey.—Boston Herald.

A Spider's Romance. There's a love sick spider out on Cedar street. He is a great big fat fellow, of a greenish yellow color, and has built a nest between a small china tree and the

The spider is evidently in love with some married woman, and, considering his care hopeless, he employs his time in writing her name across his web. About fifty people have called at his

house this morning and read the writing Looking at the web from one direction it reads very plainly, "Mrs. V. W. W.," and viewing it from the other side you have "W. W. W. V."

The spider seems oblivious to the pres-ence of strangers, and is still working on the name. - Atlanta Journal.

For Curculio and Codling Moth. The repeated experience of some members of the Ohio Horticultural society appears to have proven that, for the curculio and codling moth, 1 pound of Paris green or London purple to 150 gallons of water is a sufficiently strong solution, and that where a larger pro-portion of the poison is used the foli-age is liable to be injured. For the perfect destruction of the canker worm a stronger solution is necessary. In some stronger solution is necessary. In some orchards badly affected by this pest, the beat results have been obtained by the use of a solution containing 1 pound of the poison to 40 or 50 gallons of water, applying this with considerable force in the form of a very fine spray. Some of the members have used Paris green for the currant worm, but a large majority disapproved of this as unnecessary and dangerous; unnecessary because white heliobore is just as efficient and is perfectly safe.

SAN FRANCISCO'S WAYS.

WHY LIFE ON THE PACIFIC COAST IS SOMETHING OF A LOTTERY.

The Prevalence of Gambling-Living Expenses-The Restaurants-Living Very Much on Extremes—It Is More Parisian

[Special Correspondence.]
SAN FRANCISCO, June 10, 1889.— Should you happen to arrive in San Francisco from the first to about the middle of the month, you will find the peo-ple in a wild state of excitement. The cause is the immediate approach or im-mediate presence of the regular monthly drawing of the big lottery, which occurs on the second Tuesday of each calendar month, and brings with it a rather curious condition of affairs. Although strictous condition of affairs. Although strictly against the common law, lottery tickets are openly sold—coupons they are called—and it would seem that every man, woman and child in the town is the possessor of a twentieth, a tenth, a fifth, a half or a whole ticket. The en-

tire city "plays the game."

If you socially visit a friend's house, the host or hostess expresses an interest in you by inquiring the number of your lottery ticket and mentioning the number of theirs. The clerks in the stores, the merchants at their desks, and the boys on the streets all have tickets or sections of tickets, and as a matter of course the day of the drawing is one of unusual excitement. Extras are issued from the newspaper offices giving the numbers of the lucky coupons; the bul-letin boards are besieged by a deeply in-terested mob, and the next day column interviews are published with the winners of any particularly generous sum. All this, to the visitor from abroad, is more than passing strange. To the resident it is an ordinary circumstance of life. Your true San Franciscan would as soon go without his dinner as without his lottery coupon; sooner, much sooner,

But it must be borne in mind that less than fifty years ago San Francisco was settled by the gamblers, and the spirit of chance they inculcated hasn't disappeared by any means. Gambling, or, more politely speaking, speculation, is as rampant today as it was in '49. You see it not only in real estate, mining stocks and business enterprises, but it is met in the every day walks of life. Step into a cigar shop to buy a weed, the dice are promptly brought out and the atten-dant is ready to throw them and see whether you shall pay for two cigars or none. Ride through the streets on a cable car with an acquaintance and he wants to flip a nickel to decide whether you or he shall pay the fare. Women ply the seductive thing called poker as deftly as the men, and skill in "a quiet little game with a small limit" appears, on the coast, to be a national characteristic. However, it is perhaps needless to dilate on this peculiar phase of the modern Californian.

Living in San Francisco is to many a vexed social problem. In certain respects it is like Paris, either very costly or very cheap. One finds it the most expensive and again the most reasonable city in America in which to reside. Rents are high, wages of servants more than double what they are in the cast and housekeeping is a luxury which the man of modest means cannot comfortably enjoy. A tidy little two story house brings \$60 a month, a servant girl will not work for less than \$30, and if she is a good cook \$40 is her price. The family washing is always done outside and costs about \$2 a week. Thus \$100 a month is required for rent and wages alone. Living at the leading hotels is also costly, about \$1 a day with incidentals added.

nary people cannot afford this mode of life, and the plan generally adopted is expressed by the words "furnished rooms." San Francisco appears to the stranger like a vast lodging house. Turn where you will, "Furnished rooms to rent" greets the eye. In the midst of the business thoroughfares, along the side streets, out on the fashionable promenades, all over the city and its suburbs, rooms are to let for men, women and children. They are to be had at all prices, from \$1 a week to \$100. For instance, I am now occupying a parlor and bed room, with bath room privileges, for \$8 a week. In the same building are a score of couples living in a similar way They pay for their apartments from \$5 to \$15 a week. Of course, this mode of life is not conducive to morality.

In fact, it offers a premium on promiscuous relationship, but in San Francisco no one inquires about the private affairs of his neighbor, and the reputation of the city is far from being like unto Casar's wife. The rain falls upon the just and the unjust, and the landlady, from the lowest to the highest grade, takes her fee from any respectable appearing couple and "no questions asked." This enormous population existing in lodgings lives at the restaurants which abound in the city. They are of all kinds and conditions-French, English, Italian, German, Spanish and simple American. Meals can be had all the way from ten cents to \$2, but the large majority of people favor what is known as the popular saloons, where the service is neat and clean and the food whole some and well cooked. These immense dining rooms, of which there are several. are unique. We have nothing like them in the east; they appear indigenous to

When I first saw this bill of fare I as sumed it was a place similar to the "cheap and nastys" in London or the students' cafes in the Latin Quartier of Paris, but I took three meals at one of them yesterday, and my experience may be worth relating. Nearly all the dishes are 10 cents each; if you take three it is 25 cents; or two 15 cent dishes and one 10 cent dish is 30 cents. This mode of discounting is peculiar and quite a study, although the 'Frisco clerk and modest merchant have it down fine. Petatoes are always served free, and so at breakfast are English muslins, toast, corn bis-

cuit and bread of all kinds. A pint bottle of family good red or white wine is served for 10 cents. Let me give you a bill of fare made at random for three meals, costing in all less than \$1:

Datmeal and cream.

Lamb chops, water cresses and potatoes.

Coffee and cream. Hot English muffins, corn bread, butter, etc. Pot of tea and cream. Toast and corn bread.

An entree of meat, potatoes, etc. Bottle of white wine. DINNER.
Columbia river salmon.
Bottle claret. Boast turkey, beef, mutton, etc. Celery, potatoes, radishea. Pudding, pastry or fruit.

Now, the price of the breakfast, as given above, was 25 cents, the lunch 25 cents, the dinner 35 cents; in all 90 cents for the day, with one hundred dishes to chose from. Mark you, the service was very good, table cloths and napkins, large, fine and snowy white; butter, sugar and condiments of the best, and the dining room finely furnished and comfortable. The kind of people you meet are well dressed and familiar with the niceties of life-the same class

to be found drily in any of the higher grade of reducrants in New York city. It seemed to me impossible that this could be done in a city like San Francisco, and after partaking of the three meals mentioned above I asked to see the proprietor. He came, anxious to see if anything was wrong. When I stated my business he smiled and courteously said: "Many from the east are curious to know how it is done, but the answer is easy. Wine, fruit, vegetables and meats are not expensive on the Pacific meats are not expensive on the Pacific coast when bought in large quantities. Then, when you feed a great many peo-ple and make a trifle on each one, the return is fair. For example, nearly two thousand people a day take their meals here. Say on each we make 8 cents, that is a net profit of \$60 a day. If we only fed half that number, ex-penses would be nearly as great, and we could not live. It is the small profits from a great number that explains the seeming problem."

But there is a deeper depth than all this. Throughout the city are cozy little bakeries where coffee and cakes are served for ten cents, or eggs, bread and butter, with tea or coffee, for fifteen cents. Pies and puddings, pastry and fruits of all kinds are sold for five cents each, and a bowl of bouillon can also be had for a nickel. These establishments are not cellar or sides places, but finely fitted up corners on Grant avenue, Kearney street, Market, etc. They are well filled nearly all the time, and are patronized by what are politely termed "nice people." So you see, the eastern man coming this way need not go hungry, al-though I find it is not the effort of the average tourist to economize.

He is ready and willing to cut a splurge. That being the case, there is no city in the land where he can "blow in" his wealth quicker than on this peniusula by the Golden Gate. Speaking of dining, I must say that the Italian restaurants of San Francisco are wretched -at least that is my experience. The table d'hotes are one dollar and one dollar and a balf, and for that a much better dinner should be served than is offered. I have tried the Italian three times within the fortnight, and found the Chanti without bouquet and the speg-hetti not cooked with the flavor it seems to possess in the better class of Italian establishments in the east. The French restaurants are an improvement, but unless it be at the clubs one cannot get a really choice meal hereabouts, unless hotel fare is accepted as suitable for a jaded appetite or an epicurean palate. FREDERICK W. WHITE.

METHODIST DEACONESSES' HOME. It Has Been Established in the City of

New York. A year ago it was proposed by leaders in the Methodist church of New York to establish a home for deaconesses in that city. A board of managers was appointed, arrangements were finally made, a house was taken, and it has recently been formally opened. The house was formerly the residence of the British consul and is large enough for the deaconesses, there being room for twentyeight persons.



METHODIST DEACONESSES' HOME. Deaconesses are women not younger than 23 years of age, who work after the manner of orders in other churches without taking vows. They need not be Methodists; any good woman who is a Christian and resolved to devote herself to the duties of a deaconess may become one. Her expenses must be paid by herself or the church, or person who recommends her. The first three months in the home is devoted to probation. Then follows a course of two years' training: the first year theoretical, the second practical. A medical examination determines whether the women are strong enough for the duties. The uniform for New York home consists of a plain black Cashmere dress, the bodice to be made with a yoke and plaits. It is to be cut low at the throat to admit of some white ornamentation. The sleeves will also show considerable white at the wrists. A square bit of muslin will form the cap. For the street a close bennet

and long black cape will be worn. The financial part has been assumed by the City Church Extension and Missionary society of New York, though subscriptions will be accepted. There are now deaconesses' homes in Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Omaha and Detroit. In August there will be a convention of managers, who will decide on a uniform for all the order.

Plant Trees of Medium Size.

Be content, says Vick, to plant trees of medium size; give preference to those that are nursery grown; select from the many hardy and beautiful kinds those best adapted to your wants and locality; roots are essential to the growth of the trees, and if cut away it will take a long time to produce new ones.

Werthy of Notice.

The foliage of the plum is so sensitive that, according to S. D. Willard, spraying with Paris green should be trusted to skillful hands only, or injury will

It is authoritatively stated that can celeste (blue water, a simple solution of sulphate of copper with ammonia) is not only a remedy for mildew, but at the same time rids plants of the rose beetle when they are so infested.

A prominent horticulturist expresses his belief that the Wealthy apple top-grafted upon the Switzer will be a perfeet and longlived tree, serving more than one generation faithfully.

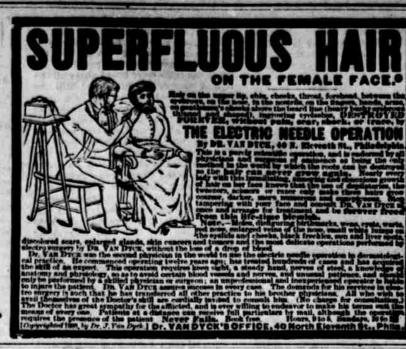
A hundred forest trees planted in suitable places and cared for intelligently will cause somebody at some time to rise and call you blessed-or, in a dozen years or so, the trees may even bless you.

retentive soil, but it is not expedient to plant orchards on high priced land needed for small fruits and vegetables. Young farmers would do well to plant

The apple tree thrives best on a deep

apple orchards on cheap land, worth \$10 per acre. When setting trees estimate the space they will need when matured

To Complete the Team. small 7-year-old was one day informed of the advent of a new brother, the seventi son. Much to his mother's dismay the next night a supplement to his evening prayer was: "O. Lord, please send us twins next time. You know it takes nine to play base ball and we've only got seven."—Philadel phia Posse.



ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

WAYS AND MEANS TO PROFITABLE FRUIT GROWING AND GARDENING.

New Variety of Chrysanthemum Which Differs Materially from Others in Cultivation and in the Time of Its Bloom

The artistic portrait of a spray of the new chrysanthemum Nymphæa is a reprint from The American Garden, which



THE NEW CHRYSANTHEMUM NYMPHIEA. This variety differs materially from others in cultivation; when the pure white flowers first open they have somewhat the form of the common poud lily, the yellow anthers in the center making the same delicate contrast with the broad petals. The resemblance is carried still further by a delightful fragrance that suggests the water lily to most people, especially when the flowers are opening. After the flowers have remained open a few days the petals commence curving inwards, and this movement continues until the center is entirely covered and the beautifully incurved flower shows no trace of color mingling with its spotless white, and it continues for a long period in this state. This peculiarity is so marked and distinct from other varieties that flowers picked from the same plant might easily be mistaken for different varieties if not seen growing together. The flowers, about two inches across, are borne individually on long stems standing well above the foliage, which allows each flower to be cut without destroying others, making it most valuable for cut flower raisers.

This variety seems also to possess a tendency to bloom out of the usual season. The spray from which our picture was chosen was cut, on March 10, and some plants in six-inch pots were in full bloom during all of March last, The habit of the plant is robust and compact, ranging from two to three feet in height, with leaves of a dark rich green, which display the flowers to great advantage, As the plants never need disbudding growing and blooming freely with ordi nary care, it seems peculiarly adapted to general culture when its merits become

It originated as a seedling, being raised in 1887 in Bergen county, N. J., among a number of hybrids whose parentage was unfortunately lost. The present stock is owned by a florist of Ridgewood, N. J., who is carefully developing it to place upon the market.

Seeds from Early and Late Ripening Fruits. In a report from the Michigan Agricultural college station occurs the follow-

Fifty-two varieties of tomatoes were planted in duplicate, six plants being grown from seeds of the first ripe fruits of 1887, and the six adjoining hills from seeds selected some two weeks later. Compiling the weight of the fruit grown from these varieties, it was found that the seeds of the first ripe fruits pro duced at the first picking 351 pounds of ripe fruit, while the other plants gave 284 pounds only, showing a gain of 71 pounds in favor of planting seeds of the first ripe fruits, or 25 per cent. Examining the figures, it was found that the angular sorts, which naturally ripen early, produced 26 9-16 pounds at the first picking from the first ripe fruits, while only 6 11-16 pounds were produced by the late fruits, or only one-fourth as many. With the apple shaped sorts the result was reversed, as the yield was respectively 83-16 pounds and 217-16 pounds for the seeds from the first and the late ripening fruits, or, in other words, the first picking of tomatoes of angular varieties gave four times as many fruits from plants grown from seeds of the first ripe fruits as from those selected from the main crop, while with the apple shaped sorts only two fifths as many were obtained.

Restoration of Wilted Flowers. A word as to the restoration of cut flowers that have become wilted. The question is often asked, "How can I restore or refresh this flower?" Scientific American replies as follows: Cut flowers have frequently been restored to freshness, even when every petal is drooping, by placing the stems in a cup of boiling hot water and leave them until the petals have become quite smooth, then cut off the cooked ends and place in lukewarm water, and for this purpose pure rainwater is thought to be preferable.

The freshness of cut flowers is due wholly to two conditions, either evaporation from the flowers must be prevented by inclosing in a case containing a saturated atmosphere or the evaporation must be supplied by moisture at the cut end or This stem is composed mostly of woody fiber or cellulose, whose power to absorb water soon diminishes, hence to enable the stem to absorb the most water the end must be frequently cut off.

Earliest Sweet Corn. The very earliest corn, like the earliest peas, is not generally of the highest quality. The ears are small, and after the larger and swecter varieties come into use the small, early corn is not salable. Market gardeners may find a profit in extra early corn or peas, but those who grow for their own use can afford to wait a few days later for the best.

Cravelers' Guibe.

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

WESTWARD.	Philadelphia.	Leave Lancaster.
Pacific Expresst	I bellie as the	1:25 a. m.
News Expresst	4:30 4. 711	6:25 a. m.
Way Passengert	4:30 n. m.	6:30 a. m.
Mail trainvia Mt. Joy	7:00 a. m.	9:31 a. m.
No. 2 Mail Traint	via Columbia	9:35 n. m.
Ningara Express	8:30 n. m.	10:35 a. tm.
Hannyer Accom	via Columbia	11:00 a. m
Fast Linet Frederick Accoun.	11:30 a. m.	2:00 p. m.
Frederick Accom.	via Columbia	2:10 p. m.
Lancaster Accom		
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 Express		11:10 p. m.
Lancaster Acco	14 to 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5:00 p. m.

E COPPET CON	Leave	Arrive
EASTWARD.		Phila.
Phila. Expresst	2:20 a. m.	4:25 n. m.
Fast Line	4:45 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
Lancaster Acco	. 6:15 a. m	8:50 a. m.
Lancaster Accom		10:20 a. m.
Columbia Accom	8:55 a. m.	vtaMt.Joy.
Atlantie Expressi	9:00 a. m.	11:45 a. m.
Sandan Express,	11:35 a. m.	1:25 p. m.
Seashore Express Philadelphia Accom	. 12:58 p. m.	3:15 p. m.
Sunday Mail.	3:55 p. m.	6:45 p. m.
Day Expresst	. 3:00 p. m.	5:45 p. m. 6:50 p. m.
Harrisburg Accom	6:45 p. m.	9:35 p. m.
Mail Traint	8:30 p. m.	10:55 p. m.
same arminy	500 p. m.	10.00 p. 10.

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,

DHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD READING & COLUMBIA DIVISION,

On and after Sunday, May 12, 1889, trains leave Lancaster (King street), as follows:
For Reading and intermediate points, week days, 7:30 a. m., 1235, 235 p. m.; Sunday, 8:05 a. m., 325 p. m.; Sunday, 8:05 p. m.; For Philadelphia, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:35 p. m.; Sundays, 3:55 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.

12:35 p. m. For Allentown, week days, 7:30 n. m., 3:35 p.

For Allentown, week days, 7:30 a. m., 5:35 p. m.; Sunday, 3:35 p. m.
For Pottsville, week days, 7:30 a. m., 3:35 p. m.,
Sunday, 3:35 p. m.
For Lebanon, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 5:42 p. m.; Sunday, 8:95 a. m., 3:55 p. m.
For Harrisburg, week days, 7:20 a. m., 12:35, 5:22 p. m.; Sunday, 8:95 a. m.
For Quarryville, week days, 8:35, 9:30 a. m.,
3:30, 8:90 p. m.; Sunday, 8:50 p. m.
TRAINS FOR LANCASTER.
Leave Reading, week days, 7:20, 11:55 a. m.,
5:55 p. m.; Sunday, 7:20 a. m.; 3:19 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, week days, 4:15, 10:90 a.
m., 4:30 p. m.
Leave New York via Philadelphia, week days,
7:55 a. m., 1:30, 12:90 p. m.
Leave New York via Allentown, week days
4:90 a. m., 1:00 p. m.
Leave New York via Allentown, week days

Leave Pottsville, week days, 5:50 a. m., 4:35 Leave Pottsville, week days, 5:30 a. m., 4:30 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.
Leave Harrisburg, week days, 6:25 a. m.; Eunday, 6:30 a. m.
Leave Quarryville, week days, 6:25 a. m.; Eunday, 6:30 a. m.
ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.
Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut street wharf, and South street wharf.
For Atlantic City, week days, expresses, 200 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; Sunday, Express, 8:00 and 9:00 a. m., Accommodation, 8:00 a. m., 4:30 p. 0.

p. m. Returning leave Atlantic City, depot corner, Atlantic and Arkansas Avenues. Week days.— Express 730 and 10:12 a, m, and 4 p, m. Accom-modation, 855 a, m, and 430 p, m. Sandays— Express, 1 and 530 p, m. Accommodation, 736 a, m, and 430 p, m.

Betailed time tables can be obtained at ticket offices. A, McLEOD, Vice Pres, & Gen'l M'gr. C. G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass'r Agt,

L EBANON & LANCASTER JOINT LINE Arrangements of Passenger Trains on and after SUNDAY, May 12, 1889.

NORTHWARD. Arrive at Sal SOUTHWARD, Leave A. N. r WARD.
A. M. P. M. P. M. A. M. P. M.
7:12 12:30 7:15 7:55 3:45
7:27 12:45 7:30 8:10 4:30
8:27 1:52 8:23 9:12 5:02 Lebanon 7:12 12:20 7:15 7:55 3:45 Cornwall 7:27 12:45 7:30 8:10 4:30 Manhelm 7:58 1:16 7:37 8:40 4:30 Lancaster 8:27 1:52 8:25 9:12 5:62 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.

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