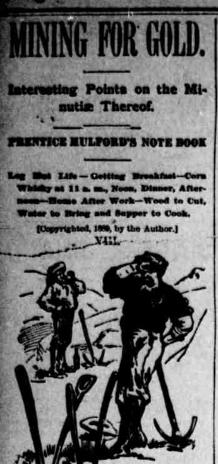
THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8. 1890.



E GOT out of our blankets heavily. Legs and back were apt to be a lit-tle stiff in the

morning. Or if not stiff, they lacked Working all the day previously, possibly in the water, or with it splashing all about, tugging at heavy boulders, shouldering wet sluices, to say nothing of the regular pick and shovel exercise, would make itself felt even when the limbs and blood were younger than now. Dressing was a short job. A pair of damp overalls, a pair of socks, a pair of shoes, or possibly the heavy rubber mining boots. Flannel shirts we slept in. A face swabbing with cold water in the tin basin outside and a "lick and a promise" for the hair with the comb. That was about all for week days. Vanity of apparel there was little for the working miner. Who was there to dress for? Woman? The nearest was half a mile, 50 years of age, and married. Then breakfast. The fire kindled in the contrary little stove. Possibly it was necessary to attack with an axe that dried old stump near by and hack off a few chips to cook with. The miner's wood pile was generally small. He got in fuel on rainy days, or at the odd intervals to be spared from work. You put on the worn tin teapot, lowered the gauze covered meat safe from the tree, cut a steak from the chunk of bull mahogany within called beef, slung a dab of lard in the frying pan, put therein the meat and let it sizzle. Two or three boiled potatoes might be sliced, fried more or less brown in the gravy, and this, with bread and tea, formed the breakfast. The bread was the bread of your own laborious baking, the loaf of an irregular shape, the crust very hard and thick, the color often "pied," being black where it had burned, brown where it had baked, and of a pallid whiteness where it had not baked at all. Within the loaf might be close, heavy, and in color either a creamy or a canary yellow, in proportion to the improper amount of

yeast powder used. The table is a broad shelf against the wall. There is no tablecloth. You did not always wash up after breakfast, for the dishes, as they stood, were all in place for dinner. Some fastidious miners washed their dishes after each meal;

stream. This order of furthation and varied as we have worked up and into the bank. At first, near the river's edge, there was only mold on a very light allo-vial sand. This was readily washed off and paid \$4 or \$5 per day. A little far-ther back we struck the edge of the red gravel streak. This for a time paid bet-ter. Farther still came the deposit of light sandy gravel, and lastly came in the accursed "hard pan." Our claim, on being first prospected, was reported to pay three cents to the This order or furbiation

was reported to pay three cents to the pan from the top down. We believed it at first, not having learned that "three cents to the pan from the top down" means the biggest kind of luck. If you get an average of half a cent a pan from the top down, and the dirt would wash casily, we should make money. It was hard even for an "honest miner" to give as a result of a prospect anything less than "three cents to the pan." But "hard pan" is our foe. "Hard pan" is the essence of brickbats. Its consistency is about that of chalk. It seems the finest kind of sand cemented and pressed together. It can be carved into any form with a knife. It takes as much time to work off a square foot of hard pan as ten square feet of soft gravel. When, after half a day's labor, we succeed in getting down a cave, it goes into the ground sluice in a few great lumps, which must be battered to pieces with our picks before the water will slowly dissolve them into mud. And it doesn't hold a "color" of gold. The work in the ground sluice goes on hour after hour. Pick and shovel and scrape, scrape and shovel and pick, the water meantime tumbling and roaring over the bank and making it difficult for us to hear one anothers' voices. The sun climbs higher and gets hotter. The water pail is frequently visited. The backs of the gray shirts are wet with perspiration. In an easy, companion-able claim, where the partners are all good fellows and on good terms and not too insane in the matter of getting an enormous quantity of dirt through the sluices each day, there may be more or

less brief suspensions from the work, when all hands lean on their shovels and talk politics, or horses, or last night's poker game, or have a short service of tobacco smoke, with the usual solemn preliminaries of cutting the plug and filling pipes. But if the majority of the "company" are a mean, crabbed, close fisted lot, the misery goes on without A queerly assorted group are we thus laboring together. Jack Gwin's impelling

hope and life's idea is to earn enough to pay his passage home to Philadelphia and buy him a suit of clothes. A decent suit he has not earned these five years. He would be the terror and distress of his relatives if ever he got back, for with him \$5 in his pocket over expenses and sobriety are an impossibility. McFadden other events. dreams of a cabin, a cow, some geese and goats, a horse and a wife, and is in a fair way of realizing them all. He saves most of his earnings, gets drunk wisely only on holidays, pays his debts regularly, hates the English, lives in that little black, brownish cabin up yonder, does all his cooking in two tin pots, sleeps in one pair of ancient blankets and a most disreputable bed quilt, and \$3 will cover the cost of all his domestic fittings and utensils. Bill Furnea, a French Canadian, has drifted here into this hole in the foothills very much as he drifted into the world-without aim or object in life save present enjoyment. He is a good worker and works because he was brought up to it and can't help it. He is a good boatman, a good logger, a skilled wood-cutter, a devetee of poker and generally a successful one, an entertaining scamp, full of wit and originality, quick to take in the peculiarities and eccentricities of others, something of a dandy, as far as

cessation.

the time. It is custom, stupid cus-tom. The gauge is the limit of physical strength, not for the weakest, but the strongest. The great, brawny armed, big boned Hercules of our company doesn't feel it much. He may walk three miles after supper to the bar store, play cards and drink whiskey till 9 o'clock, and then walk back again and be up fresh for work next morning by 5:30 o'clock. This is 1800. In 1870 he showed it, however, and in

the marks of age was ten years ahead of his time. You can't keep up this sort of thing-digging, tugging, lifting, wet to the skin day after day, summer and win-ter, with no interval of rest, but a steady THE NEW YORK FASHIONS. drag twelve months of the year-without paying for it. There's dissipation in the use of muscle as well as in the use of whisky. Every old miner knows it now and feels it. Don't you? How does the muscle of 45 years in 1882 compare with that of 25 years in 1862? Of course, man that of 29 years in 1862? Of course, man must live by the sweat of his brow or the sweat of his brain, but many of you sweat too long in those days, and I hear you all saying, "That's so!" Start anew the fire in the little stove; thump the wet boots in the corner; drag yourself down to the spring a few hundred works down to the spring a few hundred yards distant for a pail of fresh water; hack a few more chips from the dried stump;

mix some flour, water and yeast powder for the day's baking; sit down a minute on your flour barrel chair and look on your earthly possessions. The worn and scarred trunk you brought years ago from the states; it holds your best suit of a forgotten fashion, two or three white shirts, a bundle of letters from home, a few photographs, a Bible not worn out with use, a quartz crystal, a few gold "specimens," a tarantula's nest, the tail of a rattlesnake and six vests. Do you remember how vests would accumulate in the mines? Pants, coat, everything else would wear out-vests never.

PRENTICE MULFORD.

THE B. A. A. MEETING.

Largest Indoor Athletic Games Ever Given in This Country, with Two Exceptions. The largest indoor athletic games held in the United States since the two given in New York city, January and March, 1889, by the Amateur Athletic union and National Association of Amateur Athletes respectively, will be those which the Boston Athletic association has been making great preparations for holding on Feb. 15 at Mechanics' hall, Boston. The great feature of the Boston games will be the handsome prizes which are offered to attract the best athletes in the country to the occasion. The prizes consist of solid silver cups about ten inches high to first, second and third men, except in the tug of war, when the prize to each member of the team taking third place will be a gold die medal. The members of the teams taking first and second place will receive silver cup of a different design from those offered in the

These games will be the first attempt on the part of the Boston Athletic association at holding an open athletic meeting. The club is a little over two years old and it has been



represented on the memborship roll, and it is in every way a representative organization. One advantage it has which shows itself occasionally is the many college athletes in its ranks, and the chairman of the games committee, George R. Morrison, is a Harvard graduate and once dandyism can be indulged in this out of dandyism can be indulged in this out of was a celebrated running high jumper, hold-the way place, and a born scamp, glib of ing a record of 5 feet 7% inches at that game, which even in these days is considered a cap tal jump. The programme for the games will be notice-able for its great variety of events. It will include sprinting, middle distance running, . It is near 11 o'clock. There stands in cool corner of the claim and carefully shielded from any stray flying pebble, a black bottle. It is nearly full of whisky walking, hurdling, running high jumping, pole vaulting, weight throwing and tug of war. Games held in doors are, as a rule, -very common corn whisky. It is most welcome at this hour. Poison it may be, but a draught from the tin cup limited in events, but the B. A. A. has made arrangements for the successful holding of brightens up and makes all things new. events which heretofore have been most un satisfactory when competed in on a board floor. Any kind of running, walking, hur-dling and tug of war can be taken part in on The sunshine is more cheerful. All nature smiles. The picks descend with increased force and a host of new day a board floor almost as well as on turf or a dreams start into being. It revives hope. cinder path, but jumping and weight throw-ing are different. The trouble with these events is that the landing place for the athlete It quenches despair. It gilds the monotony of our lives. It was ever thus, and possibly ever shall be, world without in the jumps and the weights in weight throwing on a board floor generally is a mattress. end. It is high noon. The sun is over our heads and the shadows are at their It can readily be seen that to mark where a weight lands on a mattress needs much exshortest length. One of our number perience, for no break in the ground, as it is called out of doors, is made, and the weight trudges wearily up to the reservoir to shut off the water. So soon as its flow lessens we trudge off in wet overalls or rolls away without leaving any perceptible trace where it struck the mat. Judges have heavy rubbers to our respective cabins. We are now ground sluicing at or about to be very quick in determining where the missile lands and many disputes have arisen. Athletes in jumping events also complain of a lack of confidence in landing on a mattress the year 1860, when miners generally had abandoned "cabining" in squads and from a great height in high jumping or pole each man kept house by himself. Cause -general incompatibility of temper, tem-perament, disposition, and habit. The vaulting, although some say they can do as well under those conditions as if they were

Ing so near the scene of action, may make a better showing than is expected, and recent word from there is that they intend muster-ing forty athletes to strangle for points. The large majority of entries will repre-ment athletic organisations in the vicinity of New York city, and a special train will be put on for the athletes and friends to leave Boston at 13 midnight and arrive in New York having only missed a little over half a going from business on Baturday. The games committee has arranged other little details for the big affair, and if their efforts do not result in an athletic meeting second for none energy and enterprise shall have conned for mothing. Matcola W. Fore.

OLIVE HARPER SAYS LARGE "HOOPS" ARE COMING IN.

the Ras Been Informed on Good Authority That the Direful Day of Their Advent Is Not Half a Year Away, Too-Mor General Goulp on Woman's Dress,

[Special Correspondence.] NEW YORK, Feb. 6.--I was told today, on high authority, that in less than six months large hoops would be "in," and that instead of the present elegant simplicity in the making of dresses, the more trimming you can pile on them the more fashionable they will be. It was also pre-dicted that flounces, puffs and festcons would be on all the skirts, and that it was going to require twenty-seven yards of material to make a gown. I don't believe it, and I don't want to believe it for several reasons; the first being that it is quite hard enough now to get a dress wh only needs twelve yards or so, and the second being that hoop costumes are horrible, without any possibility of grace or beauty.



gowns, and lot each had a lining of horsehair crinolino with two reeds run clear around just about the knees. Of course these now only serve to hold the skirt out to a moderate degree of fullness and might even pass unnoticed, but if straws show which way the wind blows so also do bent reeds show that hoops are on their way. In some respects this will be a blessing, for it will give the

mer are coming in so fast that it is almost impossible to keep them all in your mind's eye. There are also several quite new colors which will undoubtedly have 'run." One of them is flax blue, just the color of the blue flax flowers, and it has the double merit of being an absolutely fast color, no matter in what material it is produced, and very becoming to young people or those of fair complexions, as it has the rare quality in blue of showing up all the delicate flesh tints instead of making them look leader or yellow. This dainty color is seen in foulard and all the summer silks, as well as in lawns and cotton fabric The other blue is called Mandarin, though it is difficult to understand what gave rise to the name. It is a true sky blue, with a sort of a frosty bloom over it. which gives a silvery metallic luster very pretty and becoming. Challies will be used very much for children's dresses, as it is soft, pretty, cheap and keeps clean. The pretty family group will give thrifty little mothers a good idea of what to make for the babies. The plainer children's garments are the easier they are to keep clean, and cleanliness is the greatest charm of a child's dress. Ornamentation should come second.

ress of his bunger, and the unplements but novel semations of the experiment. --Washington Post. HOOD'S BARBAPARILLA.

ABOUT OUR TABLES.

Some Interesting Suggestions from the Fen of Helen Anderson. The New York Decorator and Furnisher, in an excellent article by Helen Anderson, has the following to my "About Our Ta-bles."

has use following to my "About our is-bles:" Once upon a time we ware we content with one stiff and shiny table in the center of our best room, a table that made not the slightest pretense to drapery, not even a scarf. But today such a table in our modern houses would look like a descints island in the sea, for almost every house abounds in little tables scattered in every possible nook and corner. Many of these are very dainty and artistic, a great many copied from old tables, and still a great many more purely American in make and design; and there are any amount of them made so heavily gor-geous, so overloaded with ornamentation that one feels under great obligations to the maker for giving entirely too much for the money.

Before furniture was turned out of factorize by thousands and tens of thousands, the work being made by hand was, of course, more ex-pensive, much more careful in form and exe-cution, and it was utterly impossible to in-dulge in the cheap and gaudy style of decora-tion which is the mistake of the modern

makers. Many people fail to realize or are indiffer-ent to the fact that a table costing thirty dollars cannot be duplicated for three. Al-though ambitious dealers in cheap furniture will make and advertise the attempt, the re-sult is seldom satisfactory. In fact, after all the dainty form and finish has been lost, poor maturity and the self self self. the damy form and the finitation is so poor that it hardly justifies the term imitation at all. It is so hard for the majority to realize that one can more than get their money's worth, and as the demand is for this style of work, it becomes quite a difficult matter to find a simple and good article that will not put its owner to shame by its unmistakable air of trying to be fine. Of course there is no trouble in finding good articles in first class concerns, but unhappily it is just the plain



A LOUIS XV TABLE. style of work that is beyond the means of many who would appreciate it. So that although one may be able to find charming, pictur sque little tea tables for thirty, twenty-five r even sixteen dollars, it is quite anot matter when one starts out to find one for five or six dollars.

beautiful little tea table in the style of Louis XV, of which the sketch on this page gives a very good idea, has the top in onyx and the rest of the table in gilt. This would necessarily be very expensive, and only ap-preciated for a certain style of room, but the same design might be used in mahogany or cherry, or any other kind of wood that night be preferred. The use of such little tables, when the style is really good, is invaluable in helping out the decoration of a room; they break the monotony of an otherwhe stiff looking room and form centers around which people naturally group them-selves. A pretty leaf or bit of drapery is of course an improvement to almost every table. Some very handsome tables or stands are made by the Japanese of teakwood with marble tops. In design they are straight and square, the legs beautifully carved; the only objection is they are very heavy looking and so distinctly Japanese that they would be out of place in a room that did not in some way suggest the Japanese style in decoration. Some of these tables sell as low as \$6, and, considering their workmanship, seem very

chesp. A very inexpensive little table might be made for a library or sitting room of alm any wood one might fancy, and it might al-most serve for a bookcase, as it has ample room for books or papers. In construction it is something like a very high office stool, except that the top and shelves are square and it has four legs instead of three. At about a foot from top a second shelf is placed, and this is followed by three or four shelves the same shape as the top; of course the natural spread of the legs would make the bottom shelf considerably larger than the first, and these

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

(3)

Is carefully prepared from Saraparilla, Dande lion, Mandrake, Dock, Piptase wa, Juniper Ber ries and other well known and valuable vegeta-ble remedies, by 3a peculiar combination. pro-portion and process, giving to Hood's Sarapa-rilla curative properties not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures where others fail.

HOOD'S SARSAPABILLA HOUD'S BARBAPABILLA Is the best blood purifier before the public. If eradicates every imparity, and cures Scrofula Sait Rheum, Bolis, Pimples, all Humors, Dys pepsia, Billousness, Sick Headache, Indiges tion, General Debility, Catarrb, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite and builds up the system. he system

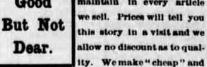
HOOD'S SARSAPARTITA

HOUD'S CARDATABLIAN Has " a good name at home." Such has become its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time. Lowell druggists say they sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers. The same success is extending all over the country, as its such merit become known. real merit becon HOOD'S BARSAPARILLA

Is peculiar in the confidence it gains among all classes of people. Where it is once used it be-comes a favorite remedy, and is often adopted as the standard medicine. Do not be induced to buy other preparations. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Name

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR





"good" run together like thus! Good goods sold cheap, just now great reductions on Win-ter Suits and Overcoats, all-wool and good. 26 50, 7 50, 58 and \$10. Men's Handsome Dress Over-coats. Cape Coats and Storm Coats. \$13, \$15, \$18. Boys' Overcoats, \$2 and good \$3 50 all-wool at \$5. A large choice and many styles. These prices are a third less than coats are worth. Priced to sell and win buyers best expresses Priced to sell and win buyers best expresse Prince to seriand win buyers best expresses what a good Sait will cost you now. Prince Albert Suits, all-wool worsted, \$15. Good business Suits, \$7, \$8 and \$9. Boys' and Children's Suits, a good pick yet and prices leaning your way, \$2, \$3 50, \$5, \$6 50.

Percale Shirts and Waists

AT CUT PRICES.

Men's Shirts, \$1 to 75c ; \$1 25 to \$1 ; \$1 50 and \$1 75 to \$1 25. Boys' Percale Waists, 50c to 42c ; Se to 63c . I to Sic.

These are the "Star" make, and you know the "Star " trade-mark means character in the The Custom Tailoring Department is actively making best fitting Trousers and handsome



Convelors' Suibr.

TRUN NOTLVANIA RAILEDADRUBEL In effect from Nov. B. 100. Trains LERAYE LANCATVIN and Insve and a dve at Philadelphia at fullows:

Pacific Express	Philadelphia.	Lapterior
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and after Hunday, Nov 10, 1888, traine anaaster (King street), as follows: r Reading and intermediate points, wess , 7:50 s. m., 12:55, 3:45 p. m.; Sunday, 5:55 s.

m. 3:55 p. m. For Philadelphia, week days, 7:50 a. m., 1265, 3:69 p. m.; Bundays, 3:55 p. m. For New York via Philadelphia, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:53, 5:65 p. m. For New York via Allentown, week days,

35 p. m. For Allentown, week days, 7:30 a. m., 565 ; Sunday, 5:35 p. m. For Pottaville, week days, 7:30 a. m., 5:65 p. m

For Alientown, week days, 7:30 a. m., 500 m.; Sunday, 3:50 p. m. For Pottaville, week days, 7:30 a. m., 3:45 p. m., Sunday, 3:50 p. m. For Lebanon, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 5:55 p. m.; Sunday, 3:05 s. m. 3:55 p. m.; For Harrisburg, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 5:55 p. m.; Sunday, 8:05 s. m. For Quarryville, week days, 9:25 a. m., 200, 8:00 p. m.; Sunday, 5:10 p. m. TRAINS FOR LANCASTER.

Leave Reading, week days, 7:90, 11:55 a. m., :55 p. m.; Sunday, 7:30 a. m.; 8:10 p. m. Leave Philadelphia, week days, 4:15, 10:00 a

Leave Philadelphia, week days, took days, 1:55 a.m., 1:30, p. m. 12:15 night. Leave New York via Allentown, week days 4:50 a.m., 1:30 p. m. Leave Allentown, week days, 5:52 a.m.; 4:50

Leave Pottaville, week days, 5:50 a. m., 4:0

Leave Unarryville, week days, 7:12 a. m., 12:00 7:15 p. m.; Sanday, 7:55 a. m., 5:45 p. m. Leave Harrisburg, week days, 6:55 a. m.; Sup day, 6:55 a. m. Leave Quarryville, week days, 6:40, 11:45 a. m.;

Leave Quarryville, week days, 6:40, 11:30 a. m., 3:00; Sunday, 7:10 a. m. ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION. Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut street wharf, and South street wharf. For Atlantic City, week days, express, 9:00 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; Accommodation, 7:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; Sunday, Express, 9:00 a. m., Accommodation, 8:00 a. m., 250 D. m.

The a. m., Accommodation, 800 a. m., 60 p. m. Beturning leave Atlantic City, depot corner, Atlantic and Arkansas Avenues. Week daya-Express 7:30 s. m. and 4 p. m. Accommodation, 8:30 s. m. and 4:30 p. m. Accommodation, 7:39 s. m and 4:30 p. m. Detailed time tables can be obtained at ticks offices.

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

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A FAMILY GROUP,

I was shown three beautiful imported

paragraphers something to talk about. They have been pretty dull since bustles collapsed. A good many English ladies have never abandoned them, and would feel as if they were really immodest if they went without them. The new materials for spring and sum-

most of us did not. It was too much to expect of hard worked humanity. The cabin door is open while you cat and from it you look forth on the claim. There lies the bank of red carth as you left it yesterday after the "cave," There is the reservoir full of coffee colored ditch water which had run in during the night after being used for washing in a dozen claims "up country. Then you draw on these damp, clammy rubber boots, either to the knee or hip high, the outside splashed with the dried reddish mud, and smelling disagreeably of rubber as you pulled them on and melling worse as you became heated and perspiring. In these you waddle to the claim. I forgot. Breakfast over, one of the most important acts of the day was next on the programme. That was the filling, lighting and smoking of your pipe. Nothing could hurry you through this performance. The filling was cut in slivers with a careful and solemn consideration; the weed was carefully bestowed in the bowl; the match was applied with a deliberation savoring of a religious act; the first puff rose in the air as incense to the early morn, and smoking thus you waddled in your big boots to the claim. There you met your three partners, all likewise smoking. they stand on the bank, looking into the ground sluice. There is no "good morning" or other greeting; if anything, grunts. There lay the tools-shovels, picks, crowbar and sluice fork-help-lessly about, as left last evening. A little muddy water trickles through the line of sluices. One of us goes to the reservoir, a few hundred yards off, and turns on the water. Another goes to the tail of the sluices with the sluice fork. Then is heard the clicking of the pick and the grating of the shovel against the red dirt; down comes the muddy water over the bank and the day's work has fairly commenced.

We stand in a row, allowing sufficient room between each for swinging the pick. We are undermining the bank, the water running at our feet and be-tween us and the bottom of the bank. Each chunk of red dirt dislodged by the pick falls into the running water, and if it be hard and will not readily dissolve it must be broken up by pick or shovel to keep the stream clear and unimpeded. The large bowlders are picked out by hand and thrown behind us-not in disordered fashion, either. Room in the but is scarce and must be economized, so ever accumulating bowlder pile is "faced up" with a neat wall, laid without mortar, but with some care and skill. The bed rock is under our feet. We are undermining the bank and keeping the stream turned in as much as ssible to the part undermined. The gravel for a foot or six inches is pretty hard, and the stones here are harder and closer packed than those nearer the sur-face. There the gravel is lighter. Many stones are light and rotten; a blow with the pick dashes them to pieces. This streak just above the ledge and for a few inches in the crevices of the ledge is our "pay streak," where ages on ages ago stream ran, depositing, as all freams do, the heavier gravel on the bottom and the lighter above. Occasion-ally the pick strikes a firmly imbedded howlder hard and square on its point, in such a way as to send the vibration like shock along the iron, up the handle into one's arm and "orazy bone." hist of Gat is about eight feet in ight. A few inches of the top is a et of "hard pan," below the "hard light sandy gravel and rotten howl-and near the ledge is the pay

ing down, half in scorn, half in pity, at us four weary, miserable worms of the dust, feebly pecking at a bit of mother earth, muddy, wet, and feebly squirming in and about this bank of dirt. At 4 o'clock there are longer pauses in our labors. There is more leaning on shovels and more frequent glances at our timepiece, the sun, as he sinks in the western heavens. The shadow of the hill opposite creeps slowly down its side. It is a cool, welcome shadow. The strongest worker secretly welcomes it. Though he be a "horse of a man," his muscles all feel the effects of the long day's labor. It is more his strong will than his body which keeps him swinging the pick. We are in duty bound

ongue, unreliable, and socially the best man of the crowd.

sober miner found it disagreeable to live

permanently with the spreeing miner,

and the miner nice in his domestic econ-

ony and particular about his food soon

secame tired of a companion who never

aired his blankets and didn't care wheth-

er his bread was light or heavy, sweet or

sour. Trudging to our cabins, we pick

up the dried twigs in our path. These

very much like breakfast, beef or bacon,

are kicked off and thumped into a cor-

ner. The temperature is up to that

notch that induces perspiration without any exertion at all, and the ugly little

We sit down to the noon meal in a

melting condition, and rise from it in

the same state. Dinner is eaten, the

"nooning" is over, back again to the

claim, turn on the water, pick, shovel.

scrape, pry, toss back bowlders and prop

up sluices slipped from their supports.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock a snowy white

cloud rises over a distant peak to the

eastward. It seems like a great bank of snow against the blue sky, and the

longer we look at it the farther we seem

to peer into its translucent, clear-white

depths. It rises over that peak at almost

the same hour every afternoon, and is

almost of the same shape. It is the con-

densed vapor of the snow melting on

the higher Sierra summits, eighty-six

miles distant. It is imposing in its

silent imperceptible rising, its wonderful

whiteness, its majesty, its distance. It

seems a fit bed of snowy splendor for

fairies or some sort of ethereal beings to

bask and revel in. It seems to be look-

stove makes it hotter still.

competing out of doors and landing on soft The games committee of the B. A. A. has overcome the great obstacle in weight throwing on a board floor, and in both putting the 16-pound shot and throwing the 56-pound weight the missile will land in a box 18 feet square filled to a depth of S inches with dirt. This will bring the competition down to a point as fine as when carried on out of doors. This will be the first time that the are to kindle the dinner fire. Dinner is plan has been tried on a large scale, and the place assigned for the weights to land in is bread, tea, dried apple sauce. The boots fully large enough to enable even inexpert weight throwers to compete without running the risk of damaging the floor by an inaccurate throw. The programme for the games will be as

follows: 50 yards run, 230 yards run, 440 yards run, 850 yards run and 1 mile run, 1 mile walk, 220 yards hurdle race 2 feet 6 inches high, running high jump, pole vault, putting 16-pound shot, throwing 56-pound weight, tug of war-teams of four men.



THE BANNER. addition to the beautiful silver cups which will be given to the first three men in each event, a handsome silk banner will be presented to the club scoring the greatest number of points. The potats will be scored as follows: First man in each event will count five points for the organization he represents, the second man will score three and the third man one. This makes the club rivalry very intense, and the many large athletic organizations in this country are gathering to-gether their best men with the hopes of capturing the banner, which will make a hand some club house interior adornment. All of the events are handicap, which renders the picking of the winners most uncertain. It to work till 6 o'clock. Everybody works would be idle to say what organization will win the banner, although the chances are greatly in favor of the New York and Man-hettan Athletic clube . Harvard college hetill 6 o'clock. Everybody is more or less tired at 4 o'clock, but it is not the



I saw a pretty and useful negligee for young matrons, and I thought it would be a very easy garment to copy, so present it. The model was of old rose cashmere with bands of bias velvet of a sort of bluish dark gray, and with the loose front of fringed China silk in gray and old rose. It could, however, be made in any other becoming color or material. The back is tight fitting, princesse shape. It needs six yards of cashmere, two of India silk and one of velvet to make this, and any pattern that has a princesse back will suffice a lady of average intelligence to make one like it. Even I have serious thoughts of trying. OLIVE HARFER.

Slow Suicide.

The ingenuity of the would-be suicide is constantly taxed to accomplish his purpose outside the beaten paths of self destruction. Jonathan Williams, of Davidson county, N. C., deliberately starved himself to death. Insisting that his appetite had failed, he refused food, putting aside the tempting dishes prepared by an anxious wife. Twenty-five days served to finish the job, and while the average healthy mind sees the superior advantages of a pistol or chloroform, the gentlemanin question probably derived a good deal of solid enjoygaent in the pros-



AN INEXPENSIVE TABLE. shelves are not only very odd and pretty, but

are also very useful, with a few bits of pretty china on the top and the rest of the shelves used for books and papers; this makes a nice little tea table for a library or general sitting room, and almost any carpenter could make

Many fanciful ideas are carried out in the way of tables now-some heart shaped, some called kidney shaped and others where both the heart and kidney shapes are combined, the one for the upper, the other for the lower shelf. They could hardly be called tea tables, but, as they are small, they make a nice rest-ing place for bric-a-brac and are very appropriate for small rooms.

In the dining room of a prominent New York artist is a dining table that might be used with good effect in many houses, and the expense of making such a table could, if one were handy, be said to be literally nothing, and the result, if only half as good as the original, would still be a very unique and artistic thing in the way of tables.

In the first place a pair of ordinary wooden borses had been taken, painted white, then rubbed down to a fine enameled surface upon these horses was placed a large piece of square wood, very much like an enlarged drawing board, which had been previously treated in the same manner as the horses This board was then fastened to the horses by means of large brass headed nails. Of course the only part of this table which would be at all difficult to make would be the enameling, as it generally takes from five to six coats of paint before it is rubbed down with pumicestone and oil. It might be made on the same plan, stained black and then fin ished with the brass headed nails. This would be very much easier to construct, and would not require even the aid of a carpenter.

Few cities in the world have such perfect postal arrangements as Berlin, and it was the fame of the "Stephan system" which recently induced the Italian government to send me men to Berlin to study it, with a view to its introduction in Italy.

Practical.

According to the philosophers everything has two uses, a lower and a higher. Some very common people find this out for themselves, so far, at least, as the practical application of it is concerned. The daughter of the rector of a parish in East London over the border taught

the choir boys a new tune at a Monday evening's rehearsal, to be sung on the following Sunday. Sunday morning came.

"Well, Johnny," said Miss X-, "I hope you haven't forgotten the new tune, for we depend much on you."

"Naw, mum, not a bit. I've been a-skeering the crows with it all the week."--Youth's Companion.

An old and well posted goat who was kept by a secret society for use in initiations, was chewing the leg of a boot, when a young kid came along and asked : "Say, don't it make you awful tired to have those duffers in the lodge ride you so much?"

"No, not much. You see, I get use to it by degrees."-Texas Siftings.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, M. A., augi9-6mMd/s Principal andFounder

Floor Eshleman Law Building, No. Duke Street. aprilyddy