THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1890.

A MAGAZINE OFFICE.

PUT TOGETHER AND ISSUED.

the Description by the Thread Consistent Contributors-What

(Precisi Correspondence.) Yoan, April 17.—Many people that a monthly is all written and d within the thirty days that between numbers. To others a me, coming periodically, produces that would never be aroused by king of a book, which is of the refer so far as production is con-

ne is not merely the those editors put into type any more than spaper is the presentation of the 's ideas. The newspaper tells what one the world over; it makes a conoraneous record of life day by day. angazine presents the results of life a thought of the world. These modthoughts may be registered at the sent of their birth and of the event woked them, or long afterward, henever they come out on paper represent life. To sift the mass of material, gathered without order or ion, is the work of the editorial



THE ART MANAGER'S DEN. e Century received 10,000 manu-ts in 1889 and 8,000 in 1888. For the years previous the average was bout 7,000. All manuscripts submitted the writers are taken up by a staff The writers are taken up by a staff inder and separated for closer attention respecial readers. The method of clas-ying and numbering manuscripts so but they may be identified at any stage uring their handling varies in different fices. The Century plan is to enter may manuscript in a book as soon as it mess in the mail. The entry begins the number by which that manuscript be known so long as it remains in office or until returned to the autho

the number is a consecutive one in eries, as No. —, in series A, B, C, so on, each letter representing a of 10,000. The author's name and dress, date of receipt, acceptance, reing, follows the number, and this mber is placed upon the first page of article for future use. An index to anuscript book shows the name of author in a list arranged alphabet-, and the number or numbers of manuscripts as received. Should be several manuscripts in the office time from the same author each I have a separate number in the man-ript book, and the index book shows number given to each. A book of number given to each. A book of pled articles shows the length of in manuscript accepted, the author's

mages some people wonger now it can be repeated month after month. There are many hands to do it, for the makers draw upon all of the best art resources of the city. The printing of the magazine is a de-

The printing of the magazine is a de-partment by itself and is looked after by a specialist in the art, Theo. L. De Vinne. Mr. De Vinne takes pride in printing and especial pride in wood cut printing. One of the results of his care is traceable in the good impressions seen in The Century cuts, which appear to stand out on the page. If he would open his printing house, one of the chief nov-elties would be the preparation of the presses for printing, and here, too, is one of the marvels of quick work, quick even for a monthly. A picture in black and white has many shades varying from very dark to light gray, yet all are made very dark to light gray, yet all are made

very dark to light gray, yet all are made by black ink at one impression. How is this diversified result obtained? Mr. De Vinne has brought it to great perfection by the development of what all printers know as "overlays," placed on the impression bed, which rolls over the paper as it strikes the inked plate. The "overlays," complete, constitute a The "overlays," complete, constitute a low relief in paper of the engraving to be printed. They are made by taking proofs of the cut on different thicknosses of paper, and carefully cutting out all portions where the relief is strong enough and leaving those where extra pressure is needed. From three to six overlay are used, and, after pasting together the set to be used on a cut, they are adjusted

on the impression cylinder so as to meet the cut line for line during the printing and distribute the pressure just as need-ed. With hundreds of pictures to print for The Century each month, this delicate operation in printer's work is no

slight part of magazine making. If Editor Gilder, of The Century, should look after the art work and printing as carefully as he does to the brillinney and grace of thought and style in his magazine, who would envy him his position?

The art department details are con-ducted by Mr. A. W. Drake, superin-tendent, and W. L. Fraser, manager. Mr. Gilder decides on all illustrations, and here, as in his literary labors, is aides by the associate editor, R. U. Johnson, and the assistant editor, C. C. Buel.

To Mr. Buel belongs the credit of orig-inating The Century War Series, one of the great hits in periodical features of these times. He is a young man, and was trained to the profession of journalism before joining the magazine. Mr. Johnson has been one of the staff since the beginning in 1872, and is now in his

Mr. Gilder is a man of all kinds of brainy and social affairs. When a boy in his teens he served in the Gettysburg campaign in Landis' Philadelphia battery, and is now a Grand Army veteran of Lafayette post. Mr. Johnson is a stu-dent, with ideas on art and social ad-vancement. Mr. Buel studies life everywhere and recreates at his home on Long Island sound, where a good yachting breeze will always cause him to forget importuning contributors and that last

poem on the season which he "declined with thanks for the favor of reading it."



and to the eastor, in strict but guan-ing confidence, that his daughter had asked that he submit some of her bant-

asked that he submit some of her bant-lings-poems, by the way-to the "Mas-todon of the Monthlies." "Poems? said the patient editor, look-ing at a blank spot in the celling. "I am sorry she has chosen poetry, because-well, there is so much of it." "Ah! I see. Now what kind of arti-cles are you in need of mostly, Mr. Ed-ites?"

"Well-stories; good stories. Yes, may say love stories." "That will just suit my daughter ex-actly; I know it will. She's been jilted twice herself." G. L. K.

PLAN ADOPTED IN NEW JERSEY.

Chauncey B. Ripley Tells How Constry Roads Have Been Macadamised. The plan of building new roads under the recent enactment in New Jersey is described in an interview published in The New York Times. He says: In consequence of the ruinous effect of the continued rains of the past year upon the roads and highways about New York, extraordinary interest has been manifested by property owners of the

manifested by property owners of the suburban counties in the system of road making inaugurated by Mr. Chauncey B. Ripley in Union county, N. J. Roads that have been considered of the first

class, and that have cost enough to make

a solid and durable highway, have been

so softened by the wet weather that they have succumbed to the strain of ordi-

nary teaming, and are cut to pieces and

"Respecting work on country roads," said Mr. Ripley, "the work in Union county is progressing slowly, but, accord-ing to contract, rigidly in all cases. Many

questions have been asked me about the provisions of the contracts under which we are working, mostly by letters,

which I am still receiving from many

sections of country suburban to New York. I should be glad to answer them,

once for all. Our public roads are gen

erally laid out 66 feet wide. Of this width one-fifth, or about 13 feet, on each

side is allowed and used for sidewalks

and shade trees. The country roads are

macadamized only 16 feet in width or 8

feet on each side of the center line, which the surveyor first defines, and

which, when found, controls all other

"The first among the essentials of a first class road is drainage. The contract,

specifications and drawings all provide

for such a grade as shall carry off all

water from the surface of the road and

that which percolates through the stone. Before any stone is laid the roadbed is perfectly graded, with reference to shed-

ding water toward the side as well as

carrying it off lengthwise. The center

of the roadbed is higher, and the slope

to each side is regular. A shoulder is left

on each margin of the 16-foot bed, so that

the foundation stones cannot spread. The roadbed is made smooth and rolled

"After its preparation is completed a

layer of blocks of stone about 12 inches

long by 6 or 8 inches on the sides is laid, each stone by hand. Each stone stands

an inch or so away from other stones.

The stones of the first layer are pretty

uniform in size, and of trap rock, and

crack or split easily when struck with a stone hammer, which is used on the top of each stone till all are broken into, say,

half a dozen pieces. The broken pieces

fall down wedge shape, spreading so as to fill the vacant spaces left between the blocks, as originally laid, and form a

mass of wedged stones that will stand in

the position they are left by the hammer

forever, we may almost say. After this

the roller is applied, and the stones are

packed by rolling. Then a layer of

larger stones is placed upon this founda-

tion, say stones of the size of 2 to 24

before any stones are placed on it.

lines in the progress of the work.

seamed with dangerous ruts.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

OLIVE HARPER WRITES CHARMINGLY OF TEA AND GO-ABOUT GOWNS.

The Tes Gown Must Now Have a Det train, at Least-Wraps for Spring Wear Are Pretty and Fetching-The Rowest Styles in Dressing the Hair,

(Special Correspondence.) NEW YORR, April 17.—Let no one im-agine that the tea gown has been for-gotten in the list of feminine garments for the season, for it is still prottier, if possible, than ever. Stateliness goes with tea gowns, as well as that soft, lazy grace that finds all the pretty attitudes on the corner sofas or the jackknife chairs. Imagine a stately brunctte in a tea gown of golden plush, with its long, graceful lines breaking into ripples of sunshine as the wearer moves. To that add facings of pale pink faille, and you have an ideal gown that all will envy.

GO-ABOUT AND TEA GOWNS.

The tea gown must have a train, or at

least a demi train, or it would lose its

dignity with its shorn length. The tea

gown is one of the most fetching gowns there is. A delicate blonde could have a

sage green plush with pale pink bands

and revers and rival her brunetto sister,

or she could wear blue, and there is noth-

ing to hinder those who cannot afford

plush to look pretty in the same gown

made up in cashmere or one of the

cheaper grades of goods. It is the shape and style that make its beauty, though

truly the richer the material the sure

place when she dies.

to them.

in fan frills,

the wearer feels of going to the good

This stands to reason, for then one does

not give lodgment to the sin of envy in

her heart, and as noblesse oblige, so good

clothes in a measure oblige one to live up

What pretty go-about gowns are being

made now for the young ladies who love

to "go about" in a brisk, swinging style.

A new street dress for a young lady who is now balancing in her own mind

whether to go to Tuxedo, Lenox, New-

port or the Yellowstone is of satin faced

ladies' cloth in aubergine, or egg plant

purple, which is indeed a very rich and elegant color. It is laid in box and kilt

plaitings and trimmed with old gold castle braid, and with buttons of the same dull

color. The vest front is of old gold surah.

The hat to wear with this is of old gold

colored Milan braid faced with velvet to

match the dress and trimmed with lace

A toque of the dress material, with old

gold colored silk pompons, is with the

gown and intended to be worn when

traveling. Next to dresses come the new spring wraps, of which the variety is limitless. One of the newest fancies is

Daily Giobe, is a favorite among Boston newspaper women. She graduated from Wheaton seminary, Mass., and spent five years in teaching, meantime fitting herself for a professorship in botany. Her literary work was begun with occa-sional articles written for The Boston Transcript. She next sent some special articles to The Globe, and soon afterward was offered a regular position on that paper. It was accepted, and she is now considered one of the "bright" writers on the staff. It was "Jean Kincaid" who first brought the question of a national flower before the public. The subject was started by an editorial of hers in The Sunday Globe, which elicited replies from the most prominent literary men and women in the country. Mrs. Merrill is a tall, graceful young woman, with brown hair and regular features, but after all, a verbal description of her is entirely inadequate. entirely inadequate.

A CHEAP COTTAGE.

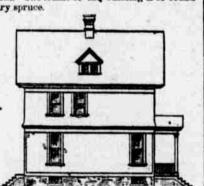
An Inexpensive and Convenient House for

An Inexpensive and Convenient House for Country or Village. These drawings represent the front and side elevations of a cheap cottage, suitable for the country or suburbs of a city. There is a cellar under the entire building 6 feet 6 inches in height. The height of the first story is 9 feet, the second story 8 feet 6 inches in the clear. The first story contains a sliting room, which also serves a partice. Hyper room, which also serves as a parlor, livin room or kitchen combined, with closets an



staircase hall. The front entrance is protect-ed by a neat porch, which gives an attractive appearance to the building. In the second story are two good sized chambers and two small bedrooms, with closets, staircase hall and stairs leading to the attic. The attic is unfinished with the exception of the floor. The stairway is lighted by means of a dor-

mer window, which serves a threefold pur-pose of giving head room, light and a pictur-esque appearance to the outside of the house. The foundation walls are of brick, eight The foundation wais are of orice, egu-thick, laid in coment mortar; the chimney of selected hard brick, with pressed brick facings to fireplace, which has a rubbed slate hearth and open grate for burning coal. The side walls and ceilings are hard finished on one could be prove mortar and well seasoned one coat of brown mortar and well seasoned



SIDE ELEVATION. The side walls, roof and gables of main uilding are sheathed with 1% surfac lock. The roof of porch, sheathed with 36

and dormer windows are shingled with XXX

white pine shingles laid 5 to the weather. All

outside door and window casings, belt courses.

base boards, cornices, finish of porch, steps,

etc., of dry white pine 11% thick. The shelves

DUPPY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY. SPRING MEDICINE.

APRING MEDICINE. (Scientific Magazine.) Be careful of your diet. You do not need heavy food such as you require during the winter. Byting my be beautifui, but it is treacherous. Do not let it deceive you into a cold, a fever, matrix or preumonia. Do not throw off your Winter fannels too active that better to suffer a little incomvent-tion for the title cold. If you feel tired, faverish or overheated, do for the title deceive "yoing medicines." Cool yourself down and in this way help your sys-mand purify your blood. The first which and this way help your sys-mand purify your blood. The first that of and this way help your sys-ment for the to take a little pure whiskey in such better to take a little pure whiskey and your thich and this "system, and that the reading chemists and scientists of the present day units in declaring that Duffy's Fure Malt is absolutely the purest and best. (6)

MOTHERS READ!

Dr. C. McLane's CELEBRATED Vermifuge for Worms

MOTHERS READ.

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HUMPHREY'S

FRONT ELEVATION.

DR. MUHPHREY'S SPECIFICS are scienti-cally and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success and for over thirty years used by the people, Every single Specific is a special cure for the discuss memory disease named. These Specifics cure without drugging, purg-ing or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the SOVEREIGN REMEDIES OF THE WORLD.

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ELY'S CREAM BALM.

Sumps.

Cravelers' Guibe.

PENNINTLVANIA RAILAGADBUTHALI In effect from Nov. B. 188. Trains LRAYS LARGASTRA and Jeavo and . rive at Philisdelphia at follows:

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Ningara Express	8:50 a. m.	10:55 8. 8
Hanover Accom	via Columbia	11:00 8. 88
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Laucester Accom	II:15 a.m.	2:10 p. m.
Lancaster Accom	VIS ML Joy	2:00 p. un.
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Harrisburg Express.	4:40 p. m. 5:50 p. m.	7:50
Western Expresst	9:20 p. m.	11:10 5. 61.
Lanonster Acco		8:00 p. 74
		Ar.Col.sco

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Harrisburg Express	8:10 a. m.	10:20 a. ID.
Lancaster Accom	8:55 B. ID.	viaMLJog
Columbia Accon		
Con a mental A COULD	9:00 s. m.	11:45 A. 10
Atlantic Expresst	11:50 a. m.	1:35 p. m.
Seashore Express.	12:55 p. m.	3:15 p. m
Philadelphia Accom.	3:55 p. m.	8.0 p. m
Bunday Mail,		
The second of the second second	8:00 p. m.	8:00 p. 10.
Day Expressi	4:40 p. m.	0.50 p. m.
Harrisburg Accoun	6:45 p. m.	9:35 p. in
Mail Trainf	\$:85 p. m.	10:86 p. m
Frederick Accom		been by the
A COOH AND A COOH ANTER	12:58 p. m.	de la companya de la

The only trains which run daily. On Sunday the Mail train west runs by way

J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agen CHAS. E. PUGH, General Janager.

DHILADELPHIA & READING BAILROAL READING & COLUMBIA DIVISION.

On and after Sunday, Nov 10, 1880, uname leave Lancaster (King street), as follows: For Reading and intermediate points, wear days, 730 a. m., 12:35, 8:45 p. m.; Sunday, 8:00 a

days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45 p. m.; Sunday, 8:55 a. m., 3:55 p. m.
For Fulladelphia, week days, 7:30 a. m., 14°5, 3:55 p. m.
For New York via Philadelphia, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45 p. m.
For New York via Allentown, week days, 1:35 p. m.
For New York via Allentown, week days, 1:35 p. m.
For Allentown, week days, 7:30 a. m., 3:45 m.
For Pottaville, week days, 7:30 a. m., 3:45 p. m.
For Pottaville, week days, 7:30 a. m., 1:255, 5:25 p. m.
For Harrisburg, week days, 7:30 a. m., 1:255, 5:25 p. m.; Bunday, 8:55 p. m.
For Harrisburg, week days, 7:30 a. m., 1:255, 5:25 p. m.; Bunday, 8:55 a. m., 2:00, 8:00 p. m.; Bunday, 8:55 p. m.

TRAINS FOR LANCASTER. Leave Reading, week days, 7:20, 11:55 a. m., 5:56 p. m.: Sunday, 7:20 a. m.; 5:10 p. m. Leave Philadelphia, week days, 4:15, 10:00 m., 6:00 p. m. Leave New York vis Philadelphia, week days, 7:45 a. m., 1:30 p. m. 12:15 night. Leave New York vis Allentown, week days 4:00 a. m., 1:30 p. m. Leave Allentown, week days, 5:52 a. m.; 4:20 p. m.

p.m. Leave Pottsville, week days, 5:50 a. m., 4:32

Leave Lebanon, week days, 7:13 a. m., 19:50 7:15 p. m.; Bunday, 7:55 a. m., 5:65 p. m. Leave Harrisburg, week days, 6:25 a. m.; Sup day, 6:55 a. m. Leave Quarryville, week days, 6:50, 11:65 a. m.,

Leave Guaryvine, real day, on the man ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION. Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut street wharf, and South street wharf. For Atlantic City, week days, express, 950 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; Accommodation, 7:30 a. m., Accommodation, 8:00 a. m., 4:30

500 a. m., Accommodation, say a m. a. p. m. Returning leave Atlantic City, depot corner Atlantic and Arkansus Avenues. Week days.-Express 7:30 a. m. and 4 p. m. Accommodation, 8:05 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Sundays-Express, 4 p. m. Accommodation, 7:30 s. m. Detailed time tables can be obtained at ticks of the second second

A. A. McLEOD, Vice Pres. & Gen'l M'gr. Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

L BAILBOAD.

Arrangements of Passenger Trains on and afte

BUNDAT, NOV	mber	10, 1886	•		
NORTHWAR	D.	Sec.11	Bun	day.	
King Street, Lanc. 7:00 Lancaster	P. M. 12:35 12:43	5:25	A. M. 8:05 8:13	P. M. 3:55 4:04	
Columbia	12:85 - 1:20 1:46		8:45 9:17	4:38 5:01	
Lebanon Sill	1:58 D.	6:40	9:32	1	
Leave A. M. Lebanon	P. M. 12:30 12:45 1:16	7:15	A. M. 7:55 8:10 8:40	P. N. 8:45 4.00 4.80	
Lancaster	1:52		9:12	6:00	
King Street, Lanc. 8:35 A. M. WILSON, Supt. B. S. NEFF, Supt. C. I	2:00 R. & C		9:20 road.	6:1	
S. S. NEFF, Supt. C. I	C.H.		-		

lath. The frame of the building is of sound dry spruce.

and the department to which a, essays, sketches, illustrated artipoetry, etc. kind of matter offered to a maga-

indicates some people's ideas of lit-ire, people who look upon a magaas a newspaper. Persons styling mselves authors will ask to see the tor-in-chief and open conversation by aking of "your paper."

Of late years illustrations have become trong feature of magazine making. ware a demand of the times, although Atlantic, Lippincott's and one or others flourish without them. Peoof today are constantly delighted objects about them that are artistic instructive. Life is embellished, by way, in all circles except the lowest some ideal presentment. So, when in ading, and the better the article the nater the desire, they ask for an object son to fasten upon the mind the pictcalled up by the text. The making strations places a great burden upon and publisher. The Century, for ce, expends probably \$70,000 anally upon illustrations, that is, for

he engraving is very expensive, and a sometimes \$200 to \$300 on a single The cuts in one article, as illustras are used in The Century at present, as much as those in a whole number the magazine ten years ago. The wood graving is dene on a block upon which a drawing has been photographed. The oto-engraving process is used in repro-ctions of prints and pen drawings on per. Right here it occurs to me to say at there is, after all, one profession not ne in America. It is that of an ator. By this I mean the art of onding in a picture the ideas suggested

ood art is not the chief desideratum, ugh it must be present. Good illusstors do not come from art schools as a E. A. Abbey, Remington and Kemthe best of the day, do not come art schools. An illustrator usually s as an amateur, sketching some at fire, or railway accident, or some of faces and attitudes that strike ye. He trains his hand to the work ing ideas a tangible form, and not to the reproduction of artistic is from copies that anybody can use that are familiar on all sides.

very illustrated magazine has a flood drawings offered, just as manuscripts . Few of those offered are of any to for migazine use, because while magazine use, because, while may show good art, they do not off" any idea that it is desirable to rate. Occasionally a piece of work in that shows talent and the may be encouraged by a few and suggestions. Many would be drators place great store upon their education, and are grieved when earn that their class attainments tot a passport for preferment in ical life and that class training is yen an essential.

century staff of illustrators are York men. Very little of their outside of the city of New York is y outside artists. Men of the reguaff are sent to distant points. The for this work is good, and a fair r, on an equality in his profeswith a good general writer on the makes \$15 to \$20 a day. The in-of a good artist is \$3,000 a year, ters may make \$15,000.

e engraving department, too, there weity of artists. A good wood enearns \$3.000 to \$5,000 a year. wood engraving than any other in this country, and the good work they produce in the magazine

No. Stars

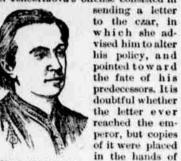
A FIRE IN THE EDITOR'S ROOM. The havoc played by the fire of 1888, when a firebrand dropped from a burn-ing floor overhead into The Century editons.

torial rooms, as shown in the cut, suggests a practical hint to writers for the manuscript market. It is well to make duplicates of all articles sent to editors, the author retaining one. Fireproof safes are used for the bulk of matter in hand, but while the papers are in process of reading they lie about upon shelves or desks days at a time. Articles chosen for illustration are duplicated in the office, so that the illustrator may have a copy; but in case of a great fire both copies might be destroyed, to the great annoyance of both editor and author. GEORGE L. KILMER.

MME. MARIA TSHEBRIKOVA.

Portrait and Sketch of the Woman Who Wrote to the Czar.

Mme. Maria Tshebrikova has set out on her long march to an Asiatic prison. The official decree ordered that she be banished "from European Russia," which is the suphemism for exile to Siberia. Mme. Tshebrikova's offense consisted in



in the hands of MME. TSHEBBIKOVA. the editors of all the Russian newspapers, and the text of the document, which is temperate in tone and dignified in language, has been printed in various journals of Europe and America.

Mme. Tshebrikova is now about 53 years old. She has been a most prolific contributor to current Russian literature, and was long a brilliant figure in Russian society. Her uncle, Gen. Tshebrikova, was one of the men who organized the unsuccessful revolutionary attempt of Dec. 14, 1825, and she herself has always been identified with the popular cause. It is said that the czar was inclined to treat her with leniency, but that he abandoned his purpose after listening to a statement from M. Dournowo, his minister of the interior.

The Trials of the Editor.

A story which I cannot vouch for in detail, but which is very characteristic in its way, comes to me as the experience of an editor on one of the prominent magazines. A lady secured an audience after several attempts, and said by way of introduction: "I have decided, before sending my

literary productions elsewhere, to let you print them in your paper. I am not a novice, but a professional, and write under the name of Myrtle Chesterfield." "Indeed! Of course, I cannot keep the run of all current literature, and I

don't happen to recall that name at this moment "Yes, Myrtle Chesterfield. I write extensively for the southern press, the do-

mestic and question departments chiefly, and also contribute to the complaint column of The New York Herald." Another editor's experience I can vouch for, and this time a fond father was the poor, misguided soul. He

The second s

rolled, and a finer grade is used on top, till stone dust and gravel complete the evenness of the surface. The roller now in use on the Union county roads is a steam roller, and has a pressure of twelve

on a side. This laver is the

"What do such roads cost, and how is

is the money raised?" -"The cost is about \$10,000 a mile, I judge by observation and imperfect re-ports. It is not far from that sum, I can safely say. It seems a great deal to one not acquainted with road making. It is not. We have few good roads in our county that have not cost at least that amount of money per mile. And they wear out in a few years. The money under our county act is raised by bonds, running twenty years at 41 per cent. interest. The interest on these bonds is all that the present generation will have to pay, as a rule. It is very light, too, when spread over a county. A taxpayer owning a house and lot worth \$5,000, and

having \$5,000 more out at interest, told me the other day his yearly tax would not be more than a dollar or two greater on account of these roads. Although at first a croaker and opposed to them, he is now in favor of the roads." "But when the bonds fall due, what then?"

"When the bonds fall due Union county will contain three times the number of inhabitants it has at present, and the taxable property will be three times as great. This we are safe in assuming, and more, julging the future by the past two decades. I have fresh evidences every day of the increasing interest in improving carriage roads in Rockland,

we are passing through that the old style of gravel roads has been put to a severer test than ever before in the memory of this generation. This accounts in some degree for the increased interest and makes better roads a greater necessity."

Orange, Dutchess and Westchester coun-

ties in New York. The earth is so full

of water from the excessive rainy season

Gravel Top.

Mr. Clemens Herschel, whose treatise on road making is printed in the little book on highway improvement issued by the League of American Wheelmen, writes as follows of the use of gravel as a substitute for broken stone on roadways: "Instead of the macadam top, screened gravel may be used. The foundation for these gravel roads should be the same as the rough paving for the macadam road. The gravel to be used for the top must be selected with some care; it should be of a hard kind of stone, clean, that is, free from clay, of the right color, etc. It is put on in two lay-ers, each rolled, and the top one made

a Vermont lawyer. He entered the compact and firm, by spreading and mixing in some good binding material, northern army as major of a Green Mountain regisprinkling and rolling. There need be no fear of making a poor road by using ment, and rose, by regular promothe smoothest, most water worn pebbles free from all sand, etc., in making a road tions, to the rank of brigadier gentop. The upper portions of the river Rhine are remarkable for the clean, smooth pebbles that form its bed to a eral, and the command of the mand of the "Vermont bri-gade." Gen. Grant received the brevet rank of major general Oct 19, 1864."for very great depth. These pebbles are dredged up and used in road building, making an excellent road covering at a small expense." Oct. 19, 1864, "for GEN. LEWIS A. GRANT.

The women of Cheyenne will present their state with a beautiful new flag when Wyoming is admitted into the Union, woman suffrage and all. Susan Anthony sat in the gallery of the United States house of representatives while the vote to admit Wyoming, was in progress. As soon as the favorable result was announced large numbers of the members

of the house sent their cards with congratulations to her.

ALC: A

tongued and grooved spruce, the whole cov-ered with waterproof sheathing paper. The roof of porch is tinned with I.C. charcoal to have a shoulder cape of ostrich feathers-that is, the fluffy part stripped from the stems and sewn on a strong net fountin, the side walls of first story are clapboard dation.

ed with 6 beveled white pine siding, laid 414 to the weather. The side walls, gables of At the opera these weeks we have had a chance to see the very latest in fashionporch and dormers and roof of main buildin able hair dressing, as so many of the ladies went in full dress. The Duchess of Marlborough set the style with her pompadour coiffure, with a magnificent tiara of jewels and her little tuft of pink feathers. The fancy now is to have the whole of the hair crimped in rather wide waves and this brought back and upward, where it terminates in large loose twists, which reach from the top down to the neck, where it ends in short curls, Flowers in wreaths and small feather pompons, jewels and bows of ribbon are ill used as decoration.

-

NEW STYLES IN HAIR DRESSING.

Flower necklaces and boas were worn

by nearly all the younger ladies. They

are of forget-me-nots, violets, small roses,

white daisy chains. Natural flowers are worn wherever possible—a pretty fancy and one peculiarly suited to the pretty young wearers. OLIVE HARPER.

The New Assistant Secretary of War.

A. Grant, recently nominated assistant

secretary of war by the president, was

"Jean Kincaid."

35

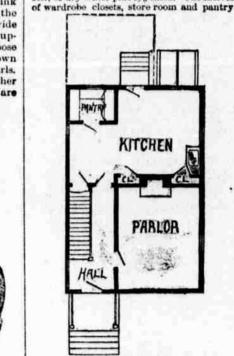
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When the civil war began Gen. Lewis

tortoise shell ornaments.

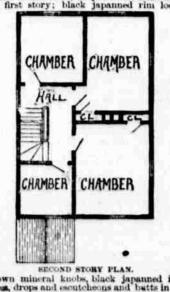
ley."

West Start Street



FIRST STORY PLAN. are of whitewood, the treads and risers of stairs of vellow pine, rails, newels and balusters of cherry, all other inside woodwork, ex-cept doors, of North Carolina pine.

The front door is 2500, 600 value witched door, 15/82,1087; closet doors of first story, 15/82,287; the second story closet doors, 15/82,287; the second story closet doors, 15/82,286,610; main room doors of second story, 15/82,866,10; attle doors, 15/82,666,10; all of white pine or white wood, four panels molded both sides, hinged with black inpanned iron butts, brass faced mortise locks, black income drons and security. The hair is gathered into an irregular curly bunch in front, which leaves the temples exposed. For home and street nearly the same fashion obtains, except, of course, in ornamentation. High Spanish combs are used then, or other fancy



BECOND STORY PLAN. brown mineral knobs, black japanned iron ross, drops and escutcheons and batts in the second story and attic. First story floor of Jar4 yellow pine; second story floor of Jar6 merchantable white pine; attie floor of Jar6 spruce, all tongued and grooved, mill worked and blind nallad to each bearing; porch floor, 1Jar4 white pine. Window sash 1J4 thick, of white pine. Davin W, Kixo. Mushroom colored ladies' cloth is very fashionable for cames which are pleated. torious services in the campaign before Richmond and in the Shenandoah val-After the war he engaged in busi-

ness, first at Des Moines, Ia., and then at Minneapolis, Minn. He has been a fashionable for capes which are pleated, or held slightly full on a yoke with resident of the latter place for six years. pinked out edges. Some of them have the yokes richly braided in brown ver-Mrs. Estello Hatch Merrill, better known as "Jean Kipcaid." of The Boston micelli braid. The greater part of these little capes only reach to the waist line.

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THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y. On account of counterfeits, we have adopted the Yellow Wrapper ; the only genuine. Sold in Lancaster, Pa., by W. T. Hocu. mar3-lyd

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. The front door is 2x3x7.6; outside kitchen LITTLE LIVER PILLS nned iron roses, drops and escutcheons in first story; black japanned rim locks,

CURE Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a billous state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after Eating, Pain in the Side, dc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing SICK Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipution, curing and preventing this aanoying com-plaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

CARTER'S

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

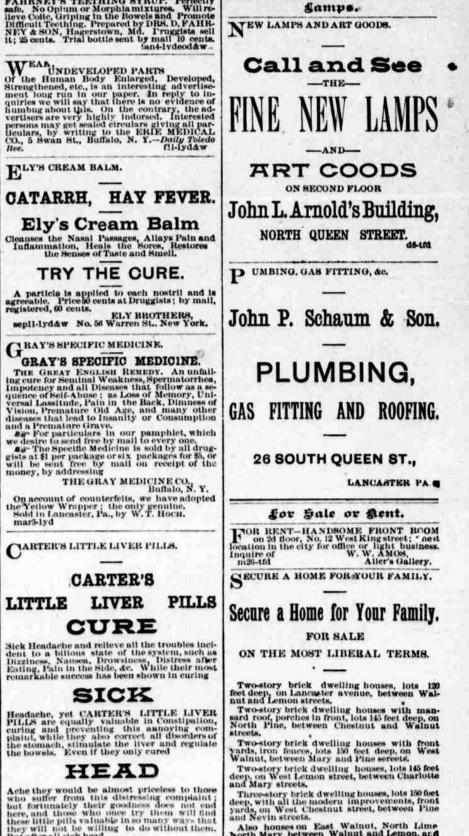
is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very

tion please all who use them. I a vials at 25 of 50 mailes at 25 of 50 miles at 25 miles a CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.



Second Floor Eshieman La uliding, No. 4



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