as the Grand Llama. One of the stories of his east iron sway in the sanctum is that he acted upon the Thunderer's motto of never taking anything back. One day a man whose obituary had appeared in The Constitution made his way to Mr. Grady's room, and with fire in his eye demanded a denial in the next day's issue. The editor, who was almost as broad as he was tall, rolled carelessly over until their eyes met and coolly declared that this would be impossible. "We have put you in as dead," said he, "and yet you come to us alive

said he, "and yet you come to us alive and ready to kick, if not kicking; so I'll

make it all right by putting you among

the births."

the births."

Mr. Grady's latest triumphs were in oratory. In responding to a toast at the banquet of the New England society, in 1886, he gave speech to the sentiments he had long cherished and written about, and, fortuntely for his fame, he was and applicated by representa-

listened to and applauded by representa-tive men of the whole nation. It was then that he stamped the phrase "New South," and became the scknowledged

South," and became the acknowledged champion of southern progress on new lines. He awoke the next morning to find himself famous. A year later Mr. Grady engineered a very successful southern exposition at Piedmont, near his home, and here and at Augusta he

delivered two powerful orations on the

problems of the south, industry and the

race question. Now the south applauded, and in a sense responded to his lead-ership. The recent effort of Mr. Grady before the Boston merchants was a bold

summing up of the results of the move

ments for progress with which he was associated for the past ten years.

Grady was a voluminous writer. His thought was clear, although the language

usedwas somewhat in volved. As a speaker he was ready and forceful. His stature was low, with a well developed figure, and his face was full of expression. A smile played continually about his lips, and a

pair of very bright eyes lighted up his al

most swarthy skin. Some ueighborly critic, in a spirit of faint praise, dubbed him a "genial Irishman," his ancestry having been exiles of old Erin. The title

of geniality and far too good natured to be

a partisan leader. Perhaps his greatest

work was to prove by example that a young man of liberal and progressive

ideas can rise to power in the south and have a large following among men of

The serious illness of President da

Fonseca, of Brazil, came at a very inopportune time for the new republic, as the first enthusiasm had given place to a

President Deodora da Fonseca is a life long soldier and not much else, but he

has shown good judgment in making just haif his cab-inet of editors.

reaction, and there has been some rioti

his own generation.

San Paulo, his

native province

and nominal

home, has al-

ways been the

stronghold of re-

ment and has

elected a vowed republicans to the Brazilian leg-islative body, but

Fonseca himself DA FONSECA.

and presents a fine appearance.

has never been a member of parliamen and has held no civil offices of import

ance. He is of pure Portuguese blood

of fair complexion, with gray eyes and light hair, is 63 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 160 pounds

A Gilbertain Sketch.

Here is a reduced fac-simile of a sketch

made by W. S. Gilbert, of the opera pro-

ducing firm of Gilbert and Sullivan, show-

ing his method of indicating to the cos-

tumer how the characters should be

dressed for the stage. The sketch was made in preparing the newest opera, "The Gondoliers," for production.

The first Sleeping Car.

The first sleeping car was invented by Theodore T. Woodruff, who got up his model

N. Y., in 1854, the latter being at that time in the service of the Rome and Watertown

railroad. Mr. Woodruff endeavored to in-terest Mr. Tillinghast sufficiently in his in-

vention to advance the cost of securing a patent from the government, but he did not

have sufficient faith in its possibilities and

It was while in a sort of dazed condition of

mind, resulting from being knocked off the top of a freight car by an old fashioned in-closed bridge, that Mr. Woodruff conceived the idea of a sleeping car. The model which he constructed in Mr. Tillinghast's office was

carried to Springfield, Mass., in an old fash-ioned bandanna handkerchief and submitted to Mr. Watson, the car builder, who, not-withstanding an almost universal expression

of disapproval by his employes, built a trial car, which made its first trips on the New York Central and Rome and Watertown

railroads, and later was taken to Cleveland.

Cincinnati and other western cities.

This car afterward became the property of

This car afterward became the property of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad company, on whose line it was regularly run. Woodruff sold the right to build and use his sleeper on the New York Central railroad to Mr. Webster Wagner and on the Buffalo and Erie road to Mr. Geo. Gates. The "Gates" sleepers ran from 1859 to 1873, when they also passed into Wagner's hands. Fullman sleepers were introduced in 1854 or 1885, he having made a number of important improvements on the productions of his predecessors. It was about 1862 that Wagner and Gates built their first car, having the same general features as those how used.—Railway Age.

in the office of James Tillinghast, at Ror

## THE EPIDEMIC LA GRIPPE

"RUSSIAN INFLUENZA" CAUSED BY AN INFUSORIAL PARASITE.

to Ciliaris a Familiar Acq nare of Scientists for Years Past-How Ho Leoks Under a Microscope - Mic

Telegraphic reports of the spread of the so called "Russian influenza," or "la grippe," demonstrate that it is a veritable epidemic. Each victim is likely to prove a center of infection for all about him. So it spread fast in Europe and it has already shown itself at least to some extent in America. And it has always been communicated by infection as now. Physicians — many of them — ignorantly treated it as "a cold," doing more harm than good.



According to newspaper reports there are even yet gentlemen writing "M. D." after their names who say: "We hope we shall succeed in locating the 'grippe' bacillus." That was done with scientific perfection as long ago as 1865, by Dr. J. H. Salisbury, of New York city. Dr. Salisbury was in charge of the state laboratory of New York, under the state geological survey, from 1846 to 1854, is known to scientists all over the world as an eminent living microscopist, and has treated many thousands of cases of this disease. As long ago as 1878 he gave to the world, through Dr. Hallier's "Zeitschrift fur Parisitenkunde (Jena, Prussia) — the world's leading journal of microscopy the results of his long continued and ex-haustive study of the animalcular organisms causing this disease, named by him asthmatos ciliaris. W. Saville Kent's great "Manual of the Infusoria"-three large volumes published in London in 1882, and universally recognized as the highest authority—recognized and con-firmed Dr. Salisbury's discovery of the interesting little creature, and honore it, from a scientific point of view, as the first and only known representative of the genus asthmatos (the name given to it by its discoverer).

Dr. Salisbury's article in The Zeit-

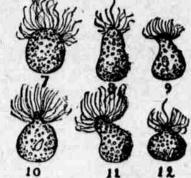
schrift fur Parisitenkunde gave the name "infusorial catarrh" to the disease, and presented the following portraits of asthmatos ciliaris-its cause. The descriptive article contributed by him to the journal in question was as

follows:

Infusorial catarrh is purely a parasitic disease, arising from a peculiar animalular organism armed upon one side with cilia. This organism assimes a great variety of shapes and sizes. By watching its development and metamorphoses under the microscope, it may be seen to transform itself into all the different forms represented in the figures from 1 to 17. The most usual shapes appear to be either spherical or oval, as seen in Figs. 1 to 8. Each frequently sends out a proboscie, at the end of which is a dilated and clongated cilium, as represented at 14, 15, 16 and 17. This proboscie may be in the center of the mass of cilia, as at 15 or 16, or at one side, as at 14 and 17. It may be drawn in, leaving a nipple like elevation, as at 10, or may disappear entirely, leaving the organism oval (8) or spherical (6). The proboscis often only partially disappears, or is only partially drawn in, while a constriction occurs in the form, as represented at 13 and 14. It may be partially drawn in, while a constriction occurs in the form, as represented at 13 and 14. It may be simply a largely dilated cilium, as at 17 and 18, or the cell walls may go out, forming a more or less sharp protuberance, as at 15; or the walls may go still further out, forming a more or less fusiform organism, as at 16.

The young are developed within the parent cell, and when mature are discharged at the end of the organism opposite the cilia, as seen at Fig. 18. The parent becomes quite dilated before deliver-The parent becomes quite dilated before delivering; and as the young one is discharged the parent] cell becomessishrunken and shriveled for a time. The aperture acon, however, closes, the wrinkled, shriveled condition of the sac walls disappears and the parent moves about again, fresh, plump and lively as ever. The cilia are in active motion during the greater part of the life existence of the animal, and produce a most aggravating irritation of the smucous surfaces. The young organisms 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, have a rolling, rocking, vibrating motion from side to side, making about one-third of a revolution on the transverse axis at each oscillation. The more mature cells either vibrate slightly or have a tremulous motion, their cilia not moving altogether as at 5, but

either vitrate slightly or have a tremulous mo-tion, their cilia not moving altogether as at 5, but vibrating in different directions. Symptoms—After once obtaining a foothold on the mucous surfaces of the air passages they multiply rapidly. At first they attack the mucous surfaces of the even and now. multiply rapidly. At first tasy attack the mucous surfaces of the eye and nose, causing free secre-tion of tears and thin mucus, and often intens-paroxysms of sneczing. The organisms gradually travel tfrom the nasal surfaces down into the fauces larynx, traches and larger and smalle ichii As soon as they reach the fauces there



is a burning heat and irritation in the parts that excites severe coughing. This tendency to cough constantly increases as they and the irritation gradually travel farther and farther down the air assages. When the larger bronchii are reached heavy, hot, feverish pain is felt in the parts soy invade, accompanied by flushes of heat and

a heavy, not, reversin pain is cell in particular they invade, accompanied by flushes of heat and fever.

This stage is accompanied by most intense paroxysms of coughing, which are frequently long and most painful, especially in the morning. If the parasite makes its way into the smaller bronchi and air cells asthmatic symptoms of a distressing character often supervene. The discusse may continue according to the temperament and constitution and state of health of the patient; the irritation assumes a chronic form, and the sufferings gradually grow less and less till they disappear. In irritable, sensitive constitutions the irritation in the fauces, laryng, pharyng and bronchil becomes so great that the parts spasmodically close in attempts to swallow or to inhate air charged with anything which excites inflamed parts. I have no doubt from what I have seen that death may have occasionally occurred in the acute stage of this disease, from spasms of the pharyng and epiglottis.

Escretina—The cells of the mucus, first secreted from the surface invaded, are large, round mucus

from the surface invaded, are large, round mucus cells, not differing materially from those in health. Soon, however, they begin to be shrunken and jagged, and in a few days they assume—many of them—the appearance and characters of pus cells (muco-pus). The secretion is thin, clear and wa-(muco-pus). The secretion is thin, clear and wa-tery at first, and small in quantity—soon becom-ing thicker and more turbid. The cough is short and somewhat painful and the invaded surfaces feel irritated, raw and hot. The cough raises but a small quantity at each time, and relieves the irritation and itching but for a few moments. Whenever the parasites are developing rapidly on the relorn palati most intense paroxysms of coughing are excited, which are long and persistent and minful, and sometimes are accompanied

by severe spasms of the epiglottis.

Often an irritation and itching will be felt on Often an irritation and itching will be feit on one side of the throat only-exciting constant desire to cough. In such cases the irritation will always be on the side on which the nasal passage is closed. Under such circumstances, inhaling remedies through the mouth very often fails to check the coughing more than a few moments. By clearing the closed up nasal passage and inhaling through it the coughing and irritation are soon checked. The reason of this is, that the parasites are develoning rapidly on the posterior soon checked. The reason of this is, that the parasites are developing rapidly on the posterior surface of the wing of the palate on the side of the nasal stoppage, and are constantly working down into the larynx and pharynx on that side. Asthmatic Symptoms — When the parasites reach the smaller bronchii and air cells—espe-cially in irritable and sensitive constitutions. reach the smaller broacht and air cele-cip-cially in irritable and sensitive constitutions asthmatic symptoms begin to show themselve and often become distressing and almost une durable. Any excitement in the circulation a gravates the symptoms. The evening and night air always increase the sufferings.

sixty cases of the disease, examining the spate under the microscope for many hours together in each instance, and is several severe attacks, devoting days to the examinations. I have taken the disease but six times myself, and in two instances have treasunitted it to my family. I have usually begun to feel symptoms of the presence of the parasite in from four to eight days after beginning to treat a case. In all of my late case, I should state that I have taken the presented to inhale a solution of crystallized carbolic acid, one drachm to the pint of water, every two or three hours, and to take twenty drops tincture ferriched is a tumbler of water two hours after each meal. This course has lately protected me from taking the disease.

Treatment All means ordinarily used for colds and coughs are worse than useless in this disease. While they tend to get the system out of order they do not retard the development and progress of the cause. The only remedies that do any good are such as either destroy or retard the growth and reproductiveness of the parasites.

Fortunately we have many agents belonging to this class, among which are carbolic acid, tiret. ferri-chiorid, quints sulph, sulphuric acid, hird-chiorid, quints sulph, sulphuric acid, hire-ferri-chiorid, putnis sulph, sulphuric acid, nitre as often as every hour or two. In addition to inhaling, give two grains of quints sulph, every four hours, and twenty drops of tiset, ferri-chiorid in a glass of water morning, boon and night. It is surprising flow much a single thorough inhalation will relieve a suffering patient. If the sputs is examined before the first inhalation and then again after it, a remarkable difference will be observed in the condition of the parasites. Before inhalation that condition of the parasites. Before inhalation that condition of the parasites. Before inhalation the condition of the parasites. Before inhalation the condition of the parasites. Before inhalation that couse is an included in the condition of the parasites. Before inhal



Ashmatos Ciliaris (Salisbury).—I have taken the liberty to give this little parasite a name—which, perhaps, a more extended acquaintance may deprire it of. It may be found to be one of the many forms that are already described that inhabit stagnant and running waters, and under certain conditions fermenting organic matter. The figures from 1 to 18 represent the different phases of its existence. They are magnified from 300 to 500 diameters. In Figs. 7, 8, 14, 15, 16 and 17 are seen the young cell developing inside the parent cell.

Dr. J. H. Salisbury, upon being asked if he had anything new to add now to what he had written in 1873, replied: "No more than a recommendation to inhale menthol and camphor. Hoth are destructive to the life of the animalcule, the former particularly so. If attacked promptly, the living organisms can all be killed off within twenty-four hours, though more are likely to be reproduce from germs for three or four days, and the disease will re-establish itself if the treatment is not kept up for that length of time. If allowed to run its course without treatment the disease will last about a month. By the end of that time these infusorial organisms will have so poisoned the secretions and the surfaces of the tissues they infest that they can no longer live in them and the disease will 'get well of itself.'

"Until then the affected person spreads them abroad for the infection of others, not simply in the secretions discharged from his nose and throat, but by his breath. I have a great many cases of the disease to treat, and would catch it every day of my life if I did not constantly employ preventive measures, the principal of which is the inhalation of menthol. As it is, I do not have it more than two or three times a year, and then, of course, put a stop to it very quickly. It is not at all dangerous and is easy of cure, if properly treated."

To give the inquirer a view of the diminutive stranger Dr. Salisbury procured some discharges from the nose and throat of a patient who had been attacked by "la grippe" the day before and under treatment for about twenty hours, and put them under a magnifying power of 400 diameters in the micro scope. No living organisms were found in the specimen of secretion from the nose, but in that from the throat two lively specimens of asthmatos ciliaris presented themselves. One was exactly like Fig. 3, only that the cilia were shorter than in the illustration; the other was three times as large, swollen with young and bore a fringe of cilia on one end, like Fig. 14, except that there was no proboscis visible. The ciliary motion was clearly observable in both, and in the larger one there was also a perceptible pulsating movement in the swollen center.

It may be positively affirmed that now, thanks to Dr. Salisbury, we know all that is to be known about "la grippe."

J. H. CONNELLY.

Manners for Boys. Poor fellows! How they get hectored and scolded and snubbed, and how continual is the rubbing and polishing and drilling, which every member of the family feels at liberty

to administer.

No wonder their opposition is aroused and they begin to feel that every man's hand is against them, when after all if they were only, in a quiet way, informed of what was expected of them, and their manliness appealed to, they would readily enough fall into line.

So thought "Auntie M.," as she pointed out the following rules for a little 12-year-old nephew, who was the "light of her eyes," if not always the joy of her heart, for though a good natured, amiable boy in the main, he would offend against the "proprieties" fre-

quently.

First come manners for the street. Hat lifted in saying "good-by" or "How do Hat lifted when offering a seat in a car or

in acknowledging a favor.

Keep step with any one you walk with.

Always precede a lady up stairs, and ask her if you may precede her, in passing through a crowd or public place. Hat off the moment you enter a street door and when you step into a private hall or

Let a lady pass first always, unless she asks ou to precede hor.

In the parlor stand till every lady in the

room is seated, also older people.

Rise if a lady comes in after you are seated and stand till she takes a seat.

Look people straight in the face when speaking or being spoken to.

Let ladies pass through a door first, standing spide for them. ing aside for them.

ing aside for them.

In the dining room take your seat after ladies and elders.

Never play with knife, fork or spoon.

Do not take your napkin in a bunch in Eat as fast or as slow as others, and finish

the course when they do.

Rise when ladies leave the room, and stand till they are out.

If all go out together, gentlemen stand by
the door till ladies pass.

Special rules for the mouth are that all

should be avoided.

Cover the mouth with hand or napkin when obliged to remove anything from it.

Use your handkerchief unobtrusively al-

Do not look toward a bedroom door when passing. Always knock at any private room

door.
These rules are imperative. There are many other little points which add to the grace of a gentleman, but to break any of these is almost unpardonable.
"Did you make up all these rules, suntief"

"And you do not with to be a menly boy?" Roy said nothing, but it was noticed that so rules were placed very carefully in his frawer.

Some months have since passed, and nuntishes had the pleasure of hearing repeatedly the remark, "What a manly, thoughtful little nephew you have," as one and another observed his politic and careful attention to

others.

Perhaps there are some other boys who will like to out out these rules and read them over now and these, heeping or getting some good friend to keep a record of their encouse or shortcomings in the observance, always remembering that the mothers, sisters and sunties are the "ladies" to whom these attentions should be shown, and not morely the guest and stranger.—Youkers Gasette.

THE HON. H. W. GRADY.

ORATOR AND EDITOR AND PROMI-NENT MAN OF AFFAIRS.

Sketch of One of the Best Men of the New South-His Recollections of the War-His Efforts to Obliterate Sectional

The late Henry W. Grady, of Georgia, editor and publicist, was one of the most prominent if not the ablest of the leaders of the south. Unlike Gordon, Fitzhugh Lee, ex-Governor Brown and others of the Confederate survivors, who at the close of the war accepted the situation and placed themselves abreast of the times to bring back prosperity to the south. placed themselves abreast of the times to bring back prosperity to the south, Grady was a man of the young generation. He was, therefore, clear in record and free from the prejudices of the great political contests of the past. The position that he occupied before the reading and thinking world was remarkable for one man at any crisis of life, and especially for a man of Mr. Grady's years. He was editor of The Atlanta Constitution. editor of The Atlanta Constitution, strong southern organ, and contribu to many first class northern periodicals; he inspired if he did not govern the southern policy of The New York Her-ald, and he could command an audience ald, and he could command an audience composed of the cream of the people whenever he chose to appear on the platform. And yet he was considerably under 40 years of age.

Grady's recollections of the war, as he delighted to recount, were that he was a school boy, and, in common with his classmates, had the war craze, and by hook or creek got to the front just at the

hook or crook got to the front just at the windup. His father was a soldier in the Georgia contingent at Petersburg, and when young Grady reached the com-mand it was to learn of his father's death in Lee's last aggressive movement, the brilliant but disastrous night sortie led by Gen. Gordon against Grant's lines at Forts Stedman and Haskell in the spring of 1865. When the troops scattered from Appomattox and went home the bright young war orphan found friends among his father's comrades, and in the course of time became the protege of Gen. John B. Gordon, the first soldier of Georgia. During the reconstruction period Grady continued his school work, wrote and reported a little, and finally started a country newspaper, with the usual re-sult of first trials—failure. His newspaper work, however, had made him capable of representing The Herald in the south, and with this acknowledged position he began to rise. His Herald connection opened up the southern coun-try as his field, and it also developed in him broad views and the highest capacities of journalism. Grady entered the editorial rooms of The Constitution as part owner and editor in 1878. Almost his first great work was the management of the wonderful political campaign of 1886, that made Gen. Gordon governor of Georgia. Gordon, who had been United States senator, and had re-

signed in 1880 and entered business, announced himself as gubernatorial candidate. His opponent, Maj. Bacon, was a Confederate veteran, and was the regular Democratic nominee, with all

of the party ma-chinery and the press nearly a HENRY W. GRADY. unit pledged to his support. The victory was credited to Grady, and it came very near making the young editor United States senator. Grady's national reputation was derived from his labors in interests pertaining to the whole south. He identified

himself strongly with material and social developments, and in this depart-ment he took a somewhat unique stand, and held it with boldness. He said in 1877 that the young men of the south were ready to forget the war, although respecting its heroic southern traditions, and that slavery would not be re-established if the thing were possible. Industrial and commercial enterprises, he thought, would occupy the time and the energies of the young men, and as editor of a prominent paper he threw himself heartily into the reconstruction of business. About the time of his elevation to the editorship of The Constitution the articles by Mr. Cable on the status of the freedmen were attracting general attention, and in 1885, no strong voice having as yet arisen to speak for the south in reply to Mr. Cable, Grady published an essay in The Century Magazine, stating the negro question from a southern point of view. The article was entitled, "In Plain Black and White." This paper suggests, if it does not plainly state, all of the views upon the vexed question which Mr. Grady has given out in his numerous writings and orations since. He began by saying that the south should make a full and frank reply to the query, "What will you do with it?"-the negro problem. Making full and frank answer, the author said that the south has measured the difficulties and found them to be that of two distinct races placed upon the same soil in social and civil equality. The relations between the whites and the blacks in churches, schools, social organizations, on the railroad and in theatres had been fixed by choice in both cases on "the basis of equal accom-modations, but separate." The conclusions of the author, after stating all phases of the problem, were that unmistakable domination of the white races would be the outcome. This would be due simply to "the right of character,

intelligence and property to rule."

The new champion of the south gained a transient reputation by this essay, but the great question was then causing only a ripple, and had Mr. Grady been satisfied with this single pronunciamento the very ideas that have made him fame as an orator would have passed into obscur-ity. Meanwhile the world giving the essayist but a passing attention, the Georgia editor was forging to the front in affairs of a more local character. The city of

Conductor—What do you mean, sir, by spitting all over that scat!
Old Gent—What do I mean! Why, that there sign says not ter spit on the floor, an' ther winders is fastened down, an' ther ain't mo spittoons pervided. Where in thunder do yer expect a felier to spitt—Christian Observer. Atlanta undertook in 1885 to enforce local prohibition, and Grady became an ardent champion of the "dry" element. Owing to a difference of opinion among the managers of The Constitution, the

paper was not committed to prohibition, but Mr. Grady waged the warfare of the "dryr" over his own signature. Many amusing things occurred during the campaign. Grady and some other editorial exponent sometimes took opposite sides in the same issue of The Constitution, and The New York Bun, which always takes a humorous view of the econstricties of the frateraity, called this "double back action journalism." The prohibition excitement continued for three years, but The Constitution's position after the first campaign, which made the city "dry," was strictly neutral. As a local character Mr. Grady won personal fame. He was called the autocrat of Atlanta, and was almost as hard to reach, when he chose to be, as the Grand Liama. One of the stories of his cast iron sway in the sanctum is HAIL THE GLAD NEW YEAR! HOW DIFFERENT PEOPLE REJOICE IN THE OPENING YEAR.

Watch Night" as It Was and Is-Nou Yarh's Knickerbockers-Modern Swells and Anglomaniacs—The Old Custom West Out All at Once.

"Goin' to sit up to-night?"
"I reckon—yes, I reckon I will. Noth-in' in it, y' know, but lots o' fun and fresh cider."



"COWS KNELT AT MIDNIGHT."

Such a conversation might have been heard in any rural region of the central west some forty years ago on any New Year's eve. And the "setting up" was the one and only point in which New Year's observances differed from those of Christmas. The Knickerbockers have so far impressed themselves upon Ameri-can life that most of the present genera-tion think "calls and congratulations" have always been the great feature of

New Year's.

Know then, innocent youth, that as

'New Year's.

'New Year's. late as forty years ago "New Year's calls," as New York has known them, were an unknown institution in three-fourths of the United States. But in the border states, especially the southern sections of the states just north of the Ohio, the practice of "watching the old year out and the new year in" was the one thing peculiar to New Year's. Wonderful things were to be seen at that hour. Cows fell upon their knees, fowls formance, the wild animals lost their went through a sort of reverential fear of man, and certain plants of a mysterious nature sprang up in the door

"I have had the children pull and lay on my lap shoots as long as my hand, was the testimony of one good old lady and for aught any hearer could ever dis cover, she honestly believed it. A little later, when the old superstition died out "Watch Night" became a religious pro ceeding. The ordinary evening meeting was followed by a "song and praise" ses-sion. A few minutes before midnight the members of the church gathere around the "altar" (it was merely the space in front of the pulpit, but the old name remained), and sometimes joined hands in a circle.

As the minute hand of the clock peared As the minute hand of the clock neared the XII mark the most profound silence was observed—every Christian was supposed to be in silent prayer for pardon for the sins of the closing year. When the new hour and new year began all broke into a glad song, often mingled with "shouts" in Methodist or United Brethren churches, and after the song closed the members pledged each other. closed the members piedged each other to renewed devotion and "greater faithfulness to duty" for the coming year. The negroes, always quick to adapt their old African customs to their new reli-gion, took special delight in this one, adding many fanciful features; and it

Scotland with them, and as they told of the wonderful things that had happened in Scotland, so their children in Kentucky and Indiana told the same things as having happened in Maryland, and by and by their children in Illinois and Missouri told of them as occurrence in Maryland or Kentucky, and so the superstition lived on in many neighborhoods even to the outbreak of the civil

Ah, the war-that iconoclastic war! How many fine old traditions did it banish at once and forever. How many sweet illusions were utterly destroyed how many local customs, how many racy local legends; how mightily did it



NEW YEAR'S CALLING IN KNICKERBOCKER TIMES, no witches in Germany since the wars

of Napoleon," was a German saying of the last generation—"Bonaparto killed all the witches." And so there have been since 1860 no visions of the "Watch Night;" no praying cows, no devotional roosters, no suddenly growing night Christmas had its own riotous sports

and shooting matches in the early west, Easter its "calicoed eggs," and the Fourth of July its cannon or anvils with procession and speech; but New Year's had nothing peculiarly its own but "Watch Night," and when that was taken the day was left but a mere pale copy of Christmas, The Knickerbocker custom of "calls" was brought in, but it was an exotic and has never become well established in the west. Yet New Year's is really the older festival; Christmas was added at a comparatively late day. It was perfectly natural that all people from the earliest times should celebrate the beginning of the year, and if the domestic animals had any sort of fellow feeling about them why shouldn't the cows and the roosters pray for their

In Ireland the fairles and elves clustered around the shrines on holy nights; in England the dark shadow of Druidism long rested on the holy days; but it was in Scotland—the land of gloomy crag and tarn and black mountain pass and grewsome mist—pre-eminently the land of superstition, that even birds and beasts bowed to honor the New Year's. From the Highlands the exiles brought the tale to sunny Maryland, but in that region it soon took on bright and joyous

New Year's observances are of very ancient origin. The Romans on the first

change greetings and make presents.

These under the Cæsars were a great source of profit to the emperor and quite burdensome to his subjects. The church at first prohibited Christians from having anything to do with it. ing anything to do with it, but at last made it a Christian festival.

made it a Christian festival.

Strange to say the custom of calling on New Year's day grew most nearly universal among the Chinese and Americans. The former celebrate the New Year through three days, during which they call on their friends, exchange greetings in the streets, beat gongs, offer paper prayers and make a "Fourth of July" of it in fireworks.

In the days when a little group of frame houses with gable ends of Dutch brick clustered about the fort adjoining the point called the battery, Mynheer and Vrouw, together with their children, the youths and maidens of New Amsterdam would go about making visits to each

youths and maidens of New Amsterdam would go about making visits to each other, celebrating the day as only a primitive people could celebrate it, the elders smoking their pipes and the youngers making merry, and allenjoying



NEW YEAR'S CALLING OF MODERN DAYS. But the burgers of New Amsterdam, as new generations came on, waxed rich. Broadway passed the old ropewalk near the present site of the Astor house, shot over Union square; and where the Fifth Avenue hotel now stands met Fifth ave-nue, which, climbing Murray bill, now runs through the aristocratic dwelling portions of the city. New Year's day be-came a social gala day. The young bloods went, half a dozen together, in carriages, and parties vied with each other In the palmy days of New Year's calling the most fashionable people wore even-ing dress, the blinds of the parlors were closed, and the gas lighted. The scene reception of the present day.

But as the Dutch New York burgers

of old were overrun by the English, so the New York swells of today have suffered the same fate. A disease called Angiomania appeared in the land and seized upon swelldom. The English aris-tocrat spends the Christmas season at his country seat, and when the New York parvenu became wealthy enough to have a country seat he must needs im-itate his English model and go to it for Christmas and New Year.

When the New Yorker began to spe When the New Yorker began to spend the holidays as his English cousin spends them, New Year's calls began to fall off. So for several years New Year's calling in cities has been dropped. Fortunately there are still left people who do not have chateaus in the midst of great have been proposed in the midst of gion, took special delight in this one, adding many fanciful features; and it still survives in the far south as "Walking Egypt."

But what of the original "Watch Night?" Well, all we can say is that some of our ancestors brought it from

Drapery Designs for Windows Here are four novel designs for window draperies originating with The London Cabi-net maker. No. 1 is simple in arrangement,



posed to represent a number of triangular pieces of tapestry or silk overlapping one another. A pretty effect might be obtained by alternating a different kind of material; as, for instance, one lappet should be silk and the next one plush, and so on to



the completion of the whole. The fringed swags and silk covered spindle lattice give a swags and silk covered spindle lattice give a finish to the general character of the valance. Drapery No. 2 suggests a rather more fan-ciful style of treatment. The idea of confining the festoon drapery, at intervals, by means of silk bands or gimp forms an origi-



NO. THREE. nal feature. The plaited semicircular lappet secured by radiated silk tabs, is most unusual in conception and presents a very busy ap-pearance. The style of No. 3 is perhaps more in keeping with the latest fashion in window drapery, which tends rather more towards broad curtain folds, negligently arranged



NO. FOUR. than the conventional valance. No. 4 is de signed on somewhat uncommon lines, and displays a variety of character which forms a useful departure from the ordinary style of

They Left Together. "I haven't seen Jones lately. licw's his cough, do you know?"

"It's gone." "You don't say so?" "Yes, Jones went with it."-New York

Something for the New Year.

The world renowned success of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and their continued popularity for over a third of a century as a stomachic, is scarcely more wonderful than the welcome that greets the annual appearance of Hostetter's Almanae. This valuable treatise is published by The Hostetter Company, Pittsourg, Pa., under their own immediate supervision, employing 60 hands in this department. They are running about il months in the year on this work, and the isane of same for 1850 will not be less than ten millione, printed in the English, German French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Hofland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, Refer to a copy of it for valuable and Interesting reading concerning health, and numerous testimonials as to the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, amusement, varied information, astronomical calculations and chronological items, &c., which can be depended on for correctness. The Almanae for 1850 can be obtained free of cost, from druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the country.

CUTICURAREMEDIES.

Baby One Solid Ras Ugly, painful, blotched, malicio rest by day, no peace by night. I and all remedies failed. Tried Cr Effect marvellous. Seved his lis

**Cured by Cuticura** Our oldest child, now six years of acc, was an infant six months old was attached with an infant six months old was attached with virulent, malignant skin disease. All ordinar remedies falling, we called our family physician, who attempted to cure it; but it appeared with almost incredible rapidity, until the lower with almost incredible rapidity, until the lower with almost incredible rapidity, until the lower middle of his back down to his knees, was one solid rash, ugly, painful, blocked, and middle of his back down to his knees, was one solid rash, ugly, painful, blocked, and middle rash, ugly, painful, blocked, and middle rash, ugly, painful, blocked, and middle rash, ugly, we were advised to try the CUTI. CURA REMEDIES, The effect was aimply marveillous. In three or four weeks a complete care was wrought, leaving the little fallow's person as white and healthy as though be led arrived been attacked. In my opinion, your valuable remedies saved his, life, and to-day be is strong, healthy child, perfectly well, no restrong, healthy child, perfectly well, no restrong the dispasse having ever occurred.

Atty-at-law and Ex-Pros. Atty, Ashland, O. Boy Covered With Scabe

Boy Covered With Scale

Boy Covered With Scabs

My hoy, seed nine years, has been troubled his life with a very bad humor, which appear all over his body in small red blotches, will dry white scab on them. Last year he was we than ever, being covered with scabs from top of his head to his feet, and continue growing worse, although he had been tree by two physicians. As a last resort, I demined to try the CUTICURA EXEMPLIES, and happy to say they did all that I could we Using them according to directions, the hur rapidly disappeared, seaving the skin hir amooth, and performing a thorough curs. CUTICURA EXEMPLIES are all you claim them. They are worth their weight in gold.

GEORGE F. LEAVITT, No. Andovor, M. Cuticura Resolvent

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The new Blood Furifier and purest and best of Humor Remedics, internally, and CUTICUTA, Ingreat Skin Cure, and CUTICUTA BOAF, as a quisite skin Beautifier, externally, speedily, permanently and commically ourse in early in its itching, burning, bleeding, seally, crusted pimply, scrotulous, and hereditary humors, with loss of hair, thus avoiding years of together than the seal of 43 Send for " How to Cure Skin Disc pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimon

Aching Sides and Back, Hip, Kidney and Uterine Pains, Rheumatic, Sciatic Neuralgia Sharp and Shooting Pains relieved in one mis-nic by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, 256,

Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarra.

Complete External and Internal Transment for One Dollar.

To be freed from the dangers of sufficients while lying down; to breathe freely, size soundly and undisturbed; to rise retreshed head clear, brain active and free from pains ache; to know that no poisonous, putrid make the defies the breath and rots away the decide machinery of smell, taste, and hearing to feel that the system does not, through It veins and arteries, such up the poison that sure to undermine and destroy, is indeed sure to undermine and destroy, is indeed blessing beyond most human enjoyments. In purchase humanity from such a fate should the object of all afflicted. But those who have tried many remedies and physicians despair a relief or cure.

MANFORD'S RADICAL CURE meets every phase of Catarris, from a simple head cold to the use loathsome and destructive stages. It is located and constitutional. Instant in rolleving, pananent in curing, safe, economical and farmaling.

failing.

Sanford's Radical Cure

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one box of Cataranal Solvent, and one is
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ago, with treatine and directions, and sold
all druggists for \$1.00.

Potter Daug & Chemical Corporation
florid.

Cravelers' Guibe. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADSURED In effect from Nov. 10, 1880. Trains LAAVS LANGASTER and leave and rive at Philadelphia as follows:

TWESTWARD, Philadelphia as follows:

TWESTWARD, Pacific Express, 1125 p. m. 125 s. m. EASTWARD. hila Express;
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DHILADELPHIA & READING RAILEO READING & COLUMBIA DIVISION.

READING & COLUMBIA DIVISION.

On and after Sunday, Nov 10, 123, tested leave Lancaster (King street), as follows:
For Reading and intermediate points, weak days, 720 a.m., 1225, 225 p. m.; Sunday, 225 p. m.; Sunday, 225 p. m.; Sunday, 225 p. m.; Sunday, 225 p. m.
For New York vis Philadelphia, weak days, 720 a.m., 124, 125 p. m.
For New York vis Philadelphia, weak days, 720 a.m., 125, p. m.
For New York vis Atlentown, weak days, 720 a.m., 125, p. m.
For Allentown, weak days, 720 a.m., 125, p. m.
For Lebanon, weak days, 720 a.m., 125, p. m.
For Harrisburg, weak days, 720 a.m., 125, p. m.; Sunday, 825 p. m.
For Guarryville, weak days, 120 a.m., 125, p. m.; Sunday, 825 p. m.
For Guarryville, weak days, 125 a.m., 125, p. m.; Sunday, 825 a.m., 125, p. m.; Sunday, 825 a.m., 125, p. m.; Sunday, 720 a.m.; 125 a.m., 125 a.m

Leave Pottsville, week days, 5:50 a. m., Leave Lebanon, week days, 7:12 a. m., 12:25
7:15 p. m.; Sunday, 7:55 a. m., 3:45 p. m.;
Leave Harrisburg, week days, 6:25 a. m.; Sur
day, 6:50 a. m.
Leave Quarryville, week days, 6:40, 11:45 a. m.,

ATIANTIC CITY DIVISION.

ATIANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut street what and South street what?

For Atlantic City, week days, expression a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; Accommodation 5:30 a. m., Accommodation, E.30 a. m., 45 p. m.; Sunday, Expression a. m., Accommodation, E.30 a. m., 45 p. m.; Both and Arkansas Avenues. Week days.

Atlantic and Arkansas Avenues. Week days.

Express 7:30 s. m. and 4 p. m. Accommodation, 8:05 s. m. and 420 p. m. Sundays

Express, 4 p. m. Accommodation, 7:30 s. m. and 4:30 p. m. Detailed time tables can be obtained at ticks

Vice Pres. & Gen'l M'gr. Gen'l Pass's Agt.

LEBANON & LANCASTER JOINT LINE Arrangements of Passenger Trains on and all BUNDAY, November 10, 1889.

NORTHWARD. Columbia 9:27 2:05 King Street, Lanc. 8:35 2:00 8:2 A. M. WILSON, Supt. R. & C. Rai 8. S. NEFF, Supt. C. R. R.

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