POKER STORY OF THE LATE GEN. SCHENCK.

Public Mon from Eric County, N. Y.- Gen diec, of Mississippi - Henry Cabo Lodge and His Luck-Obituary Days. The Silent Senators of Nevada-

WASHINGTON, April 8.—I trust no one will think I am saying aught to the dis-credit of the late Gen. Schenck because I tell a poker story of him. Many of the best men in Washington play poker, as do some good men the world over. The judgment of the times is that it takes nt of the times is that it take emething more than a friendly, quiet ne of draw to make a man very wicked. Gen. Schenck played poker for a half century. He played it well, and always, I believe, for moderate stakes. ter story I have to tell of him is the story of a moderate, gentleman's game. Moreover, it is a true story. Many of the poker stories printed about well known men are imaginary. This

story is not imaginary.

About a week before Gen. Schenck's death he sat down at a round table one evening in his own house with Gen. Schofield, Gen. Rucker and two United States senators. One of these senators is a famous poker player, and his inti-mate friends call him "Charley." The game was at \$2 limit, and this senator, on the occasion in question, sat next t the dealer. It was a jack pot, which Gen. Schenck opened at the limit, and which the senator promptly raised be fore the draw. The general "staid," everybody else dropping out. When he looked over his cards the senator found the ace, king, queen and jack of clubs and the six of diamonds.

As it stood, of course, his hand was valueless, and he had raised purely as a bluff. He drew one card, and Gen. Schenck also took one. It was obvious the senator had drawn to fill either a straight or a flush. If he had a hand of sufficient value he would not have been likely to let the opportunity to "open" go by, inasmuch as there was quite a large number of checks on the table. After the draw Gen. Schenck bet the limit. The senator "saw" him and went one better. Again Gen. Schenck raised, when the senator remarked:

"General, I have you beaten. I think I have a sure thing, and I don't care to bet any more money on that kind of a "But I don't think you have me beat-en," retorted Schenck. "When I get

enough of it I will quit." So the senator "raised" the general, and was quickly raised back. Again and again the blue checks were tossed into the middle of the table, until each had "tilted" the other a dozen times or more. Then the senator renewed his propositio for a cessation of hostilities, and offered to fatten the stakes by a wager of a dinner for the five gentlemen present. This was accepted by Gen. Schenck, and the

Schenck had started with three nines, drawn one card in order to make his antagonist believe he had simply two pairs, and had pulled in the fourth nine. Four nines was a formidable hand, but the enator's hand was stronger. It consisted of the ace, king, queen, jack and ten of clubs—a royal straight flush, the highest possible hand. The senator had won, But the little dinner for five was never

caten. Two days before the evening set for it Gen. Schenck died. "I have been playing poker for thirty or forty years," said the senator today,

"and that was the first straight flush I ever held. If it is to be the forerunner of the death of one of my best friends, and of one of the most estimable gentlemen and most skillful poker players I ever knew, I do not want to hold another A few weeks ago I wrote a letter about the remarkable number of prominent and

successful men who were once poor boys on adjoining farms in Ashland county, O. "I know of another instance of the same sort," said a gentleman to me recently. "At East Aurora, Erie county, N. Y., is a country school called Aurora academy. It is neither a very large nor was counting up the other day the number of very successful men who were ducated there, most of them farmers' boys from the immediate neighborhood.

"My list embraces Millard Fillmore, president of the United States; Nathan K. Hull, postmaster general under Fillmore; A. M. Clapp, for many years public printer; J. M. Humphrey, member of congress; Horatio C. Burchard, director of the mint; S. Corning Judd, prominent Illinois politician and cago, and Govern nm sure there are reputation who star hat gld school if life from ly think of

their names." The house committee on elections has cided in favor of permitting Gen. Hooker, of Mississippi, to retain his seat. Gen. Hooker is a one armed Confederate hero, and one of the most popular men in congress. Republicans like him as well as the Democrats do, for he is a tine specimen of the old style gentleman, with a politeness that is fairly princely and a grand way of saluting even the hum-blest of his acquaintances. He has three sons, who, fortunately, are as like him as a lot of peas in one pod. It is a very pretty thing to see the four Hookers, who are all tall and of fine military bearing, greet a friend on the street. All have the same martial flourish of the hand, and somehow all manage to salute at the same instant, as if they were soldiers at drill.

Gen. Hooker was talking recently of the difference between the campaign methods prevailing in the north and those of the south. "When I first came to congress," said he, "Fernando Wood and other wealthy gentlemen from New York were here, and we were chattering one day about how much it had cost them to be elected.

"One gentleman said his campaign had cost him \$20,000. Another said his salury for the term would just pay his elecon expenses. Finally they asked me if was in Mississippi, and I told they wouldn't believe me if I were to to them the exact cost of my a campaign. 'I have twelve counin my district,' said I, 'and before ion I carefully canvassed every one them, traveling about in a light wagon with my son. The entire cost of that campaign in money was just one dollar and six bits.'

"The gentlemen from the north were incredulous, as I had thought they would be, but those are the exact figures. The people down there kept us over night, fed us and our horses and sent us on our way rejoicing, invariably refusing com-pensation for their trouble. That is southpensation for their trouble. That is southern hospitality. I remember one planter with whom we put up—and he was a poor man—replied when we tendered payment for our lodging: 'I hain't never charged nobody nothin' fer stayin' at my house, and I don't see why I should begin on you. An' here's a couple o' waterilyuns I'll throw in yer wagon an' cover

em up with a blanket—they'll taste good after the sun gits up hot."

Congressman Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, has been much talked about ince he introduced his now famous bill

for Federal control of elections. I heard another Massachusetts statesman say of Lodge a few days ago: "There goes the luckiest man in America. He could fall in the creek and not get wet, or go through fire and not be burned. He in-herited a good family name; a name that has always given him a certain prestige. He was heir to a large fortune, estimated at two millions of dollars. His income is said to be \$90,000 a year, and steadily increasing. He keeps up three domestic establishments; one in Washington, one in Boston and one in the country. He is

happily married.
"He inherited, besides a good name and a large fortune, an iron constitution and an athletic frame. He has that for which Bill Scott said the other day he'd give a million dollars—a good stomach. He has inherited, moreover, a good head, a ge-nius for literature and politics, and the faculty of making friends. Is he not a

We have had several "obituary days" in congress recently. The obituary day is a well established congressional institution. Friends of the several deceased members confer together and fix upon a day for delivery of the orations. A resolution is introduced setting apart an afternoon, or part of an afternoon, for this purpose. Usually a Satur-day is taken, for that is the day on which members like to visit the departments on errands for their constituents. Obituary days never interfere with department work. On the day when the funeral addresses for the late William D. Kelley were delivered I went into the house gallery and counted the number of members in their seats. There were seventeen of them.

Surprised at the large attendance, I made some inquiries and found that the sixteen gentlemen who were listening with as much patience as possible to the seventeenth were all orators of the day. Thus the attendance was accounted for -the orators were listening to each other. An hour later only eight men were in the hall, the remaining nine having spoken their pieces and disappeared. I did not wait another hour to see if the unfortunate last speaker was left absolutely alone with the pages, the empty

seats and the nearly empty galleries.
Senator Jones, of Nevada, is one of the brightest men in congress. Every day of his life, probably, he tells more good stories, says more good things than any other man in the Capitol. But he never makes a speech. "If I had a son who was possessed of an ambition to become an orator," says Senator Jones, "I'd be tempted to disown him. These long winded orators of the senate make me very weary. After they have uttered a dozen sentences one usually discovers that they don't know what they are talk ing about, and the longer they talk the more certain are you of their ignorance,

"The man who understands things doesn't make speeches. It is the man who doesn't understand a question that feels called upon to talk about it two or three hours. The man who has reached down and explored the inside of a question always finds that it has many sides and phases, that few things are absolutely certain, and that men may look at the matter differently and yet all be right. This sort of a man doesn't want to make a speech. He knows too much. I never make speeches."

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, never makes speeches, either. Whether or not his reasons are the same as those of his ingenious colleague, I am not informed; but I heard Stewart make a speech one day last week which set the senate into a most undignified snicker. A call of the senate had been ordered, and as the roll was called off by the clerk Mr. Stewart sat dozing in his chair. When his name was sung out he started up and exclaimed, "Pass!"

WALTER WELLMAN.

HEROES OF TORNADO TIME. Men Who Have Faced Death and Disaster with Cool Courage.

Any great disaster, coming with sudden shock and fury, has a tendency to bring out the heroic phase of human na-ture in strong relief against the background of consternation and terror. The emergency demands leaders, and the leaders are always to be found. They rise superior to the general panic, calm the fears of the terrified, and organize the strong for the rescue of the wounded and the recovery of the dead.



center Thursday morning. 3. Storm center Friday morning.

This was strikingly illustrated on the night of the recent great catastrophe at Louisville. A husband, whose home was beyond the limits of the tornado's path, rushed to the wrecked Falls City hall after the fatal whirlwind had gone by in search of his wife, who was there in attendance on a meeting. Heading a party of men, he plunged into the ruins. One of the first corpses brought out was that of the loved woman he sought. No earthly joy or grief could touch her more, so he bore the body to a neighboring house, arranged for its decent care and preparation for the grave, and then, sternly grand and self sacrificing in the presence of the awful calamity, returned to the pit of death and toiled on through the memorable night, aiding, advising, cheering his comrades to their duty-bereaved, desolate, but a hero.

Previous disasters, similar in kind with the Louisville horror, are ennobled and rendered doubly memorable by the record of personal self sacrifice and the display of traits alike honorable to the individual and the age in which we live. When Mount Vernon, Ills., was devastated by the wind in February, 1888, a pathetic bit of romance coupled itself with the otherwise long and unrelieved



WRECK OF UNION DEPOT. list of horrors. Joseph Shew and Josie Sutton were lovers, soon to be made man and wife. When the storm struck the devoted region the two were walking along the track of the Louisville and Nashville railway. No avenue of escape lay before them, and from the position of the corpses when found it was ren-dered undoubtedly apparent that the young man had interposed his own body between the girl and the tornado in a wain attempt to shield her from the tempest's fury, even at the sacrifice of his

At Wilmington, Del., in the fall of 1888 occurred another instance of unavailing heroism. Charles Cathcart was giving his 3-year-old child an outing. The deadly blast swept down, as usual with but a few seconds' warning. The

tather faid ms little one upon the ground and bridged her tender form with his stalwart frame. A mass of timbers hurtled against them. When Cathcart recovered consciousness his child was dead, while he had escaped with a bruise. The terrible visitation to which Roch-

veloped other instances of bravery in human nature. Bo also did the destruc-tion of St. Cloud. A physician who lost his entire family, wife, mother and two



EIGHTH STREET FROM THE RIVER. daughters, recovered his dead, and then for two days used all his skill for the re-lief of the suffering. He refused to take any rest until the crisis was over, and with cool brain and steady hand stuck to his work. He rose to the heights of duty, put aside private grief, and faced the situation with a patient courage that had in it all the elements of the sublime.

In the map given herewith the crosses indicate the recent storm's track, an the funnel shaped marks the location of the tornadoes. The two other illustrations are of scenes in the wrecked district at Louisville.

OLD TIME TORNADOES.

Some Pacts Not Much Known Except to Scientists.

[Special Correspondence.] GREENCASTLE, Ind., April 3 .- If this thing of having towns knocked out of existence in a few seconds, by unexpected blasts, is to go on indefinitely, we may as well begin to study prophylactics -if such a use of that word be allowable. Unfortunately, we seem so far to have only learned that tornadoes were once common in this great valley, and that they are likely to be common again; but nothing in the line of prevention is offered, "The wind bloweth where it listeth," and as we cannot stop it there is nothing for us but to rush to a "storm pit" when the tornado comes-if it gives

But I set out to call attention to the completeness with which we have of late years mapped out the tracks of ancient tornadoes across this valley. If the tornado occurred no more than a century ago, we can still trace its course with tolerable accuracy wherever enough of the country remains in timber; for as the trees were blown up by the roots they left a hole, and where the "root wad," as we call it, crumbled down there remained a mound, and of course the mound was on that side of the hole to which the wind was moving. Many other signs show the track of former tornadoes.

Now tradition and all those signs agree that about a century ago a fearful tornado crossed these counties near the Wabash, cutting a swath nearly a mile wide and finally terminating to the northward of this city in a grand "swirl" which twisted all the timber of a large area into one tangled mass. In the same way the old tornadoes can be tracked across Illinois and Missouri to their lair, if one may say so, in northeastern Kansas. And the painful fact is forced upon us that there is a sort of "cyclone center" in that part of the Missouri valley.

The principal fact to which I would call attention here is that the tornado of the west has a regular rise and fall. It appears to strike the earth a glancing at an acute angle-and then bounce off into the upper air, only to come down again some miles further east and then bounce off again. Now what I want to find out is the spot where the thing "bounces," for I have no fear of a tornado that stays in the upper air;

and I think I am "hard onto the spot." Wherever there is a north or south creek or river with a high bluff on the east side, the safest place in my opinion is from two to ten miles east of that bluff -say, five miles on an average. I have observed along the Wabash and minor streams that the tornadoes (they are nearly always from the west) are turned upward by the east bluff and do not come down for some distance. I dare not swear there is a safe place in a tornado's track, but if there is, I should bet on the strip east of the east bluff.

J. H. BEADLE. A CONTEST OF WITS.

How One New York Newspaper Man Got Decidedly the Best of the Joke. [Special Correspondence.]

New York, April 3.-The newspaper workers who frequent the Astor house rotunda are having considerable amuse ment over a little skirmish of wit between two well known and popular workers in the profession, who, for sake of the story, may be called Jones and Brown. Brown is a veteran war correspondent and editor of a daily, and Jones s a well known special correspondent. Mr. Brown, while he is by no means a violent Prohibitionist, is not what one would call a drinking man, and, though he visits the rotunda, it annoys him to have his name appear in connection with constant revelry. Jones found this out, and in the spirit of mischief began to run paragraphs into his various letters always mentioning Mr. Brown in the same line with some well known bar, Mr. Brown retaliated through his paper. But Jones' paragraphs began to annoy Mr. Brown's family, and that astute gentleman cast about for some method by which to deprive them of their force. One Saturday afternoon he took his wife to a matinee, and, like a good husband, sat with her in the box all through the play. After the performance he strolled down Broad-

way and met Jones. "You were not in the Astor house this afternoon, Jones," said Brown, his face beaming with innocence.

"No; who was there?" replied Jones. "Oh, Dr. Norvin Green, ex Mayor Wickham, Alderman Gedney and a lot more. We sat there from 2 till 4, must have opened a case of champague and had a charming time," said Brown. The next morning the paragraph appeared in Jones' column with picturesque embellishments, Mr. Brown and the

Mrs. Brown saw it at the breakfast table; first she was grieved and then puzzled. "You were with me yesterday afternoon between 2 and 4, William," she said. "From 12 to 5," responded the gentle

case of wine were in close conjunction.

William, promptly. "But Mr. Jones says you were in the Astor house between 2 and 4 and were drinking wine with a lot of men," remarked Mrs. Brown, referring to the "Oh, that's only one of Jones' yarns,"

said Brown, carelessly; "you know I was with you." Then a spirit of peace settled like a white winged dove upon that household, and Jones' paragraphs no longer annoy the philosophic Brown. Down to date

the joke is on Jones. ALLAN FORMAN. TO CHANGE DIRT ROAD TO MACADAM | SAD EYED WOMEN.

Shall Convict Labor Be Employed at Road The modern system of making roads is a compound of two systems, used in England in the early part of the century by Telford and Macadam respectively.



Telford was an engineer and maker. The latter undoubtedly originated the principle of using of stone for roadways. Telford insisted upon a composed of ir-

regular stone from six to eight inches in size as base, to prevent the smaller stone from being pushed into the ground in soft places, and to insure good drainage. Macadam denied the usefulness of the foundation, and engineers are yet divided on the question.

Mscadam's rule for the size of the

fragments, termed road metal, was six ounces in weight. A cube of one and one-half inches of compact limestone weighs about six ounces.

Roadways with the macadam top and

with or without the Telford base may be constructed from a common dirt road. The method for such work is described in a recent article in The Philadelphia Record. A variety of macadam roads are now under way in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and this article evidently treats the matter from a practical point

"In building a macadamized road from a common dirt road it is essential that the surface should be scraped or excavated in order to give a good foundation for the layer of

broken stone. The earth is then thoroughly rolled, in order to compact it and prevent the broken stone from sinking too deeply in the soft earth. If the Telford foundation is used the stones, which are from

TELFORD. six to eight inches in size, are set in position on the rolled earth and covered with a six-inch layer of macadam metal. broken so as to pass through a two and one-half inch ring. This is then rolled with a steam roller, the pattern most commonly used being a 15-ton machine, costing \$5,000, though 20-ton and 30-ton machines are in use.
"When it is found that the metal will

not yield to the roller the bed is ready for another layer of stone, which should be six inches deep in the center, sloping to the sides, and again compactly rolled. A top dressing of fine broken stone, usually the screenings from a crusher, and not exceeding three-quarters of an inch in largest dimensions, is spread over the road to a depth of two inches. A steam roller will compact these screenings to a smooth surface and the road is ready for travel. The rolling is facilitated and greater compactness secured if the stone is thoroughly sprinkled. Unless a great volume of traffic is to pass over the road it is not necessary to have the metal a. foot thick, a der 's of eight inches being sufficient for ordinary travel."

In using the macadam on a common dirt road, without the Telford foundation, the metal is placed upon the hard rolled surface in a uniform layer not exceeding 6 inches in depth. This layer is compactly rolled, and then another layer of metal is spread on and treated in the same way, and so on until the roadway is completed according to The Record's description of the Telford road.

The great expense of macadam roads s an obstacle to their general adoption. A method for reducing the expense is suggested by The New York Journal of Commerce in an editorial given below: "It would pay everywhere to construct

the best macadamized roads, and the work should be undertaken by the state where long thoroughfares are required We have often suggested that it need cost very little if the convicts and criminals who cannot be given their liberty because of their unrestrained depravity were employed at the task. This would effect a double object. It would build splendid roads at small cost throughout the length and breadth of the land, and it would tend to restrain crime. It is little hardship to the burglar or the high-wayman to keep him in a prison where he is well fed and clothed and better cared for on the whole than the average of honest laborers who support themselves. If he was set to breaking stone and road building in a chain gang, and made to eat his bread in the sweat of his face, under a burning July sun or in the chill of winter, he would not think that conviction of crime was such a light matter."

Road Mending in France. A writer in Harper's Weekly recently

gave the following description of mending a national road in France: "With

the beginning of October and the rainy season an inspector comes out—though for that matter he is almost always traveling up and down-followed by a large gang of men, one or more steam rollers, which, if the district is far from a town, pull after them gypsy vans in which the men live. The properly broken stone is then spread evenly over the road, the interstices are filled up with smaller stones and pebbles, the refuse from the larger stuff; over this is spread a layer of chalky or clayey earth, which had been carted and heaped there in neat piles during the summer; what we would call mush molly is made out of the whole mass with water from the gutter, which the engine of the roller pumps through a hose; the steam roller next parades up and down over the surface for a day or so, boards and guards are put up to keep the passers by from driving on the grass, and by the middle of winter the whole and by the middle of winter the whole surface is perfect; so perfect is it that in a ride through the Vosges in the early spring, although there were high snow banks on both sides, the road having been cleared, and although frost was coming up out of the ground, it was com-paratively easy to ride on a light bicycle instead of being obliged to pull the ma-chine through a sea of mud."

Berlin Work to Be Revived.

People who are old enough to remember the "Berlin work" that was fashionable over twenty-five years ago may take pleasure in learning that there is an effort to revive the "cross stitch" embroidery. One of the prettiest of the modern specimens of the work is a large square lamp mat made of canvas filled in with light blue silk cross stitch. Upon each corner is worked with black silk in the same stitch a Chinese dragon. The mat is edged with blue and gold passementerie of the kind that has been used for the past year or two for dress trim-

mings. Knitted and crocheted lamp mats are quite endless in variety, and some of them are exceedingly pretty. By adding a border of crocheted lace to a plain square of satin or velvet a very pretty mat can be made. The lace should be from two to three inches broad and of a light, open design. It should be made of unbleached Barbour's flax thread and sewed flatly on the material, not projecting over the edge. The corners must be laid over smoothly and the lace sewed down at the top and bottom.

Why So Many Ladies Are Miserable Clearly Explained Some Stirring Romarks by One Who Knows.

"I feel sad every time I see a woman." The above remark was made to the writer by one of the oldest and most prominent physicians in New York.

New York.
"Is it possible that you are a woman hater,

Not at all, but I have seen so much suffering, so many women who are misserable, that I cannot help feeling sorry for them all. How many ladies do you know that are perfectly well and healthy? How many enjoy life as they should? Is this not enough to make one feel sorrowful? "There must be a cause for all this, dector?" "There is. Women are weak and their troubles largely arise from weaknesses. When a woman is weak she requires strength. Her body, her mind and all her functions must be put in a healthy condition, or she cannot secure strength. Nothing does this socially and surely as pure spirits taken in moderation, either bestrength. Nothing does this socasily and sarely as pure spirits taken in moderation, either before meals or after meals. I know scores of ladies that are kept in perfect health, strength and brilliance, by the judicious use of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. Many of these ladies are wives of ministers and professors, and most of them are temperance women. They realize that Duffy's Pure Mait Whiskey furnishes the best and only positive help, and they are intelligent enough to profit by such knowledge. I know whereof I speak and I speak as a temperance man. The best temperance people of to-day are the ones who use pure spirits in moderation and find that strength, vigor, color and brightness are the results, rather than weakness, sallowness and a loss of interest in everything in life.

I was much impressed with the remarks of the doctor and believing their importance, re MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

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SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILIS are equally valuable in Constipation, caring and preventing this annoying com-plaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured HEAD Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very casy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle ac-tion please all who use them. La vials at 26 cts; five for \$1. Sold everywhere or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price. Clothing

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Hee our Boys' suits at \$2, \$2 30, \$1, \$3 50. The iggest values for boys ever offered.
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Bee our Spring Overcoats, \$5 to \$20. Marvelous wonders of the tailoring art.
Rec our Kid Glöves, Sec, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2. All the latest shades and fads and faucies.

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Neckwear! Neckwear! Neckwear See our Teck and Four-in-Hands at 25c, See our Tecs, Puffs and Four-in-Hands at 50c, See our Exclusive Novelties at 75c, \$1 and \$1 25.

The Custom Tailoring Department

Is full of Spring Fancies, Spring Overcoats, Top Coats, Trousers and Suits to Measure, Fit, Workmanship, Style, Finish and Price Guaran-

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26 and 28 N. Queen St.

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CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

Our lowest prices please everybody and help trade. Latest styles, largest stock and best fit-ting Clothing in the city. Our Prices More Tempting Still.

Fancy All-Wool Cheviot Suiting to order at Plain Black and Blue Cheviot Suiting to or-English Plaid Suitings to order at \$16 and \$18. Wide-Wale Worsted Cont and Vest to orde at \$10, \$12, \$14, \$16.

Don't Stop to Think Twice This Time.

Plain and Fancy Cassimere Suitings to order at \$12, \$14, \$16, \$18, \$20.

All-Wool Trousers to order at \$3 50, \$4, \$5. All-Wool English Trousers to order, \$5.50, \$6 \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10. Guaranteed saving of at least 25 per cent.

L. Gansman & Bro., Tailors and Manufacturers of Men's, Boy's and Children's Clothing (Exclusive.)

66 and 68 NORTH QUEEN ST., S. W. CORNER OF ORANGE, LANCASTER, PA.

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Tasteful Windows.

Call inside and be shown through our hand some line of Clothing of all kinds.

TO YOUR ORDER!

SUITINGS — Many handsome designs in American, English, French and German Cassi-neres and Worsteds, \$12 to \$55, and all prices PANTALOONINGS—Stripes (ever popular). Checks, Platds, Mixtures. A line incompara-ble for beauty of pattern and lowness in price. \$4 to \$10. See them.

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SUITS-Cheviots (Fancy and Black), Worsteds, Cassimeres, Wide-Wale, Corkscrews, etc., in Sack, Cutaway or Prince Albert Coats. We have never shown a line like it. You must see them to appreciate them

Men's Ready-Made Suits, 14 to 220. Youth's Ready-Made Suits, \$2 50 to \$12. Children's Ready-Made Suits, \$1 to \$8.

PANTALOONS—All Styles and Patterns for Men, Boys and Children, extra stout and long sizes. Something sure to sait your taste. Pants for Men, 90c to \$5; Boys', 65c to \$1; Children's, 20c to \$150. SPRING OVERCOATS-All sizes, \$4 to \$ 8.

New Neckwear! New Underwear! New Hosiery !

NEW SHIRTS IN WHITE PERCALE AND FLANNEL.

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M. Queen St., Centre Square, Market St.,

LANCASTER, PA

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS AND GUN NERS.—All persons are hereby forbidden to trespass on any of the lands of the 'ornwall nd Speedwell estates in Lebanon or Lancaster counties, whether inclosed or uninclosed, either for the purpose of shooting or fishing, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all tres-passing on said lands of the undersigned afte this notice.

WM. COLEMAN FREEMAN R. PERCY ALDEN, EDW. C. FREEMAN, PROPERTY R. W. Coleman's Estre.

Erapelers' Outbe. DERNOTLYARIA BAILIDAD SCHED In effect from Nov. 10, 1988. Trains LEAVE LANCASTERS and leave and tive at Philadelphia as fallows;

The only trains which run daily. On Sunday the Mail train west runs by way CHAS. E. PUGH, General alansaer.

TOHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD

READING & COLUMBIA DIVISION. READING & COLUMBIA DIVIRION.

On and after Sunday, Nov 10, 182, trains leave Lancaster (King street), as follows:

For Reading and intermediate points, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:56 p. m.; Sunday, 8:50 a.

Bor Philadelphia, week days, 7:30 a. m., 14:55, 3:56 p. m.

For New York via Philadelphia, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45 p. m.

For New York via Hilladelphia, week days, 7:30 a. m., 2:55 p. m.

For New York via Hilladelphia, week days, 7:30 a. m., 2:56 p. m.

For Allentown, week days, 7:30 a. m., 2:56 p. m.

For Pottaville, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 5:25 p. m.

For Lebanon, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 5:25 p. m.; Sunday, 3:56 p. m.

For Harrisburg, week days, 7:00 a. m., 12:35, 5:25 p. m.; Sunday, 8:05 a. m., 3:56 p. m.

For Quarryville, week days, 7:00 a. m., 12:35, 5:25 p. m.; Sunday, 8:05 a. m., 3:56 p. m.

To Quarryville, week days, 7:20, 11:55 a. m., 2:00, 15:50 p. m.; Sunday, 8:05 a. tax., 2:00, p. m.; Sunday, 8:05 a. m., 3:00, p. m.; Sunday, 8:0

Leave Philadelphia, week days, 7:20, 11:55 a. m., 1:55 p. m.; Sunday, 7:20 a. m.; 3:10 p. m. Leave Philadelphia, week days, 4:15, 10:10 Leave Philadelphia, week days, 1,560 a. m., 130, p. m. 12:15 night.
Leave New York via Alientown, week days, 1,560 a. m., 1:30-p. m.
Leave Alientown, week days, 5:50 a. m.; 4:30
Leave Alientown, week days, 5:50 a. m.; 4:30 p. m. Leave Pottaville, week days, 5:50 a. m., 4:80 p. m. Leave Lebanon, week days, 7:12 a. m., 12:38 7:15 p. m.; Sunday, 7:55 a. m., 3:45 p. m. Leave Harrisburg, week days, 6:25 a. m.; Sunday, 6:50 a. m. Leave Quarryville, week days, 6:40, 11:45 a. m., 3:00: Sunday, 7:10 a. m.

Leave Quarryville, week days, 6:40, 11:45 a. m.,
3:00; Sunday, 7:10 a. m.
ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.
Leave Philadelphia, Cheatnut street wharf,
and South street wharf.
For Atlantic City, week days, express,
9:00 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; Accommodation,
7:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; Sunday, Express,
9:00 a. m., Accommodation, 8:00 a. m., 4:30
p. m. 9:00 a. m., Accommodation, 8:00 a. m., 4:30 p. m.
Returning leave Atlantic City, debot corner Atlantic and Arkansas Avenuca. Week daya.—Express 7:30 a. m. and 4:90 p. m. Sundays—Express, 4 p. m. Accommodation, 7:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Detailed time tables can be obtained at ticken offices.

A. A. McLEGD,
Vice Pres. & Gen'i M'gr. Gen'i Pass'r Agt.

LEBANON & LANCASTER JOINT LINE Arrangements of Passenger Trains on and afte SUNDAY, November 10 1889,

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Now is the time to order for Spring. Strictly
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My prices are the lowest in the county for the
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