Different Development of Men in Similar Lines.

SHORT LEGS AND LONG LEGS.

ily as Much Depends on an Athto's Disposition as on His Massular about Says Malcolm W. Ford—Famous masses and Jampers Cited as Instances.

Followers of athletic sports often ask, "Where does So-and-so get the power to travel over the ground-so fast?" or in some other case, "How is it that such a neavy fellow is so active?" Any attempt to have certain rules by which to answer these questions with even a fair degree of accuracy is thought by most instructors to be useless, so far as analysing muscular development is concerned. Good athletes vary so much in height, length or girth of limb, weight and age that it is most perplexing to even a careful observer to think out why it is that So-and-so can accomplish certain athletic feats, when some one else who looks just as strong and takes as much practice cannot show anywhere near such excellence.



TWO PERFECT ARMS. Most instructors or judges of athletes lay more stress on a man's disposition than on the size of his muscles in endeavoring to explain why he is so strong and active. The power of concentration is known to be large-ly developed in a good athlete or, in other words, the ability to summon one's self for an effort is prominent in men who have made good athletic records. As the mind controls this ability is is conits assured that made good athletic records. As the mind controls this ability it is quite natural that an athlete's disposition should be considered of importance in describing the cause for his athletic ability.

It must not, however, be supposed that one's mind has all to do with excellence in muscular feats, for the arrangement, if not the size of the muscles, is known to come in for a large share. Most good athletes have what are commonly called "long muscles." Their sinews do not stand out in knots, but they extend more over the whole length of

the bone.

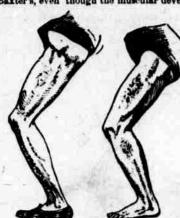
Different kinds of exercise will put differwhich is used simply on pulley weights in a gymnasium can be distinguished from one which has been used in rowing, tug of war, or horizontal and parallel bar exercises. The former, accustomed to a great deal of light work weights in a processor. work, will be more knotty in appearance. The lines of its muscles will be clear cut, and as a sample of muscular development it will be very good. When, however, it is put to heavy work something will be found lacking. There will be no action to the muscles, and as most athletic feats consist of concentrated efforts, the arm just described, not being used to them, will be compared with some other one which might not have such pronounced

one which might not have such pronounced looking muscles, but which may be at home at being used in straining.

The illustration "Two Perfect Arms" shows very well two different types of muscular development. "E" is the right arm of H. H. Baxter, the holder of the American record for the pole vault. "F" is the arm of the well known athlete Frank J. Kilpatrick, who in his day was a great tug of war man and dumbbell shover. He also was a good general athlete, but strength of arm was forte. Baxter's arm has, without doubt, been mostly brought up to its fine state of has made such a record at. Pole vaulting consists of an athlete clearing a bar by means of a pole with which he runs, sticks in the ground close to the bar, and swings himself of his run and lifting with his arms.

While in the air all the weight of the body is supported by the arms, which in turn bear on the pole, and an athlete whe can lift well with his arms, whether or not he can gain at the game better than one who may be able to gain more force in his run but has not the strength in his arms to enable him to lift enough. Much practice at pole vaulting is felt by most athletes in the arms simply because they do so much work; and if Baxter took no other exercise for his arms than pole vaulting, their appearance would not change from the illustration, even though his favore exercise does not develop all the muscles of the arm.

It can readily be imagined that Kilpatrick's arm, having such Tremendous muscles for its length, can perform an exercise like shoving heavy dumbbells far better than an arm like Baxter's, even though the muscular develop-



BOTH HAVE BUN 100 YARDS IN 10 SECONDS. ment of both were comparatively the same. high, while Baxter is over 6 feet 1 inch high. The muscles of Kilpatrick's arm have a bette leverage in shoving a heavy weight than Baxter's, and the latter might practice for-ever and still not be able to make any kind of a showing with Kilpatrick at lifting or shoving a weight. Still, for all this difference in power the muscles in Baxter's arm, in proportion to its size, stand out far better than hose of Kilpatrick's. But by their physical arrangement it can readily be imagined why there is such a difference in performing heavy

Baxter's arm is of the slender type, and although he is not known to be extra good at lifting or throwing heavy weights, still for his favorite exercise the muscles of his arm can-not be excelled. Kilpatrick's arm is of the short, stout variety. If it were shown in the same position as Baxter's the biceps, which are so pronounced on the front part of Bax-ter's upper arm, would in Kilpatrick's dis-play a sight generally seen in ancient engrav-ings of athletes and gladiators. Kilpatrick's ings of athletes and gladiators. Kilpatrick's upper arm, when bent at the time this picture was taken, measured 16 inches in circumfer-ence. He weighed about 160 pounds, and he could take a dumbbell weighing even a few

could take a dumbbell weighing even a few pounds more than that figure and shove it slowly above his head.

The illustration "Both have run 100 yards in ten seconds" shows the legs of two Harvard college athletes. "A" is Evert Wendell's and "B" is Wendel Baker's. The inside measuremet of "A" is 33 inches; while that of "B" is 36 inches; still both have traveled 100 yards in the same time, and neither could run the distance faster than their credited time. Baker is of the decided greyhound type. He stands 6 feet, and weighed when he made his record 138 pounds. Wendell is three inches shorter, and of about the same weight as Baker. The lines of "B" are seen to be much finer and more sinewy than shown in "A," still, so far as speed is concerned, one leg accomplished just as much rned, one leg accomplished just as much

as the other.

To show still more variety in length and shape of leg the reader is referred to the illustration "Legs" for Jumping," Fig. "C."

This is ponderous compared with "A" and "B." and although it is the same length as

per part. "C becomes to St. M. Johnson, the celebrated profusional sprinter and jumper. He holds the record for a 100 yard run of 0 4-5 esconda, and, although he is about the name beight as Baker, his leg is four inches shorter. Johnson's weight in running condition is about 160 pounds, which is forty pounds more than Baker, still he has run 100 yards faster, and would be considered a more active man generally, for he is also a great jumper.

active man generally, for he is also a great jumper.

By these illustrations it will be seen that there is a great difference in length, size and shape of the legs of prominent up intera, and comparing "B" with "C," without being told who owned them, one would hardly suppose that "C" could carry its owner over ground faster than that of "B." There are none of the fine lines in "C" which are displayed in "B," although the development of the former is very large. It would not, however, be thought that the rapid motion necessary in running fast would be found in "C." The two athletes represented by these legs have a very different style of running. "C" strides about 7 feet 3 inches in running 100 yards, while "B" will go 6 inches further, but the shorter one is put in a little quicker, which enables more ground to be covered in a oertain space of time for a certain distance.

The illustration "Lage for Jumping," Fig. "D," shows the leg of E. W. Johnson. He is very unlike in build to his namesake, H. M. Johnson, represented by "C." They are about the same height, but the inside measurement of Johnson's leg is 37 inches, which is even greater than Wendel Baker's. E. W. Johnson holds the best record in the world for a standing high jump without weights, 5 feet 3



inches. H. M. Johnson holds the best record of the world for a standing broad jump without weights, 10 feet 10% inches. There is a difference of four inches in the length of their limbs, and the one shown in "C" is about four inches more in circumference at the upper part than "D." Both are good all round jumpers, with the advantage on "D's" side, but this may be due mostly to the fact that "C" has paid more attention to running. "D" has never made a fast record at the latter game, and the little he has done at it showed a very long, alow stride. He has not the abilgame, and the little he has done at it showed a very long, slow stride. He has not the abil-ity to stride quickly, and yet, judging by the length of his limbs, one might suppose that he should make a runner of an unusual standard. He weighed when he was in his best condition 162 pounds, or nearly twenty

best condition 162 pounds, or nearly twenty pounds less than "C."

The "long muscles" previously spoken of are well displayed in "D," and when doing any kind of jumping this athlete shows a great deal of action. He does not jump with what might be called a nervous snap, but uses more of a slower muscle contracting action which impresses one that considerable force is used. The action of "C" when jumping is quick compared with "D," and the same ability to concentrate quickly is shown in his jumping that he displays in running 100 yards. Considering the great difference in physical characteristics between "C" and "D," would it ever be imagined by one having a theoretical idea of athletic ability that "C" could run so fast as 100 yards in 9 4-5s. "C" could run so fast as 100 yards in 9 4-5s., and that "D" could not run fast enough to be worthy of mention, or that "C" could stand still and give a further spring than "D," while the latter can outjump "C" in nearly every other way!

These questions are interesting, and their very complication makes them all the more difficult to answer. One great reason that must not be overlooked of a certain athlete excelling some other one in a certain atmete seemingly against all plausible theories, is that an athlete, as a rule, takes up a special rule which he likes, and, with continued practice, develops the muscles used, and thereby becomes unusually proficient. Then when he is compared with some other one who theo-retically may be better built for the game, but who has not practiced so much, it should not be difficult to say why he is actually bet-

ter at the particular event than the other one. There is a great deal of truth in the idea that certain athletes are built for different games, for it would be found by trying a number of novices in a gymnasium in many kinds of exercise that each branch would produce better performances by some men than by others. It is easy to see that one man having small arms and heavy legs can not climb a rope as well as another who may have big arms and small legs, but the big legged man may jump further than the one with badly developed lower limbs. It is a well known fact that patrons of gymnasiums are finely developed above the waist while devo-tees of athletic grounds show equally good results in the legs. This is mainly due to the difference in apparatus found in the two places.

MALCOLM W. FORD.

To Explore Alaska. An exploring expedition is about to be dispatched to Central Alaska by Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly to ascertain certain very important geographical facts and to map, describe and picture a region never yet trodden by the foot of a white man. The expedition will be under the leadership of E. H. Wells, a Cincinnati journalist, who last summer made a record as an adventurous traveler by penetrating 2,500 miles through western and northern Alaska and the British

northwest territory. The question has arisen whether the highest mountain on the North American continent lies between PE the Yukon and Copper rivers of Alaska, the country into which Mr. Wells now intends to force an entrance. He has reason to suspect that the fa-

Elias of southern E. H. WELLS. Alaska, generally supposed to be the loftiest peak on the continent, may be overshadowed by a mighty volcano that exists in the interior. In the region to be entered lies a large river never as yet mapped, which emp-ties into the Yukon, and a range of im-

to their proper places on the Alaskan map.

The American flag will be planted upon every large peak discovered. The United States coast and geodetic survey office at Washington will equip the expedition with proper scientific instru-ments and will use all of the data gath-

mense Alps which are yet to be assigned

The exploring party will consist of five white men, including an artist and a New York newspaper man, frontiersmen and twenty Chilkat Indians. The members of the expedition from the east will meet at Cincinnati soon, and start at once for San Francisco by way of New Orleans to take ship for the north.

Wells, the leader of the expedition, is s young man, being only 29 years of age. He began his newspaper career on The Cincinnati Post four years ago as a re-porter. He soon occupied an editorial chair in the office, and left it last year to go to Alaska for a league of papers.

THE BROWN PATTI.

A Young Catered Wesses Who Has Become a Great Singer.

Seventeen years ago a young colored man named Sampson Williams lived in Onnsha. His with was timid, retiring; scarcely more than a girl and wholly devoted to her husband. He was a bell boy in a hotel. During a show blockade a concert was organised in the hotel to amme the storm bound travelers. Young Mrs. Williams, for some reason or other, amg at this concert. Her heares were amased. For the first time she learned that she possessed a wonderful voice.

Then began a heroic struggle on the part of the young couple to develop that voice. He became a skeeping car porter, a hotel porter—anything honorable which would bring money he worked at. They lived with the extremest economy. All the time every spare pouny went to teachers of singing.



Finally they went to Boston and the colored singer's voice created a sensation there. She was dubbed the "brown Patti," A benefit was arranged and Europe was the next step. Oct. 14, 1882, Mrs. Williams (who had adopted the stage name of Mme. Marie Selika) sang at a concert in St. James' Hall, London, her name coming on the programme second after Mme. Carlotta Patti's.

For two years she sang in Europe. When she returned to America it was not as a great singer. She is a woman with a mission. Mme. Selika is willing to make a sacrifice of her life that the colored race in America may learn of higher music than that with

ica may learn of higher music than that with which they have heretofore been acquainted. Her work so far, however, has been some-what disappointing. But her efforts to ele-vate her race, she says, will end only with her death. She is truly a great singer and

"Young Irving," as his college friends call him, seems to be preparing to follow in his illustrious father's footsteps. He has never appeared on the stage as a professional, but



HENRY IRVING, JR. he took the title role in the recent production of Browning's "Strafford" by the Oxford (England) university students, and according (England) university students, and according to the English papers he surprised even the most enthusiastic of his friends by the excellence of his acting. The case and grace of his gestures, the subtlety of his facial expression and the skillfully graduated transitions from quiet pathos to powerful intensity were all admirable and stamped him at once as an actor of great promise. Young Irving is actor of great promise. Young Irving is strikingly handsome and a general favorite. It is said that while he is like his father in many ways, he lacks the stiffness and disader Irving when off the stage,

AT THE THRESHOLD.

Dealing with the Entrance to a Home. The Vestibule,

The first impulse of the barbarian, in whatever part of the globe he may be born, is to seek shelter from the varying temperature of night and day. When the first requisite of shelter has been obtained, the early builder the posts rude emblems of the natural objects he sees about him, and, in doing this, takes the first step in design and decoration.

So, according to each necessity, arose the different styles of architecture. With the increase of civilization came new requirements and the crude ideas of the savage gradually developed into more refined and graceful forms. History of ancient, mediæval and forms. History of ancient, medieval and modern art shows that, no matter what may be the condition in life, splendor of raiment and adornment of surroundings have always been held in high esteem of men. It does not matter so much what the fabric be, if our clothes be properly shaped and fitted; so in design; if the principal features of the structure be properly proportioned, the building will be attractive in appearance, be the materials what they may. terials what they may.

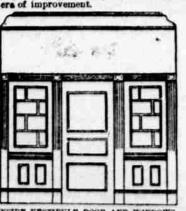


AN ENTRANCE.

The first feature to be considered after the general massing and appearance is the en-trance, which should always be emphasized so as to show distinctly what it is beyond a doubt; a tastefully designed porch or pro-jecting pediment gives an appearance of shelter and comfort, and might be termed a perpetual monument of welcome which bids

Americans are, as a rule, devoted to their homes and lavish in the expenditure of money to enrich and beautify them. Formerly it was customary to look almost wholly through the glasses of "practical utility," which of course is not to be despised, and due credit

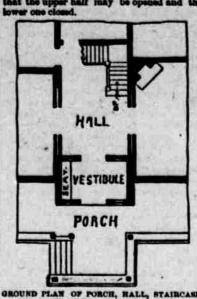
must be given. But now people have learned that there is a happy medium. They are pleased to find that it costs no more to build a pretty and conveniently planned dwelling than an ugly and inconveniently arranged one. Oftentimes it costs not so much, as the many beau-tiful homes to be found in the various cities and towns throughout the country clearly prove. The conventional brown stone city front, with its galvanized iron cornice and hideous brackets, and the country home with its mansard or hip roof with a cupola, are among the things of the past, and we are in



INSIDE VESTIBULE DOOR AND WINDOWS. In modern buildings, especially in cities, owing to the cramped nature of the site and the enormous increase in value of the land. we are unable to attain any mise en scene by depth of quadrangles, or open courts, or re-

cemed areases, committuing visites through which the main building forms a background. The building areas are almost always narrow and confined, and the plan of the city house will not admit of much variation in the arrangement of the rooms.

After the entrance comes the vestibule, a feature without which no dwelling can be considered really complete. As a rule vestibules are too small, doubtless from the fact that in most cases they are designed so as to receive the two halves of an outer double door arranged in such manner that when the doors are opened they form a complete panel system on each side of the vestibule. As these doors are usually not above two feet and four inches in width, the vestibule necessarily becomes barely large enough for one to stand within while waiting for the servant to open the inner door, after having rung the bell. A better plan would be to have one large door not less than three feet four inches in width and eight feet in height. Cut this door in halves horizontally, if you please, so that the upper half may be opened and the lower one closed.



GROUND PLAN OF PORCH, HALL, STAIRCASS AND SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL ROOMS. This will be an advantage in hot weather, This will be an advantage in hot weather, as the lower half can be kept closed to keep out the dust, or intruders, while the upper half is opened. Let the vestibule be deep and wide enough to place a seat one side; the floor should be of marble or glazed tiles, laid in small patterns; mosaics would be best; the wood work should should be solid and substantial, and nestly finished; pollahed if of hard wood. Raised moldings and carved panels add richness to the effect if they can be included within the limits of expense.

The scheme of color should be one of warmth. If the doors and wood work are of dark wood, the tone of color should be some

warmth. If the doors and wood work are of dark wood, the tone of color should be some pleasing shade of red. If light woods are used, buffs or olive greens of proper shade may be used, with perhaps a small border of soft red in the frieze or cailing. If the vesti-bule door be glazed with stained glass, it should be rich and warm in color, indicative of the welcome within. DAVID W. KING.

Speculation in Theatre Tickets. In nearly all large American cities the theatres display placards declaring that "tickets purchased from speculators on the sidewalk are worthless." Recently, in New York city one street vender of seats was shot and killed by another, and it developed that both of them had purchased the right from the theatre, in front of which the tragedy occurred, to dispose of tickets at an advance over the box office rate.

Husband—Ain't you ready yet? Wife—I'll be ready in a minute. I've only got one glove to put on.

Husband (sighing)—One of those ten button gloves. Well, I'll sit down and write four or five more letters.—Texas Siftings.

The Ability to Bear Pain. The Ability to Bear Pain.

Is the test of fortitude among the Indian tribes. But we defy any Cherokee, Sloux or Commanche to endure the twinges of rheumatiam without wincing. These, indeed, are slight at first, but grow in intensity until they become unbearable. No malady is more obstinate in its maturity than that which gives rise to them. The more need they of attacking it at the con-The more need, then, of attacking it at the out-set. Foremost among remedies for it is Hos-tetter's Stomach Bitters, safer and infinitely more effective than colchicum, versirum and more enecute than colenioum, verarrum and nux vomica, all remedies which might prove destructive of life in a slightly excessive dose. Mineral depurents, also, when not positively mischlevous, are far inferior in remedial power to this salutary botanic medicine. It entirely expels from the blood the acrid impurities which originate the disease, and enriches as well as cleanses it. Constipation, liver complaint, dyspepsia and other aliments also give way to it.

Don't give up, there is a cure for catarrh and cold in the head. Thousands testify that Ely's Cream Balm has entirely cured them. It is a safe and pleasant remedy. It is applied into the nostrils. It is not a liquid or snuff. It cures by cleaning and healing. Price, 56c. m27-2wd

Special Motices.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Buckton's Arnica Saive.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises
Sores, Ulcers, Sait Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter,
Chapped Hands, Chilbiains, Corns, and all
Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or
no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25
cents per box. For sale by W. T. Hoch, Druggist, Nos. 137 and 159 North Queen street, Laucaster, Pa. june27-lyd Worked Wonders.

"My daughter was very bad off on account of a cold and pain in her lungs Dr. Thomas Excite Oil cured her in twenty-four hours. One of the boys was cured of sore throat. This medicine has worked wonders in our family." Alvin Pineney, Lake Mahopac, N. Y. For sale by W. T. Hoch, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Epoch.

The transition from long, lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health, to the use of the Great Alterative and Tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of Kidneys, Liver or Stomach, of long or short standing, you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c and \$1 per bottle at W. T. Hoch's Drug Store, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa.

2—Big Thieves—2.

Dyspepsia and debility are two big thieves: they creep in and steal our health and comfort before we know it. Let us put a stop to their invasions with a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters to be had at any drug store. For sale by W. T. Hoch, 147 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the exeruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve LOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic, it is perfectly safe to use in all cases and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Bold everywhere, 25 cents a bottle.

" My Grandfather's Clock," Was once a very popular song, but like many other sentimental tunes it doesn't wear well. Dr. Thomos' Eclectric Oil will wear; it will wear away all aches, sprains and pains and repay its purchaser a hundred fold. For sale by W. T. Hoch, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancas-

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Bruggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at W.T. Hoch's Drug Store, 187 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa.

(1) A Safe Investment.

The Traveling Salesman
Is an irrisistible fellow, brim full of stories, jokes, courage, self-assurance and grit. He is very taking withai. Burdock Blood Bitters are a very taking medicine; they take everywhere, and are sold everywhere. For sale by W. T. Hoch, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

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Special Parties. Semi-monthly. Tourist sleeping cars. Cheap rates. Southern Pacific Co. Address, E. HAWLEY, Assistant General Traffic Manager, 548 Broadway, New York; R. J. BMITH, Agent, 6 S. 3d St., Phila.
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TAKE S. S. S.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC is not a nostrum of a brief day's existence, such as spring up like the mushrooms; neither is it one of the old worn-out pota. h, mercury, sarsaparilla mixtures, which break down health, but is a purely vegetable remedy which strikes at the disease itself (instead of trying to cure the effect of diseases), and roots out the impurities of the

Grocertes.

OPEN IN FULL BLAST.

CLARKE

Open In Full Blast.

Goods having been bought in they will be old Wholessle and Retail at Greatly Reduced Goods having been bought in they will be sold Wholesale and Retail at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Will be glad to have all my friends and pa-trons call and secure Bargains. FULL LINE OF

EASTER GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

Samuel Clarke, Agt.,

12 AND 14 SOUTH QUEEN ST.

AT BURSE'S.

EASTER GOODS! CHOCOLATE RABBITS AND EGGS.

Candies! Candies! Candies! Having bought out the Candy Store at 13 East King St. we are giving Big Bargains in Good Candies.

NO EASTER WITHOUT EGGS.

FRESH EGGS AND BUTTER. FINE COFFEES AND TEAS.

And a Full Line of Reliable Grocerics of all BURSK'S,

NO. 17 EAST KING STREET. A TREIST'S.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

Wanted at Once!

ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS NICE POTA-Loading Day at Car, THURSDAY, APRIL 10. Taken in ten or more bushel lots.

Now for Easter!

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS! We are headquar-iers. Don't delay. Getting Scarce.

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS! We are headquarters. Don't delay. Getting Scarce.

EASTER GOODS! All our penny Chocolate Eggs, Rabbits, Carts, &c., Sc a dozen. All our lee goods reduced to Sc. All our Sc goods reduced to de. Look at at our immense display. They must go, if at cost.

FRESH INVOICE MEATS! Hams, 12½c, Prepared Hams, 12½c; Breakfast Bacon, 12½c; Country Bacon, 10c: Knuckle Dried Beel, 15c: Fine Regular Beel, 10c; Summer Bologna, Sc. FISH, &c. i Finest No. i Deep Sca Bloater Mackerel, 20c. Large No. i Mackerel, 16c. Good Mackerel, 6 for 25c. Portland Herring, six pounds for 25c. White Fish, &c a pound. Finest White Hoop Holland Herring per keg, \$1.

DRIED FRUITS! Dried Fruit Market is going "higher than a kite." We are O. K., and can sell you at old prices. Look at our immense display. Very tempting.

CRACKERS! Finest Water Crackers in the market, four pounds for 25c. Finest Ginger Snaps in the market, three pounds for 25c. Finest Nic-Nacs in the market, three pounds 5c.

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Best Carpet Work. Cheapest Carpets, Linoleums, Corticines, Oil Cloths.

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TAKE S. S. S. In the Spring In the Spring In the Spring

> Last winter ugly boils broke out all over my arms and neck, caused by blood. Three bottles of SWIFT'S SPECIFIC (S. S. S.) eradicated the disease entirely from my sysem. It also restored my appetite and built up my system, which had been run down to a low ebb, caused by the unhealthy state of my blood.

GEORGE ALVARD, Aug. 2, 1889. ____ Avoca, Ia. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga. goots and Shoes.

ROOM AND SHOES,

The First of April

HAS NO TERRORS FOR PEOPLE WHO BUY THEIR SHOES FROM

D. P. STACKHOUSE.

28 AND 30 EAST KING ST.

They're Always Happy Because They Get Such Good Goods, and Always Able to Pay All Bills Because They Save So Much Money By Buying at

Stackhouse's,

Nos. 28 and 30 East King Street,

LANCASTER, PA. REAUTIFUL SHAPED SHOES!

Ladies' \$3 Shoes.

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