es and the Logo host Its Shores—Where the Sees Their Home—Devil's

stery and history go hand in abination assumes an inter-foreign to that attaching to d phases of physical sur-the development of a peo-lastelppi overflows its banks widespread desolation to fer-



LAKE TITICACA.

but there is nothing strange, for the veriest school boy can in the cause to the effect of the he thirteen colonies of the last are the United States of today, rogress from provinces to a re-along lines that, while indigantic development under great ow nothing miraculous in the But the occurrence of strange strange localities is a matter ever fail to attract the attenell of the busy citizen as the ative philosopher.

Manco Capac and the long suc-the Incas had their origin. By of the great Salt Lake of Utah Young founded a colony and a creed. Each body of water is as peculiar as the people and planned and struggled

ca lies in Peru at a height 18,000 feet above the level of Yet despite this unusual eleva-the cold of the surrounding the cold of the surrounding, the large oval of water—120 its greatest length and 60 miles over freezes and diffuses over the within its circumference, and coming immediately under the of its moisture, a warmth maders the soil capable of proceedings in the soil capable of proceedings in the process of the soil capable of proceedings in the soil capable of proceedin blows, vast waves roll from hore with mighty wrath,



BALT LAKE, UTAH.

nysterious land, in the days was young, came Manco child of the sun. He looked and saw the world buried in and savage brutishness. He he long line of Incas, made seasure house of the western lestablished a unique civiliza-gave way, after the lapse of before the blows of the Span-. But to this hour the peon lous waters of the sacred lake trance of a deliverer, and with expectant awe the unexconvulsions that agitate their

trackless plains and through d perils the Mormons of a peration made their way to their tents in their way to tents in a barren land by s of the great Salt lake. Their ment was as singular as their be-lefore them lay a body of water d green, in whose depths life be-sath, and whose shores glittered the varied hues of vegetation, the white brilliance of innumerstals. Within the limit of the ce boiled and bubbled uncols; here one scalding hot, o one icy cold, and again anreams ran into the saline reserwaters were clear and tastewhich stained with brown they they touched. Yet in this apparently cursed by nature renness and desolation, the pilom the east set to work. How the desert to blossom like d how they perfected the deiritual despotism are matters own to demand anything fura passing reference.



th Dakota may be found a ody of water around which linrd traditions, and which is even nt the scene of supernatural visi-Before the advent of the white Indian could be induced to vencance on the smiling surface of lake or bathe within its cool em-Wakantanka, the spirit of evil, way there, and Wakantanka re-any disturbance of his wicked tions. Long since he had vented h on a party of braves who had to cross the waters. He had god of the north wind to his engulfed the venturesome red is of a fierce storm. From Indian Lucifer had things his

until the arrival of the pale laughed his power to scorn and a small steamer. sasel met with no disaster, the se Sioux was finally changed to for his satanic majesty, and paddle about the islands or will in the shallows along the Yet the charm of mystery still and even white residents tell tories of spectral boats that go by at night from nowhere unto and assert that when the ice up in the spring it sinks at once tom. Devil's lake is gradually smaller in size, and its waters g slightly saline. The shores s with bowlders, agates and ial action or some convulsature, display curious shapes, bas no vicible outlet, and but

nt supply. ille lake in Montana shows er a point of rock which no Fran-

indian, even to this day, can be induced to pass, fearing that the Great Spirit in such an event will create a commotion and cause him to be swallowed up by the waves. Near Pend d'Oreille the aborigines say there is a never freezing body of water surrounded by high and precipitous rocks which no one has ever been able to descend. Peering over the cliffs one may see countless buffalo, deer, elk and other game disporting themselves in the depths of the transparent waters. It is hardly necessary to add that no white man has ever viewed this remarkable phenomenon.



MIRROR LAKE, YOSEMITE.

Speaking of transparent lakes, how-ever, there is one—not mythical, but actual—which is among the world's most famous beauty spots. It is that dainty gem in the Yosemite valley called Mirror lake. Only a mile in circumference, it seems to have been placed there for the encircling mountains to see their forms and faces in. The remarkable clearness of the water and of the surrounding atmosphere makes the reflected images of the rocks and trees almost as distinct and sharply defined as the actual objects.

Around the most hideous thing that

receives the geographical name of lake cluster the horrible traditions of the vilest superstition that ever distorted the brain of even barbarian man. The sheet of water, so called, is Pitch lake, thirty-six miles from Port of Spain, in Trinidad, and its gloomy offensiveness has made it a fit place for the celebration of the awful rites of voudoo. This famous cesspool, for it can hardly deserve a better name, covers a space of 99 acrel, and contains millions of tons of bitumen, which pervades the air with its smell. On approaching the spot the evil odors grow oppressive and sicken-ing. It is a veritable Stygian pool, and presents a most singular appearance as it glares and glitters in the sun. Narrow channels of water divide the black mass into hundreds of isolated patches. Small islands struggle along the center, covered with thick low scrub. Hereabouts the



PITCH LAKE, TRINIDAD. pitch is yellow and white with sulphur foam, and loathsome bubbles of gas arise to taint still further the already heavily burdened air. In secluded nooks near this lake of pitch the negroes formerly met by stealth and night to make their sacrifices to Voudoo, and dread traditions still exist of children devoted to death in honor of the insatiate demon.

These are a few among the many inland bodies of water that have gained peculiar fame by reason of natural sing-ularity or association with the strange doings of various portions of the human FRED C. DAYTON.

THREE LEGGED RACING.

Tripod or three legged racing has become of late quite a feature of athletic games in America. In England the pastime has been practiced for years. The two men who compose the team are fastened together by a broad strap just above the knees, the buckle being placed in front, so that it will impede the progress of the muscles. At the ankle a double strap is placed. The left arm of the one is then placed around the other's waist. while the latter's right arm encompasses the former, and then, when they have toed the mark, they "set," as shown in the picture.

A peculiar half hop, half jump, starts them going, and in a few strides they strike their gait and run as one man.



(From The New York Sun.) men who compose the team, as shown in the accompanying cut, are C. S. Busse and C. L. Jacquelin. They made their debut as a three legged team on Aug. 31 of last year at the games of the New Jersey Athletic club at Bergen Point. They won this event, lowering the then existing record by 2 2-5 seconds, the distance being 150 yards by 2.25 seconds, the distance being 100 yards. In appearance the members of the team are evenly matched, and although Jacquelin is the heavier of the two, a good distribution of strength and weight is effected by having him take the outside position, in which place the greater weight of the team is borne by

At the games of the Hempstead Amateur Athletic association, held at Hempstead, L. I., on Sept. 15, 1889, the champions lowered the 100 yards three legged record, covering the distance in thirteen seconds, within one fifth of a second of the world's record, which was made on a cinder track, while the new record was made on a poor grass track, after a poor start.

Among the spring hats and millinery are an unusual number of greens. Some wreaths-and, in fact, most of them-are all in green, sometimes in three or four shades and sometimes only one. Hop blossoms and leaves are made up into rather low wreaths, with trailing ends. Burdock stickers and leaves are among the "high novelties," and they are certainly pretty when put in among soft black or other lace. I think greenish yellows and yellowish greens are the favorite shades. I noticed among the flowers that nearly all the field and wild spring blossoms are represented. Daisies for children will always be popular.—

Better Than a Diary.

For fifteen cents you can buy a neat and convenient pocket scrap book, large enough to contain the published accounts of 100 railroad accidents. If you got one Jan. 1, 1890, you have already pasted up sixty-three accidents and got a nice start. You can fill dents and got a nice start. You can fill three such books in the year, and they are nice things to ponder over and wonder why no one has been held to blame. - Detroit Free

What the Recent Meeting Suggested to W. I. Harris.

SMALL CHANCE FOR EIGHT CLUBS.

Her Franchise—The Brotherhood's Great Strength -The American Association Prepared to Fight Hard for It.

My ideas of what the National league would do at Cleveland didn't pan out very well, except in that my belief that Indianapolis would not be forced out proved correct. Certainly if unanimity on the part of the other clubs and persuasive eloquence could have done the business there would be only eight clubs in the League today; but John T. Brush was determined not to be dislodged, and with typical Indiana persistency he held the fort and is still holding it.

There are a great many people in the vicinity of New York, and in other places, too, who firmly believe that Brush will yet capitulate, and the League will only have eight clubs when the bell rings. It seems to me rather a foriorn hope, and yet I know that some of the New York club managers still believe

that Brush will weaken.

Messra, Soden, Spalding and Robison, the committee who tried to argue Mr. Brush into selling out, are persuasive men, and if they could not talk over the Indiana man there is little chance of others succeeding. The schedule has been made and the ten clubs seem to be fixtures. That ten clubs will handless the League financially is quite syl-The schedule has been made and the ten clubs seem to be fixtures. That ten clubs will handicap the League financially is quite evident. It forces them to lap off fourteen games from the quota of each club, and this, together with eight open dates, gives a total loss of twenty-two games to each club, entailing the sacrifice of the receipts such games would bring, which may safely be estimated at \$20,000 a club. Then comes the loss in drawing power, owing to the weakness of two or three of the teams. Washington is lamentably deficient in playing material. Pittsburg is not over strong, and New York has not got the team that its importance requires. Still, by the time the season opens, six weeks from now, Mr. Day will have a team that will satisfy New Yorkers. Pittsburg will strengthen some, but where Walter Hewitt is to get a team to represent Washington that is of any account as compared to the others, is one of those things no fellow can find out. His chance seems to lie in the disruption of the International league, but that organization seems so tenacious of life that there is hope for it yet.

The Brotherhood has prepared its schedule, and its managers are in high glee over the discomiture of John B. Day and at the prospects of the new league. They say that John T. Brush by refusing to get out of the league more than makes amends for having persuaded nine Brotherhood players to stick to the League. One of the minor leaders admitted to me the other day that with eight

suaded nine Brotherhood players to stick to the League. One of the minor leaders ad-mitted to me the other day that with eight clubs, with the Indianapolis players in New York, the playing strength of the two leagues would be pretty well balanced. "But," said this gentleman, "they ain't in it with ten clubs." It is just possible that they will be in it with ten clubs and very much in it, I think when all the lines are set for business. think, when all the lines are set for business. And there is yet a good chance for a reduc-

tion from ten to eight clubs.

Collectively the Brotherhood has about 10 per cent. the best of the League in players, I believe. Compared team for team, so far as paper calculations can demonstrate it, the Brotherhood has a much greater advantage in some places. Leaving New York aside because the League team is not completed because the League team is not completed, the Brotherhood appears to have the strongest teams at Chicago, at Pitaburg and at Clevoland. In Brooklyn the League team leads. At Philadelphia and Boston it is very near a stand off. At Buffalo the Brotherhood will not have League opposition, but the Indianapolis or Cincinnati teams are far superior to the Buffalo aggregation. The League will have no opposition at Washington, Indianapolis or Cincinnati teams are far superior to the Buffalo aggregation. have no opposition at Washington, Indian-apolis or Cincinnati. Of course these are estimates based on paper strength. When actual playing is made the test it may turn out that the weak are strong and the strong weak. Such are the possibilities of baseball The preliminary exhibition series give one a few tips in this direction, and with fair interesting and exciting.

last December to be hopelessly knocked out, has recovered from the shock much better than any one expected it would. It has com-pleted its circuit and will start out with eight cities, which are all liable to do well with twenty-five cent ball. The list comprises Brooklyn, Rochester, Syracuse, Philadelphia, Toledo, Columbus, St. Louis and Louisville. The Association has lost the prestige it en-joyed last year. Although still a major league and a party to the national agreement of the first part, it really classes little better than the Western association, and even the Atlantic association is liable to push it for

importance as a league.

The Association this season has a pretty hard row to boe in several of its cities. In Philadelphia and Brooklyn it will have two clubs in opposition, and all strong ones, too. The Athletics, however, have a strong hold on the Philadelphia public and may pull through, but the loss of so many of the old favorites will hurt the club a great deal Still, with Welch, Purcell, Seward and Rob Still, with Weich, Furcell, Seward and Rob-inson left Manager Sharsig may make both ends meet, but that they will make a dollar profit few baseball men believe. Indeed, the opinion prevails that all the Philadelphia clubs will lose money.

The future of the Brooklyn American asso-

ciation club seems to me to rest very largely upon whether or not it is permitted to play Sunday games. If it is, the team may pull through with small loss. Otherwise it will not be in it financially, even though its salary list is lighter, perhaps, than any team in the Association. Rochester will do well enough. Toledo will hold its own if its team is anywhere in the race. Syracuse will lose money. I doubt if its managers expect to make any. Columbus, with its expensive team, ought to stay up among the leaders and make both ends meet financially. St. Louis will come near being in the turreen before the season is over, and Louisville-well, Jack Chapman shrewdness, but he will have a very difficult task after the experience Louisville went

through last season with a fair but terribly nismanaged team.
On the whole the outlook for the American ciation is not brilliant, but every cloud has its silver lining, and perhaps the energy of Pat Powers at Rochester, young Mr. Fra-zier at Syracuse, Jimmy Kennedy in Brookzier at Syracuse, Jimmy Kennedy in Brooklyn, and Jack Chapman at Louisville and
Billy Sharsig at Philadelphia may prove just
the alloy necessary to bring the Association
metal to the standard of success. If pluck,
hustle, shrewdness and courage will win, the
Association, under the leadership of Zack
Phelps, with such lieutenants, ought to once
mere come to the front W. I. Harris.

OBSERVATIONS ON WHIST.

Types of Whist Players to Be Met with in the Course of Travel.

The writer of a book on whist which has The writer of a book on whist which has but recently been published, and which I should be glad to give the name of to my readers, as it is really an excellent book, were it not for the fact that I do not desire any fame as an advertising agent—the writer of this book, let me observe, has taken occasion to speak contemptuously of railroad whist, and I must confess to a feeling of sympathy with him in the evident sincerity of his disgust at the player you meet in the smoking

Some years ago I took a trip up the Mississippi river on a boat, and having ample leisure the passengers organized a whist table. My partner was a gruff old Englishman, who had imbibed just enough of the principles of "Cavendish" to make him, if anything, a worse player than if he had resorted more to worse player than if he had resorted more to his own natural intelligence. For two days we played together, and it was as much as the old gentleman (h could do to restrain him-self at what he considered my stupid play. Near the close of the second day's play I made an unsuccessful finesse, playing the nine third hand when I also held the knave, and the ten was at my left. At this my partner's ire broke forth. He threw down his cards in ire broke forth. He threw down his cards in a violent fit of anzer and, stamming his feet,

be exclaimed: "By gad, str., you are the most stupid player I ever saw. You ought to throw yourself overboard."

The most exasperating type of whist player to meet is the one who has read a few whist books and thinks that he knows it all. I was recently introduced to a gentleman of this kind. "I have been told," said be, "that you play the game, and should enjoy playing with you, but, let me tell you, sir, that I play entirely by book, and I absolutely refuse to play with a careless player. I have made a study of the game, sir, and flatter myself I understand it." I thought I had struck a prize, but, alas! I found that a few rules learned by heart had so clogged his understanding and warped his reason that he was worse than useless as a player of the real game. He would floesse precisely at the wrong time, and his knowledge of unblocking was so uncertain that he was sure to get tangled up and fall helpless at the most critical period.

I made up my mind that in whist, as in life, "a little learning is a dangerous thing," and my experience is that the man who studies the game for its own sake, trying to find a reason for every play without reference to books, is a much better partner than he who depends entirely upon written rules.

In an experience of years of travel in various sections of the country I have never yet met a whist player who united a systematio reasoning with a thorough knowledge of the laws of the game. The great difficulty is that people have not the time to devote to the study of the game. The great difficulty is that people have not the time to devote to the study of the game. The great difficulty is that people have not the time to devote to the study of the game. The great difficulty is that people have not the time to devote to the study of the game is to them absurd and ridiculous, and yet, as one who has played all games, I have no hesitation in saying that for an intellectual human being there is no game which affords so much player, and to meet them which affords so much player, and t

TOM LANSING.



Great interest attaches to the coming race between the picked crews of Oxford and Cambridge universities. The former are said to be in great trim and confident of vicsaid to be in great trim and confident of vic-tory. The illustration shows them starting from the university barge to paddle over the short course to lifley. The order of rowing is: W. F. C. Holland, Brasenous (bow); 2, H. E. L. Puxley, Corpus; 3, R. P. Rowe, Mag-dalen; 4, C. H. St. J. Hornby, New; 5, Lord Ampthill, New; 6, C. F. Drake, New; 7, G. Nickalls, Magdalen; W. A. L. Fietcher, Christ Church (stroke); J. P. Lonsdale, New 1993.

He Had Been to the Ball.



"Why, what's the matter, Pat?" asked an employer of his man of all work;

wherever have you been?" "Och, to Widow Mulrooney's ball, yer anner, and an illigant time we had of it. Four fights in fifteen minutes an' a wind up knock down wid the byes from the 'swamp' that left but wan whole nose in the house an'that was on the taykettle. Bedad, the loikes of it meself has not seen since we waked Tim Donnelly."

CHESS AND CHECKERS.

Chess problem No. 53-By William Richter.



White to play and mate in four moves Checker problem No. 53—By A. Cameron. Black—9, 19, 25\*.



White to play and win Chess problem No. 52:

1...BrPch 2..BtoR6ch 3..Bmates Checker problem No. 52—End game. White—2\*,10\*, 13, 21, 25\*, 28, 32. Black—5\*, 20, 23, 26\*, 27\*, 30\*. Black to play and draw. Black. White.

1..26 to 23 2..20 to 24 3..27 to 31 1..25 to 18 2..20 to 24 Drawn. Another chapter is added to the romance and tragedy of the sea by the tale brought to port by the captain of the Anchor line steamer Caledonia. He found the derelict bark Progress drifting

about the Atlantic. The only living things aboard were a pig and a mad dog. Both were killed, the vessel was set on fire, and by the light of her blazing timbers the Caledonia steamed on through the fog toward New York city. A Vendean gentleman attired in the picturesque garb of his province, and armed with a ticket of admission, was recently barred from the French chamber of deputies because of his quaint

dress. The matter has been made the

subject of legislative inquiry, and the friends of the Vendean are highly indig-

SOME LENTEN FASHIONS. | HOODSBARBAPARILLA.

OLIVE HARPER WRITES OF STYLES

at Gowns Which Will Appear on Easter Sunday-How the Lorellest Creetions of the Season Are Constructed This

[Special Correspondence.]

New York, March 13.—To be "As tall as a tule and pale as a nun" is the fashion for young girls just now; that is, for them to appear as tall and slender as they can, and as somber and unobtrusive in apparel as the modest brown tule, and to be as demure and saintly as the nun in manner as they walk along the street with pretty prayer books clasped in their reverential little hands. It is Lent.



thoughts, like her eyes, are fixed upon her devotions, for are not the dress-makers holding revel and carnival among the beautiful fabrics which are to ravish the eyes of the beholder as soon as Easter comes? Oh, the lovely, dainty dresses, soft and fleecy, rich and shining, that are to see the light after this penitential season! It is penance to have to wait four whole, long weeks before

seams are seen more than ever among the new spring styles, and they ought never to be abandoned, as nothing can be so snug and trim and prefer to be abandoned. be so snug and trim and pretty, of whatever material they are made.

I found one the other day, just finished

for a newly married lady, of cadet gray cloth, with a plain front, flat panels with stitchings at the sides and a drapery of enamel blue velvet, which, drawn in short tablier form across the front, fell in the back in a sash to the bottom of the skirt. The front of the basque had velvet lapels and vest, and altogether was a

kilts of black moire and narrow panel on each side of embossed black velvet. The front was of rich plain velvet in feetly plain with small steel buttons. A dainty shoulder cape was of the embossed velvet with two falls of lace, and with rose ribbon bows. This dress was par-



EASTER DRESSES.

not doubt that some tears will be

Another dress to be worn on that momentous occasion was just having its final "trying on" as I arrived, and it was so handsome that I instantly seized its moss green faille, with a five inch band of crocheted trimming in dark green sad-dier's silk in Eiffel points. The basque had a full vest of white crepe de Chine and bordered by bands of velvet to match the skirt. A dainty toque, with a half rosette of embroidered crepe de Chine, is in white creps and more trees. Chine, is in white crepe and moss green velvet. Tan suede gloves complete the

Any lady can make herself a dress after these models, and if she is spry can get it done for Easter and look just as pretty as the ladies will who paid good-ness knows how much for the orig-inals. OLIVE HARPER

The McKinley bill lately passed by the house of representatives, which is being attacked so fiercely before the senate committee, contains three important features. One is the simplification of methods of collecting revenue, and to that there is comparatively little objection. Another makes important distinctions between goods sold by sample and those sold in actuality, and to this there is a great deal of objection, especially in New York. The third settles some disputes as to the rates of duty to be charged on goods liable to different classifications, generally fixing the higher rate, and de-prives the importer of the right to a jury trial of such issues, and to these provis-tons there is very heated opposition.

Recent discussions on the Blair bill to extend Federal aid to education in the high as the average college in the north.
Thirty colleges for colored students and
1,200,000 colored children in school is
certainly a marvelous exhibit for a recion so lately prostrated by war.

Peculiar to Itself

Hood's Sarsaparilla

has won its way to the leading piace among medicines by its own injense, undisputed merit, and has now a larger, sale than any other similar preparation in the country. If you have never taken Hood's farishatiffs, a fair trial will convince you'd fa excellence and merits. Take it this season? O "iff life "I have for a long time been using Hood's Bartaparilla, and believe me, I would not be without it. As a spring medicine it is invaluable." E. A. RHODES, 130 Ontario Street, Chicago, Ill.

"Mood's Sarsapavilla purified my blood, gave me atrength, and overcame the headache and distinces, so that now I am able to work again." LUTRIN NASON, 55 Church St., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Sarsapavilla is sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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FOR LITTLE GIRLS AND MISSES.

For the little folks. Full and complete lines in all widths and lengths and in a great variety of leathersmedium and very fine grades. Shoes to fit slender feet perfectly, as well as those short and fleshy in form-all fashloned over latest improved lasts. giving ample room for the proper The children will look and learn better for having comfortable shoes such as these. The very nattiest and neatest fitting cost no more here than the coarse a id clumsily put together sorts from somewhere else. They are made by excellent makers and of materials unquestionably good. All are Mothers praise their beauty and he who pays lauds their merit because of his lessened shoe bill.

We have them in sizes 3 to 10's inclusive, and in widths B to E inclusive, at prices franging from 50c to \$2 per pair. Spring-Heel Shoes in Pebble Grain Leather, Tampico Pebble Goat, Plump Curacoa Kid, Fine Paris Kid, French Kid and Dull Dongola. A great assortment—nothing equaling it anywhere else. Examination respectfully solicited.

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Plain French Toes in Lace, Button and Congress, sizes 6 to 11.

Plain Broad Toes in Lace and Congress, 7 wide, sizes 6 to 11.

The last named style are for men who have shor; but broad feet. They possess a volume of comfort to feet of this description.

The Tip Shoes we have sold for three years, the Plain Narrow Toes for two and the Plain French for more than a year. The excellent wearing qualities and splendid satisfaction they have been glying has induced us to put in still another style—the Plain Broad Toes, 7 wide. wide, Why can I sell you a Genuine Calfskin Shoe for \$2? Hecause I buy them in immense quan-illies and strictly for Cash, and Stick to my Motio:

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5 Box Lots. 25 Bs Buckets Apple Butter...

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Read our advertisements in Three Daily Papers. Examiner advertisement is full of the finest line of Lenten Goods ever offered, and if you are in search of any by all means look it up. It will pay you.

up. It will pay you.

Remember we are giving away "OUR FAMHAY PHYSICIAN" and "BRADBURY'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA" Free. All you have to do is
to ask for a card which will explain all. See
display of Books in window. They are worth
S and \$6 respectively.

Agents for CHASE & SANBORN'S COFFEES.
The roast is uniform, the quality high up. The
leading brands are Java and Mocha, Beal
Brand, put up in 2 B air tight cans, and retail
at 75c a can. Next comes Crusade Blend, put
up in 1 B air tight packages, has no equal, and
sells at 32c. The Rosoda at 30c b makes friends
wherever it goes. The Prime Rio at 25c caps
the cilmax. The Bear Rio at 25c makes you
wonder. Then we have Good-Coffee at 2, 15
and 125c.

the climax. The Bear Rio at 25c makes you wonder. Then we have Goods-Coffee at 2, 15 and 125c.

TEAS—Thirty half chests of the finest Garden Grown Teas in the world. Green and Black sells at 50c 5; will put it along side of any 75c Tea sold, and, if not as good, will refund the money. Good Teas as low as 20 and 25c. The thirty half chests we offer to the wholesale trade at a figure that no broker can touch. We bought it at a big sacrifice. Special prices to hotels and boarding houses in 5 and 10 b lots. Coleman's Mustard Oil—This oil outwardly applied is of singular efficacy in all rheumatic affections. There is nothing like it. Try it. Tar Soap—The most wonderful soap in the market for rough hands—contains no soda—can be taken into the mouth and chewed—sure cure for soiled hands brought about by working around iron. You will never be without it. Price, 8c.

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FOR THE PENITENTIAL SEASON.

What with the black gloves, the somber dresses and the handsome prayer book, and the serious face, with eyes downcast in silent reflection or upturned in reverent appeal, according as they look the best, the present fashion makes the young girl irresistibly lovely.

As the Lenten girl gees slowly along the street it is not certain that her

model of simple richness and elegance.

A gown for a young matron which was just finished had the back laid in deep



ticularly rich and handsome, and will first see the light of day on Easter Sunday -providing the weather is fair. If not, I shed, and not exactly of a penitential

spirit, and here it is. The dress was of olive green velvet all around the bottom and partially up the left side, where the drapery folds over in curtain style. Above the band of velvet was a row of

states have made prominent the facts that there are now about 1,100,000 colored children in the common schools of the south and nearly 100,000 more in private schools, academies and colleges. Of the colored schools to which the lat-ter title is given, at least thirty rank as