(Special Correspondence.)

Washinstrom, March 18.—There seems be an irreconcilable conflict between a teamen and newspapers. These men become mission it is to do public things, at these other men whose office it is find all about those things, are good flows together, have many strong permal friendships one with another, and usily well know how to make use of the other's services and influence. But wen such brethren as these cannot always live together in peace and harmony. There all hards are independent and dritted, proud and pugnacious, there is me to be a row sconer or later, and just saw we have on hand a peculiar state of flairs in the big and beautiful Capitol of this nation. Up in the press gallery daily joke among the correspondents daily joke among the correspondents a (and I don't consider it a very good toke), "Excuse me a moment while I go tewn stairs and kill a congressman."

On the floor of the house there are

ent Kincaid shot ex-Congressman ant Kincaid shot ex-Congressman Taul-see, "The infernal newspaper chap ought to be taken out and strung up," or, "I am in favor of driving the whole pack of hem out of the gallery." There was a good deal of this sort of talk when the schoes of Kincaid's pistol were still ring-ing in the marble halls, and for a few re there was no little feeling both on floor and in the press loft. All true brave men are clannish, and there-



THE PISTOL INSTEAD OF THE PEN. ore the statesmen were inclined to stand by Taulbee, while the newspaper writers were for Kincaid to a man. But the lit-tle flurry in this end of the Capitol soon blew over. It was discovered that the congression who made the ugly re-marks about newspaper men as a class were the chaps who had felt the sting of were the chaps who had felt the sting of a few small pieces of steel dipped in wriging fluid, more poisonous, sometimes, that the compounds of the Borgias; and it was his that while new men were disposed to do all the their power, in a legitimate way, to help their fellow out of his trouble ther did not independ to make the control of the steel of the st trouble, they did not indorse his methods, nor themselves go about with loaded guns seeking the blood of the representatives of the people. As a rule the house and the profession get along pretty well

and the profession get along pretty well together.

At the other end of the Capitol the feeling is deeper. There the trouble is of ancient origin. History is repeating itself in the hostility which is now lead-ing the senate to threaten the wholesale arrest of newspaper men for printing so called secret session proceedings and to close up the gallery heretofore devoted to the use of correspondents. It is a curious fact that the very sedition la der which the senate proposes to prosecute correspondents, or one very much like it, was passed early in the history of the republic as a means of regulating and intimidating the press. During the time of Washington and John Adams the Anti-Federalist press was very bitter in its criticisms of the administration. The Aurora, an opposition paper of Phildelphia, enraged the administration adelphia, enraged the administration and the senate by printing, before the government got hold of them, Talleyrand's dispatches complaining of the partiality of the American government. This led to deep jealousy of the press in administration circles, where newspaper men were denounced as dangerous malantanta and autopara of governments. contents and usurpers of governmental authority. In 1798 the administration passed the sedition law, and the first vic-tim of it was Matthew Lyon, of Phila-delphia, who was tried for sedition, convicted and sentenced to four months imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$1,000 for printing a letter in which he stated that with the president "every consideration of the public welfare was swallowed up in a continual grasp for power, an unbounded thirst for ridiculous pomp, foolish adulation and selfish avarice.

While in prison Lyon was elected to congress and took his seat on getting out of jail. Then an effort was made to expel him as "a malicious and seditious person, of a depraved mind and wicked and diabolical disposition, guilty of publishing libels against the president of the United States with design to bring the government into contempt." This reso-lution was defeated, and Lyon kept his seat. He must have been a very pugnacious sort of a journalist, however, for soon afterward he became involved in a personal quarrel with a fellow member, Griswold, of Connecticut, and they came to blows on the floor, and one of them seized the poker from the fireplace and beat his antagonist over the head with it. Another resolution to expel was offered, but again Lyon was victorious, and he held his seat to the end of his term.

The sedition law was aimed particularly at The Aurora newspaper, and in a short time the administration was in a quarrel with the editors of that journal. All the newspapers stood together, just as they are likely to do at the present time if the senate carries its spite too far. Half a dozen prosecutions were started at once, federal militia officers assaulted Duane, editor of The Aurora, and his

lawyer, Cooper, was hounded to jail by implacable federal office holders. In 1812 the editor of The Alexandria (Va.) Herald, just across the river from Washington, was arrested for printing secret session news about the proposed embargo act, thrust into prison and kept there for several months. He refused to give the name of his informant, and was finally liberated.

In 1813 two of the greatest senators, Clay and Calhoun, united in a movement to expel members of the pres from the floor of the old senate chamber, where they had been accommodated for many years, and send them to the gallery. The movement was successful.

Later, in Andrew Jackson's time, Reuben Whitney, who wrote articles for Frank Blair's Globe, was threatened with death in a committee room by Conressmen Baillie Peyton and Henry A. Wise. These statesmen put offensive questions to Whitney, who retorted in kind, and bloodshed was imminent. Afterward Wise and Peyton confessed at the bar of the house that they carried weapons with an intention to use them n Whitney if occasion arose, and thus

The famous Cilley-Graves duel in 1886 was the outgrowth of a quarrel between spacement and fournalisis. Cilley, a member from Maine, charged James Wakess Webb, then a Washington correspondent, but afterward editor of The New York Enquirer, with having receival a brite of \$88,000 from the Bank of the United States. Webb challenged Cilley, sending his message by the hands of Congrustman Graves, of Kentucky. Cilley declined to recognize Webb as a gentleman, and in that lofty manner which some latter day statesmen imitate, refused to "get into a difficulty with a public journalist." Of sourse Graves and to take up the fight on his own account, and promptly challenged Cilley. had to take up the fight on his own ac-count, and promptly challenged Cffley. This challenge was accepted, and the preliminaries were arranged by Henry A. Wise and George W. Jones, the latter afterward a senator from Iowa, and still living. Rifles were the weapons, and on the fourth fire Cilicy fell dead. He left

the fourth fire Ciliey fell dead. He left a wife and three young children, and, having been a very popular man, his death in this manner caused a great deal of excitement all over the country.

It is worth while here to pause and remark that it was one of these quarrels between American statesmen and journalists that gave to the world the modern system of reporting legislative debates. In waging their persecutions of the press of Philadelphia, the Federalists of John Adams' day found it convenient to drive an editor named Cobbett out of the country. Cobbett retired to England and there began the first complete reports of the parliamentary debates ever published, while he also conducted a great political journal. Thus parliamentary reporting journal. Thus parliamentary reporting the world over may be said to have been born out of the persecution of the press

in free America.
One of the foremost of American journalists had a serious personal difficulty with a statesman. More than a third of a century ago, when N. P. Banks (whose white head is on the floor below me as white head is on the floor below me as I write) was speaker, Horace Greeley was a newspaper correspondent in Washington. As a correspondent he was as pugnacious as he afterward proved to be as an editor, and he succeeded in rousing the ire of a big, six-footer congressman from Arkansas of the name of Rust.

met Greeley on the steps of the old Capi-tol and struck him with his fist, and was following this up with his cane when by standers interfered. In the letters of Mr. Greeley recently published by Mr. Dans, of The New York Sun, this assault is often spoken of, and it is made plain that while not subdued the young correspondent lived in no little fear and trembling of the personal violence with which he was so often threatened. At any rate, he armed himself with a revolver, and allowed it to become known that he would not stand any more pummeling. After this he was not molest

Those were fighting days. It was at the same session of congress that Mr. Wallach, editor of The Washington Evening Star, then a struggling sheet now earning an annual profit of \$200,000, was attacked on the street by "Extra Billy" Smith, an ex-congressman, who was getting rich out of some mail contracts. Smith knocked the editor down, but the latter got



HORACE GREELEY ASSAULTED. his assailant's thumb between his teeth and it was never known who had the

An amusing incident of the year 1858 was the wrath of a member of congress from Wisconsin, William Sawyer, not related to the present senator from that state. Sawyer was written up in The New York Tribune as a "critter," who ate sausages behind the speaker's chair and wiped his hands on his bald head. "Then," said the article, "he picks his teeth with a jackknife, and goes on the floor to abuse the Whigs as the British hands." "Source made a great fuss about party." Sawyer made a great fuss about this, succeeded in winning for himself the nickname of "Sausage Sawyer," and in having Richelieu Robinson, the writer of the article, expelled the privileges of the floor. Robinsen afterward became a member himself, and famous as the twister of the British lion's tail.

In 1848 John Nugent, a bright reporter on The New York Herald, obtained possession of an advance copy of Polk's Mexican treaty, a "confidential commu-nication" to the senate. Of course he printed it, and for his enterprise was arrested and brought before the bar of the senate. There he refused to tell who had given him the document, and he

was put in jail till the end of the session. There have been a number of such cases as this. In 1872 two newspaper nten. White and Ramsdell, obtained a



A PRISONER OF THE SENATE. eration in the senate and printed it in The New York Tribune. The senate arraigned them for contempt on their refusal to tell whence they had procured the copy, and confined them for several

weeks in one of the committee rooms, where they were fed on oysters, terrapin and champagne.

A few years ago Senator Salisbury, of Delaware, who never liked newspa-pers, organized an investigation into the manner in which executive session secrets are obtained, and threatened all sorts of vengeance upon the offending scribes. The senate marched up the hill with the old senator, did its best to scare some one, and then marched down again. Hannibal Hamlin—nice old statesman he was, too-became enraged at a newspaper writer once upon a time and endeavored to have revenge upon the whole class by introducing a resolution to deprive the craft of the supplies of stationery which they had been setting for use in their

galieries from the public stationery room. The correspondents proved that the value of the stationery used by them did not amount to more than a few hundred dollars a year, and invited the senate to cut off the supply. They did more; they at once began a merciless arraignment of senators for the manner in which they used up their stationery allowances in the purchase of opera glasses and similar articles for ladies who were not always members of their families.

The last conspicuous victim of a burning desire to regulate the press is exspeaker Keifer, who, at the close of the Forty-seventh congress, in revenge for some criticisms passed upon him in the newspapers, ordered the public admitted to the press gallery of the house. At the first opportunity the correspondents took possession of the gallery and barricaded its doors. Gen. Boynton, dean of the corps, and Mr. Barrett, now editor of The Boston Advertiser, stood guard behind that door all night, and when morning came and the public, armed with the speaker's passes, presented itself for admission, the door was hermetically scaled to all but representatives of the press. Keifer was beaten, and from that day to this the press has been anything but represents toward him. this the press has been anything but

that the newspaper burn saw is not a safe thing to fool with. WALTER WELLMAN.

MURDERED IN A SWAMP.

The Terrible Crime for Which Reginald Birchell Is Held to Answer.

The murder of Frederick Benwell near Princeton, Ont., is on a par, so far as surroundings and sensationalism go, with the trunk tragedy of St. Louis, in which Preller lost his life and for which Max-



MR. AND MAS. BIRCHELL. vell was hanged. The man whose neck is in danger this time is Reginald Birchell, and if the story told at the coroner's inquest is correct, he lured his victim from England to Canada on the pretense of forming a partnership as gentlement farmers, and then murdered him in cold blood to secure his cash and valuables The accused person is young in years, of good address and well connected. His wife is the daughter of a well known

citizen of London.

The spot where Benwell was done to death is an uncanny thicket set in the midst of swamps, and is desolate and fearful in its isolation. The body when found was lying astride a rotten stump. The legs were partly crossed, and the head bent backward against the spine The right arm and hand had been frozen into an attitude

the left hung limp, and the flesh was blue from exposure to the cold. Many rumors are current re-

garding Birchell. and Benwell, it is feared, is not F. C. BENWELL his only victim. The man has "lived high" at various places in Canada, and has never had any visible means of support. All in all, the case is sensational and of international

A QUEER MISSOURI JAIL.

How Prisoners Fare When Incarcerated at

At Gainesville, the capital of Ozark county, Mo., there is a jail of unique construction. It is a two story log building eight by ten feet, and twenty feet high. There is neither door nor window to the lower story, and the upper story is reached by a ladder from the ground to a small platform at the heavy door, which is always double locked and barred.



OZARK COUNTY JAIL

There are six grated windows to the upper story, and when the jailer is inside and the ladder drawn up the place is almost as impregnable as a fortress. The top floor is used for detaining ordinary criminals, but desperate characters are placed in the dungeon beneath, the entrance being through a trap door and down a ladder. The place has no light save that furnished by a small kerosene lamp. Food is supplied the inmates in a bucket lowered by a rope into the hole. Eight men are now confined in the dungeon, and, despite its dismalness, the jailer thinks they are lucky to be there, as "they uns are hoss thieves."

Monument to Henry W. Grady. The Grady Monument committee, at a meeting recently held in Atlanta, accepted the design offered for their con-sideration by Mr. Alexander Doyle, of New York city. The modeling of the side figures, and also of the body of Mr. Grady's statue, will be done in New York. When the time comes to make the head Mr. Doyle will remove his studio to Atlanta, where he can obtain the best suggestions to secure a perfect likeness.



THE GRADY MONUMENT.

The figures will be cast in bronze, and either Georgia marble or Georgia granite will be used in constructing the shaft. According to the scale of prices charged by artists of note the work which Mr. Doyle proposes to do would be worth over \$30,000. He has consented, however, to undertake the task for a less amount, partly because of his friendship for the noted editor whose memory the statue is designed to perpetuate. It will take two years to complete the monu-

Malcolm W. Ford Writes of Short Distance Running.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE START.

est Methods Practiced by Variou Schools of Athletes—The Pusition of Legs and Arms—How Champion Shorrill Does it—"Seating the Platel."

Sprinting or short distance running is probably the first game tried by the average man who visits an athletic field to see what he is good for. The idea of running fast attracter most men, and as the only way to determine how speedy one may be is to try and see, it is quite natural that this game should be much more than usually popular. Sprint races include distances from 300 to 460 yards. The first distance is generally considered the limit, although some claim that a 460 yard run is a sprint quite as much as a 850 yard run is. A distance which is a sprint for one man may not be so for another, for the term defines a distance where full speed is sought for from the beginning to the end of a race. As men vary at distances in which full speed



POSITION FOR "SETTING."

can be maintained, there can be no specino distance mentioned as being the limit of a sprint. The large majority consider the extreme point to be anywhere from 250 to 350 yards. In running distances of 400 yards and over an athlete will hold himself in during the first part of the race, and the longer the race is the more importance this holding in series.

the first part of the race, and the longer the race is the more importance this holding in gains.

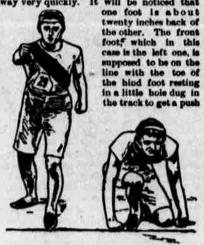
In all races where full speed is maintained from start to finish one essential point is to be able to start and get into one's stride with as little loss of time as possible. The shorter the race, the more important this point is, and many contests have been won by gaining an advantage of two or three feet in the first five yards and holding, without being able to increase the advantage to the end. An athlete winning a race of that kind shows, not that he is more speedy than his opponent, but that he is able to get into his stride sooner and thereby get going quicker.

When foot racing was young and the different contests were not governed as well as they are now, the habit of "beating the pistol" used to be so prevalent that an athlete was considered quite a novice if he could not steal a yard or two on the pistol firer. Beating the pistol means that after a runner has been told to get ready, he starts on his journey before the pistol has been fired, but after the starter has begun to pull the trigger. In this way an advantage (unfair, of course) of a fifth to two-fifths of a second can sometimes be gained over competitors who wait, bonestly, for the signal, if can readily be

a fifth to two-fifths of a second can some-times be gained over competitors who wait, honestly, for the signal. It can readily be imagined what a peculiar sight it was when four or five sprinters in a race anticipated the firing of a pistol and ran off. Six or eight years ago such a scene at amateur sports was quite common, but now it would be considered a curiosity, so much has the management in this line improved during the last half dozen years. Even now in lo-calities where athletics are not well estab-lished, beating the pistol in the sprint races is practiced, but-the important games nearly always have a pistol firer of known ability who is paid for his services, and as his repu-tation depends upon his getting the men off evenly in a race, there is a natural incentive on his part to do the work properly.

The method employed by several pistol firers of known reputation at the present

firers of known reputation at the present time to dispatch contestants in a sprint race is, after the clerk of the course has put them on their marks, to tell them to "set." Most of them will then assume a position similar to that shown in the illustration "Position, (or Setting "and there for to that shown in the illustration "Position for Setting," and they will wait there for some seconds, or until the pistol firer is convinced that all are steady, when he will pull the trigger. The advantage of holding one's self in the attitude shown by this illustration is that with the arms extended and the position which the feet are in one can get under way very quickly. It will be noticed that one foot is a bout twenty inches back of the other. The front



OTHER METHODS OF STARTING

om. An athlete in this position when he hears the pistol brings his left arm back and his right arm forward until both are about parallel with the body, when the motion he has made with his feet in the meantime will necessitate his extending them again in about the same positions, only to bring them back in exactly the reverse position which is the commencement of the arm swing used by all

this style of starting; one is to step out with the back foot when the arms are drawn half way back, and the other is to leave the back foot where it is and take a short stride with the front foot, the arms in this case going the front foot, the arms in this case going through the very same motion as when the first movement of the feet is made with the back one. The length of stride when the back foot is used first would bring the first step about three feet in front of the scratch mark which is where the front foot is resting If the front foot is put forward first, it w strike the ground anywhere from nine to fif-teen inches in front of the scratch line, and

teen inches in front of the scratch line, and the movement is followed by a regular stride made by the back foot. The two styles, as can be seen, are quite different, and each method has many advocates.

Some claim that the short stride with the front foot when the legs are already some distance spart, makes them mag too low by further spreading the legs, and that an ath-lete cannot recover so well to take another stride, simply on account of the sagging when the body is not enough in motion to stand it. stride, simply on account of the sagging when the body is not enough in motion to stand it. The advocates of this style say that the posi-tion of "setting" necessitates their bearing nearly all the weight of the body on to the front leg, and that a short stride of about a foot with the front leg puts them better in mo-tion than if they struck out directly with the back foot, which necessitates, before a stride can be taken with it, the putting of a certain amount of weight on it so that it can be pushed from. Nearly all the weight being on the front foot brings about a loss of time af-ter the pistol is fired in transferring some of ter the pistol is fired in transferring some of it to the back foot before the latter can be

used in shoving.

Another way of holding the arms when the back foot is used to spring from is shown in the illustration, "Other Methods of Starting." The athlete in this picture has his left foot at the scratch line, as in the first illustration, but his right arm is forward and his left arm is pointing back. He will use no half swing with his arms, but will, when he hears the pistol, step out with his back foot, bring his right arm back and left arm forward all the way, and go on with his arm swing, which is

restored possess by it using originally communication accord with the stride of the lega. The style is not used very much, although it has been proved by some sprinters to be good enough to be worthy of a trial. After an athlete is at home with a certain style of starting it would be rather foolist for him to change his style unless he is convinced that some other method is better than the one he use. If he continually practices different styles confusion will show itself in the race, and as so much depends upon the start of a sprint race as athlete should feel thoroughly it isoms when on his mark and he able to move from it with a sensation that he has been long accustomed to.

Another style of getting ready to staff is shown in the illustration, "Other Methods of Starting," by the athlete, who has both hands and right foot at the scratch mark, steoping down with his left knee just above the ground. It was used successfully by C. E. Biserill, the 100 yard champton of America of 1887 and inter-collegiate champton 100 yard runner of 1888 and 1889. In his later races he has not used it, but stands on the mark, as shown in the illustration, "Position for Stiting." The stooping start is not popular, and sherrill said he adopted it to prevent falling over the mark, which he secund unable to avoid when he used the regular position for setting. Some sprinters have used the stooping start to good advantage, but outside of its making Sherrill hold his mark, it was of no advantage to him in getting into his stride.

At the time he used it he was running very fast and won his races, although it was the universal opinion that he invariably lost a little distance at the start. The principle of this style of starting is to rise quickly on the leg placed at the scratch mark, which in Sherrill's case is the right one, and step out with the other. A little push can be given with the arms, but it must necessarily he very slight. If the shoulders are stooped far enough to enable the arms to be bent, it brings the athlete too clos

Sherrill was taught this style of starting at Yale college, but latterly be became recon-ciled to the ordinary style.



(From an instantaneous photograph.)
The illustration called "The First Stride" shows two athletes in a race just after the pistol had been fired. It will be noticed that the one on the left hand side has brought his arms back and is giving the half swing as described before. It was a handloap race and the one on the left side had one yard allowance. The runner on the right is nearly at the extreme point of the arm swing. Both are on the left leg, but the one to the right is further advanced into his stride, for his right leg is being put forward and the angle of his body shows that when the stride is taken he would be almost level with his opponent even though he started a yard back. The position of the athlete on the left side looks as though his legs had a tendency to straddle, and there is not the direct front motion which is noticeable with the other.

To be able to start well in a sprint race requires a great amount of practice. The best way for an athlete to learn it is to have some one tell him to set, and start him either with the word "go" or with a pistol just as though he were in a race. His friend should hold him on his mark different periods of time and if any motion is made which resembles the athlete's premeditating the pistol he should be held until quiet reigns again. At the pistol he should run off, using rather short strides until he gains some momentum, when his regular running stride can be used. Anywhere from thirty to sixty yards is a good distance to run at each trial. Half a dozen or even a dozen of these starts whenever he practices will in time make him feel at home while standing on his mark and getting into his stride.

It makes no difference whether one is prac-

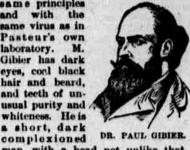
ticing for 100 or 300 yards, the starts should always be tried, and running the full distance occasionally should be done according to the athlete's feelings. In practicing for 300 yards, for instance, if the athlete wished to test his finishing powers he should try a stiff 200 yards and only a moderately hard 300 yard run occasionally.

Practicing starts not only teaches the athlete a quick way of getting into his running, but the action of the running itself is developed. Not so much attention to the finish of the race concerning probable staying powers, etc., is necessary as might be supposed by a novice. The finish of a race generally shows the strength of a man's staying powers, and this is developed more by starting than by finishing.

malcolin W. Ford TO TREAT HYDROPHOBIA.

A Pupil of Pasteur Founds an Institute in New York City. Dr Paul Gibier, a long time pupil and associate of Pasteur, has founded an institute in New York city where the victims of rabies can be treated on the

same principles and with the same virus as in Pasteur's own laboratory. M. Gibier has dark eyes, coal black bair and beard, and teeth of unusual purity and whiteness. He is a short, dark



man, with a head not unlike that of Pasteur himself, but he is much younger, being probably not over 30 years of age. Regarding his methods the doctor recently said:

"When a patient comes here, after being bitten by a rabid animal, I wait two days after the day of the bite, and then, if the case is an ordinary one and has no specially severe features, I inoculate him fifteen times during fifteen successive days. In the event of the wounds being sore, I inoculate eighteen days with stronger virus. I always begin with the weaker virus."

Executions in France. Executions in France are still sur-rounded with lugubrious mystery. The condemned do not know when they are to die, and almost any morning after conviction may be rudely awakened at daybreak and conducted to the guillotine. This was the case recently with two lads who were under sentence for murder at Paris. They went to sleep one night, confident of a commutation sentence. At dawn they were told to prepare for the end, and ten minutes later their heads dropped in the execu-tioner's basket. The French are nothing if not sensational, even in the manner of punishing criminals.

The Death of the Chimpansee, Kittle. The death of Kittie, the last of the chimpanzees in Central park, New York, probably decides the question of securing these interesting and intelligent animals for exhibition. They cannot stand the climate, and it seems almost like murder to export them from their native wilds. They inhabit a limited area of the Congo country, and can only be secured alive when infants, and then by the slaughter of the parents. The "babies" are nursed by African women until old enough to eat, and then sold to traders. But exile means death, and they are a costly and unprofitable investment.

## SCALY SKIN DISEASES

## **Oured by Outicura**

My disease (psoriasis) first broke out on my left cheek, apreading across my nose, and amost covering my face. It ran into my eyes, and the physicism was atraid I would use my eyesight altogether. It aprend all over my head, and my mair all fell out, until I was entirely baid beeded; it then broke out on my arms and shoulders until my arms were just one sore. It covered by efficire body, my face, head and shoulders being the worst. The white scale fell constantly from my head aboulders and arms; the skin would thicken and be red and very lieby and would crack and bleed it scratched. After spending many hundreds of dollars, it was profittedners incurable. I heard of the Curicura Remedium, and after using two bottles of Curicura Remedium, and after using two bottles of Curicura Remedium, and after using two bottles of Curicura Remedium; and when I had used six bottles of Curicura Remedium and the four bottles, I was almost cured; and when I had used six bottles of Curicura and one calls of Curicura Soar, I was cured of the dreading disease from which I had suffered leave a very deep scar, but the Guesse would leave a very deep scar, but the Guesse would leave a very deep scar, but the Curicura Remember. They as wed my life and I feel it my duty to recommend them. My half in restored as good as ever, and so is my eyesight. I know of others who have received great benefit from their use.

MRS. ROBA KELLLY, Rockwell City, Iowa.

Cuticura Resolvent

Bold everywhere, Price Cuticura, Sc.; Boap, Sc.; Resolvent, \$1.00. Prepared by the Pot-yes Daug and Chemical Corposation, Bos-TEN DECO AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Bos-ton.

25-Send for " How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64
pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

IT STOPS THE PAIN. Backache, kindey pains, weakness, rheums-tism, and muscular pains relieved in one min-ute by the Cutteurs Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing plas-

Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh.

Complete External and Internal Treat-ment for One Dollar. ment for One Dollar.

To be freed from the dangers of suffocation while lying down: to breathe freely, sleep soundly and undisturbed; to rise refreshed, head clear, brain active and free from pain or ache; to know that no poisonous, putrid matter defles the breath and rots away the delicate machinery of smell, taste, and hearing; to feel that the system does not, through its veins and arteries, suck up the poison that is sure to undermino and destroy, is indeed a blessing beyond most human enjoyments. To purchase humanity from such a fate should be the object of all afflicted. But those who have tried many remedies and physicians despair of relief or cure.

Sanyond's Radical Cure meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head coid to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, economical and rarely failing.

Sanford's Radical Cure

Consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and one Improved Israles, all wrapped in one package, with treatise and directions, and sold by all druggists for \$1.00.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, BOSTON.

Mari-imW.S&w

THE GENUINE DR. C.

MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

McLANE'S -CELEBRATED-LIVER PILLS!

-FOR-SICK HEADACHE

Mr. and Mrs. Williams, No. 778 Seventh street, N. Y., testify that they have both been suffering with liver complaint for about five years, during which time they have spent a large amount of money and tried many remedies, but to no purpose. Finally, hearing of the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills, prepared by Fleuing Bros., Pittaburg, Pa., they purchased four bears, which they took according to the direc-

ing Bros. Pittsburg, Pa., they purchased four boxes, which they took according to the directions accompanying each box, and new pronounce themselves perfectly cured of that discreasing disease.

This is to certify that I have been subject at times to severe headache; sometimes the pain would be so severe I could rest neither day or night. Hearing of the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa., I sent and got a box, of which I took two pills on going to bed, for two nights. They relieved me entirely. Some time has now clapsed and I have had no more trouble from sick headache.

M. JOHNSTON, IIS Lewis street, N. Y.

clapsed and I have had no more trouble from sick headache.

M. JOHNSTON, 118 Lewis street, N. Y.

This is to certify that I have had the liver complaint for six years, and I never could get any medicine to help me until I commenced using the genuine br. C. McLane's Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittaburg, Pa. I can now say to the public, that they have completely cured me; and I do hereby recommend them to all persons afflicted with a diseased liver. Try them. They will cure.

MARIA EVANS, No. 38 Lewis street, N. Y.
Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills, preparee by Fleming Bros., Pittaburg, Pa. Price 25 cents a box. Sold by all druggists.

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For New York via Philadelphia, weak days, 7:00 a. m., 18:00 p. m.
For Allestown, weak days, 7:00 a. m., 18:00 p. m.; Sunday, 18:00 p. m.
For Potteville, weak days, 7:00 a. m., 18:00, p. m.; Sunday, 18:00 a. m., 18:00 p. m.; For Harrisburg, weak days, 7:00 a. m., 18:00, p. m.; Sunday, 18:00 p. m

Leave Reading, week days, 7:30, 11:55 a. II 1:55 p. m.; Sunday, 7:30 a. m.; 5:10 p. m. Leave Philadelphia, week days, 4:15, 19:00 Leave Philadelphia, work days, 100 p. m. Lave New York via Philadelphia, work days, 7:55 a. m., 1:55, p. m. 12:15 night.
Leave New York via Allentown, work days, 4:00 a. m., 1:00 p. m.
Leave Allentown, work days, 8:68 a. m.; 450 Leave Pottsville, week days, 540 a. m.,

Leave Lebanon, week days, 7:15 a. m., 18:50
7:15 p. m.; Sunday, 7:55 a. m., 2:65 p. m.
Leave Harrisburg, week days, 6:55 a. m.; Sunday, 6:50 a. m.
Leave Quarryville, week days, 6:55 a. m.; Sunday, 7:16 a. m.,
2:00; Sunday, Suppress,
3:00; Sunday, Sunday, Suppress,
3:00; Sunday, Sunday, Suppress,
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3:00; Sunday, Suppress,
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