## SMART BOYS ARE THEY.

MEANING THE PAGES AT THE NA-TIONAL CAPITOL.

Every One Has Heard of the Pages Who Have Become Legislators—Capt. Bas-cott's Career—Ways of Making Money.

[Special Correspondence.] HNGTON, July 17.—The smartest lot of boys in this country are the pages of the house and senate. They are a half hundred precocious, quick witted, self confident chaps, ranging in years



A SLEEPY MOMENT.

from twelve to twenty-five. A majority of them live away from home, and, enjoying pretty good incomes for boys, their habits are not always of the best. Pages as a rule imitate the men whom they serve in chewing tobacco, smoking cigars and cigarettes, playing the races and drinking beer. All the world has heard of the pages who came back to congress as members or senators—Gor-man of Maryland, Townshend of Illi-nois, "Bill" Scott of Pennsylvania and others. The world has concluded, therefore, that the page's path leads invari-ably to fame or fortune. Unfortunately this assumption is not warranted by the

A majority of the pages, particularly those of the house, turn out badly. Mr. David S. Barry, who rose from page-hood to be the accomplished Washington correspondent of The New York Sun, tells me that a number of his old associates are in jail, one or two in inebriate asylums, and only a few have ever amounted to anything in the world. "One of the brightest boys of my day," says Mr. Barry, "and the one of whom most was expected, I saw the other day driving a carriage, clad in a green coat with big gilt buttons and yellow top

The trouble with pages appears to be too much knowledge at an early age. What they do not know at fifteen they think they know, and the result of this sort of precocity is often bumptiousness and disaster. Happily there are many exceptions to this rule, as to all others. Some of the pages now in the service of congress attend night school regularly, save their money and are preparing to make names for themselves. One of the most promising young lawyers in town rode a horse for several years between the Capitol and the departments.



HUSTLING THE PAGES.

Senate pages generally turn out better than house pages because they are taken care of by their employers. The rule in the senate is to "take care of" a page who shows himself worthy and capable. In the senate pages are discharged on reaching the age of sixteen, and they are then given places in the folding or document rooms and are afterward made door messengers and promoted from time to time. Many of the employes of the senate started out as pages, a conspicuous example of this class being old Capt Bassett, the white haired patriarch who sits at the left of the presiding officer. He was appointed a page through the influence of Daniel Webster. Old man Bassett and his boys make a

very pretty scene about the dais on which sits the vice president. A striking contrast is formed by the captain's venerable features and patriarchal beard in such close proximity to the youthful faces of the pages. When there are few senators in their seats and the proceedings are dull and drowsy the old man lets his head fall on his breast. He appears to be asleep. The boys lounge lazily. But pretty soon Senator Edmunds or Senator Sherman claps his hand or snaps his fingers, and it is discovered that if Capt. Bassett has been sleeping it was with one eye open. He jumps up nervously, cracks his old fingers loudly to rouse the drowsy boys, waves his long arms, and away scamper two or three little fellows as fast as their nimble legs can carry them. Sometimes disaster follows this sudden display of energy. Two boys heedlessly rush together in the center aisle, collide and go sprawling upon the floor. On such occasions it is inter-

esting to watch the faces of the digni-

fied, elderly senators. They have witness-

ed the collision and its results, but they try to look as if they had seen nothing. The pages of the senate show a won derful variety of sizes and stages of maturity, considering that their ages are supposed to range between twelve and sixteen. Some of the little shavers appear to be no more than eight or ten, while some of the larger ones have faces which indicate that they are shavers indeed. It is here to be noted that the age of a boy is as uncertain as that of a woman or a horse. Much depends upon stature. This Mr. Barry of whom I have spoken was appointed a page to succeed one Ringgold, who was transferred to the document room "on account of over age." Later on Barry and Ringgold became acquainted, and made the startling discovery that the former was a year and ten months his predecessor's senior. But

Barry was short and Ringgold was tall. In the house there are thirty-five boys. One is a riding page, one attends to the telephone in the members' lobby, one is assigned to the press gallery and two carry cards to and from the ladies' reception room. This leaves thirty boys for service on the floor, and as there are a dezen members to each boy they are kept pretty busy. Ordinarily the pages are required to reach the house at 10 in the morning. They must tidy up each member's desk, file upon it a copy of The Congressional Record and get everymembers on their list, while the small chaps have only three or four. Every boy wants as many members as he can get, for it is one of the traditions of the house that at the end of a session each member must give his page \$5 or \$10. In addition to their salaries of \$2,50 a day the pages of both house and senate pick up many extra dollars. Besides running all over the Capitol they are often asked to carry notes for members to the residence part of the town, and marriy all of these are notes for members to the residence part of the town, and nearly all of these er-rands are fruitful of tips. Sometimes these missions are of a delicate nature, and then the rewards are made propor-



A COLLISION. tionate. If the pages of the Capitol were to tell all they know what a commotion there would be in the big building and

out of it! The pages have many other ways of making money. They are sent out to buy cigars, chewing tobacco, gum drops, bottles of whisky and many other congressional necessities and luxuries, and they often "keep the change." Occasionally they do an important piece of work for some lobbyist, and get a fat fee therefor. One page I know has made \$800 during the past six months watching and reporting on certain tariff matters. Pages get up subscriptions for the purchase of popular speeches, have the printing done at private offices

cheaper than the government printing office rates and pocket the difference.

These bright boys absorb parliamentary law. Often they hold sessions of their own after the real statesmen have gone home, with Johnny Jones for speaker and Billy Smith for sergeant-atarms. Some of the pages become so familiar with the rules and customs of the house that members consult them on the forms of resolutions and reports. One of the smartest of the boys was Chief Page Frank Gorman. He knew not only parliamentary law but men, and early in the session, when Speaker Reed was counting many quorums, he stood by the speaker's side, at the latter's request, and pointed out the members so that their names might be put down

as "present and not voting."

There was a time when a page managed the house of representatives. In 1860 and '61, when William Pennington, of New Jersey, was speaker, the recognized authority on parliamentary law about the Capitol was young Thad Mor-ris, then a page and about 19 years old. He knew ten times as much about the rules and parliamentary laws as Mr. Pennington did, and the speaker used to have him stand near the chair as a prompter. When Pennington did not know what to say or do-an occasion which arose about once in five minutes—the page helped him out. Old timers about the Capitol



PROMPTING THE SPEAKER. say young Morris did his work well, the only trouble being that his sotto voce remarks, intended for the speaker's ear alone, were often caught up by that rather stupid gentleman and repeated, parrot like, to the house. Brilliant young

drink-a victim of too intimate association with congressmen. WALTER WELLMAN. LE GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.

Thad Morris finally died of too much

The Most Important French Race of the Year. The order of the finish of the Grand Prix run at Paris recently was-first, a French colt; second, an Italian colt; third, an English colt; decidedly an international affair. The French colt Fitz-Roya, an The French colt Fitz-Roya, an outsider in the betting, won very handily, and showed himself to be the best one of the lot. He is owned by Baron de Schick-ler, one of the oldest members of the jockey club now running horses, and his successes have been numerous. German by birth, he is a naturalized Frenchman. and is a popular sportsman. J. French is the baron's first jockey,

but this year on account of some arm trouble felt hardly strong enough to hold the horse properly. so Tom Lane engaged to rideFitz-Tom Lane is un-



FITZ-ROYA AND JOCKEY LANE. big favorite signifies but little, but what a triumph to bring an outsider to the winning post, especially so when a fellow has to contend with such jockeys as Fred Webb, Watts and Fred Barrett, three of

the finest whips now living.

The attendance at the Grand Prix was nearly 300,000 persons, and the gate re-ceipts were upward of \$00,000. The value of the stake and purse was \$50,200. Since 1863, the beginning of the Grand Prix, France has won fifteen times, England ten times, America once and Hungary once. In 1871 there was no race.

A Minister's Bible.

A Lewiston minister has a Bible presented to him under rather romantic circumstances. His father, also a minister, often entertained ministers and colporters. Just as one of the latter class was bidding his last farewell he placed in his hand a nicely bound Bible. On the fly leaf was in scribed: "For that one of your sons who shall be a minister." The Bible was sacredly preserved, and on his enterior the ministry presented to its present owner .-

## IN THE CHURCH FIELDS. THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

NOTES AND NEWS GATHERED FROM ALL QUARTERS.

A Few Interesting Remarks by Hop. W. E. Gladstone on the Commission of the Apostles The Undeniable Advance and Power of Christendom.

When the apostles, charged with the commission of our Lord, went forth into all the world and preached the gospel to every creature then an enginery was set at work capable of coping with the whole range of the mischiefs brought into the world by sin, and of completely redeeming the human being from its effects and consecrating our nature to duty and to God. It is impossible here to do so much as even to skirt this yast to do so much as even to skirt this vast subject. But at once these three things may be said as to the development through the gospel of the Abrahamic promise. First, that in the vast aggregate of genuine believers the recovery of the divine image has been effectual and the main spring of their being has been set right before their quitting the world by the dedication of the will to God. Secondly, that the social results of the change have been beneficial and immense in the restriction of wars, in the abolition of horrible practices publicly sauctioned, in the recognition of rights, in the elevation of woman (whose case most and best of all represents the case of right as against force), in the mitigation of laws, in the refinement of manners and in the public acknowledgment of higher standards of action Thirdly, that Christendom is at this

moment undeniably the prime and central power of the world and still bears, written upon its front, the mission to subdue it. In point of force and onward impulsion it stands without a rival, while every other widely spread religion is in decline. Critical indeed are the movements which affect it from within. Vast are the deductions which on every side are to be made from the fullness of the divine promises when we try to measure their results in the world of facts. Indefinitely slow and hard to trace in de tail as may be, like a glacier in descent, the march of the times, the Christianity of today has, in relation to the world non-Christian, an amount of ascendancy and if it retain its inward consistency the only question seems to be as to the time, the circumstances and the rate of its further, perhaps of its final, conquests.

—W. E. Gladstone in Churchman.

Mr. Stanley's Bible. The tendency to hold the Bible in light esteem which is so prevalent in the present day is apt to discourage young peo-ple from studying it. So many who do study it do so in a critical, supercilious spirit, under the guidance of teachers whose chief aim appears to be to diminish its authority, that it is well to have it made known how it is regarded by men of eminence, who are held in high respect for their achievements in the cause of science and humanity. An incident in point was related a few days ago respect-ing Mr. H. M. Stanley, whose recent achievement in the rescue of Emin Pasha places him in the forefront of the dis tinguished men of our time. A personal friend of the explorer says: "I was sitting a few days ago next to Mr. Stanley, the great African traveler, and in conversation he said to me, 'Just before ! started for Africa Sir William Mackin non said to me, "Now I want to give you something, but I should like you to choose for yourself. I shall have the utmost pleasure in presenting you with anything you like. Never mind the expense. Just say what you would like."
'I replied,' said the traveler, "Give mo a Bible." The desired gift was soon in my possession, just the Bible I wanted. And during my absence in Africa I have read that Bible through three times."-

Christian Herald and Signs of Our Times. Christian Endeavor Figures.

The statistics of the Christian Endeavor societies, as presented at the international convention at St. Louis, show clearly the great advance that this society has been making. These societies exist in every English speaking land in the world, the total number being 11,-013, with a membership of 660,000-a gain of 3,341 societies and 185,000 mem bers in eleven months. New York leads the list with 1,795 societies, Pennsylvania follows with 818, then come Massachusefts with 813, Illinois with 809, Ohio with 681, Iowa with 494, Connecticut with 442, New Jersey with 414 and Michigan with 408. An interesting development of the movement is the "Floating Christian Endeavor societies" recently formed on some of the revenue cutters and other vessels. From cutters Dexter and Gallatin come excellent reports of

work already done. Dr. Beecher's Famous Sermons. A gentleman in Cincinnati has in his possession a copy of the original edition of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher's famous "Six Sermons on the Nature, Occasions Signs, Evils and Remedy of Intemperance," delivered in Litchfield, Conn., in 1826. These sermons awakened the most lively interest in temperance throughout the United States, and may almost be said to have originated the temperance movement in this country. Their publication immediately caused the formation of the "American Society for the Promotion of Temperance," and many other kindred societies. In these sermons may be found the famous misapplied quotation from the Bible, "Touch not, taste not, handle not." Dr. Beecher, usually acute, does not seem to have paid any attention to the context of this passage.

-New York Tribune. Curiosities of Chemicals. Certain substances which are deadly in their effects upon man can be taken by animals with impunity. Horses can take large quantities of antimony, dogs of mercury, goats of tobacco, mice of hemlock and rab bits of belladonna without injury. On the other hand dogs and cats are much more susceptible to the influence of chloroform than man and are much sooner killed by it. If this invaluable anaesthetic had been tried first upon animals we should probably have never enjoyed its blessings, as it would have been found to be so fatal that its discov erers would have been afraid to test its effects upon human beings. It is evident then, that an experiment upon an animal can never be the means of any certain de ductions so far as man is concerned. No scientist can ever know, when trying some new drug or some new operation, whether or not when he comes to try it upon man the effect will be the same as that upon an animal-Chicago Herald.

Deep Respiration as an Augusthetic. A medical writer notices the use of deep and rapid respiration as an anæsthetic Some dentists ask their patients to breathe quickly and fully some four or six min-utes, at the end of which the patient becomes giddy, to some extent loses con-sciousness, and a short operation may be painlessly performed. While in this con dition the patient has no power to move his arms, but will open his mouth at the bidding of the dentist.

Christian Hansing, a drayman of Indianapolis, wears the Iron Cross of the German empire, given him for bravery at the battle of Metz.

To do one's friend a kindness and then continually embitter his life by reminding him of it is but little more worthy than do-

NOTES AND NEWS GATHERED FROM ALL QUARTERS

Some Interesting Facts About Alaska's Protestant Missions The First Presby-terian Church Now Numbers Three Handred Native Members.

The First Presbyterian church in Sitka, Alaska, now numbers 300 native mem-bers. The Second Presbyterian church in the same place has now been organ-ized. It has eleven members and is for ized. It has eleven members and is for white people. The sermons in the native church are in the Thlinket language; in the other church in the English. The only Protestaut mission in Alaska before the United States bought the territory was that of the Lutheran church supported by the Russian government. This one station was established in 1845 at Sitka, not for the natives, but for the Swedes, Finlanders and Germans in the employ of the Russian-American Fur company. Its support was withdrawn company. Its support was withdrawn when the transfer was made in 1807, and the minister returned to Europe. Then the meetings ceased. After this great country had become a part of our own nation ten long years passed before America's Christians took up the work for its evangelization. In August of 1877 the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D., of the Presbyterian church, visited Al-aska and planted the first mission at Fort Wrangle.
Through his instrumentality largely

six different denominations are now en gaged in this work among the natives, and with but one or two exceptions have followed the wise plan of settling re-motely from each other that each might work with the best advantage without interfering with the work of others or perplexing the natives with their differences. Thus the Presbyterians having entered first and established their posts in the "thirty mile strip" (as this southeastern portion of the territory is called) have now six important stations within this district. And it has been unentered by any others except the Friends, who have a mission on Douglass Island. The Methodists have taken up Oonalaska and Unga; the Baptists, Kodiak and Afognak; the Episcopal church has a station on the Yukon river at Anvik; the Swed ish Missionary society has two posts one at Yakutat, the other north of St. Michael's, at Unalaklik; while the Moravians have their Bethel on the Kuskok wim and their Carmel on the Nushagak river. In addition to these there is the New Metlakahtla, Mr. Duncan's mission. removed from British Columbia, and a Church of England mission at Nuklukahyet, on the Yukon river, making a total of eighteen Protestant mission sta-tions established in Alaska in less than

twelve years.—Christian at Work. The oldest living preacher in the United States is the Rev. Dr. John Atkinson, who lives near Benton Harbor, Mich. He was born in Flemington, N. J., in 1797, and was licensed to preach in 1814. In reviewing his life the other day the old gentleman said: "I knew Jesse Lee, the first missionary appointed for the New England states, and heard him preach; I knew Joseph Pitmore, one of the first two missionaries sent by Mr. Wesley from the Leeds, England, conference in 1747 to the province of of North America, and I attended his funeral in Philadelphia. I was converted under the ministry of Joseph Totten, and joined the church under John Walk er, of Trenton circuit. I want to tell you a story about Joseph Totten. One day he rebuked two young ladies, daughters of a prominent lawyer, who made a point of disturbing the services by en-tering the church late. He said: 'Here you come prancing in with the devil's in your ears."-New York Tribune.

A Model Missionary Church The Moravians number 98,227, and yet we are told that they have sent out during the century 25,000 missionaries and \$300,000 yearly. They have nine mission ships. Recently they have projected a mission on the Victoria Nyanza, but have been unable to establish it by the lack of funds. Just before the opening of their general synod this year news was brought that a legacy of between \$25,000 and \$30,000 had fallen to the church, and it is probable that the work

men are ready.-Christian at Work. RELIGIOUS GLEANINGS.

will speedily be carried forward as the

The English Wesleyan church reports 423,555 members and 28,142 probationers. Among the Scandinavian countries Norway is most generous in the support of missions.

It is announced that a Buddhist Ecu

menical council is to be held in Paris. It is said there are 30,000 followers of Buddha in that city. Three tents are to be used for religious services in Chicago during this summer.

They are to be set up in the West, North and South sides. The evangelists in charge will be C. L. Kirk, Ferdinand Schiverea and Henry Smead. The Universities mission to Central Africa employs seventy Europeans at four principal centers in Africa and

is maintained. Bishop Smithers is the leader of this mission, which extends over 25,000 square miles. In New Zealand there is a Young Woman's Christian Temperance union of 200 members, which engages in a great variety of charitable work. It

on Lake Nyassa, where a church steamer

seems but a few years since New Zealand was wholly a heathen, not to say cannibal, island. Nations are born in a day. Last year Ireland contributed \$25,000 to Peter's pence, while Canada, Mexico and the United States combined gave

only \$55,000. There would seem to be

as great a disproportion of zeal as of wealth and population. The statistical statement of the Wes leyan Methodist church of Great Britain says that it has 423,615 members, indicating a net increase for the year of While 47,250 new members were 2,623. received during the year, 24,907 ceased to be members. This number does not include the deaths, which amounted to 5,370, nor the emigrations, which are set down at 752. It would be interesting to know why nearly 25,000 persons ceased

Elizabeth Fry's Rules.

Elizabeth Fry drew up for her own guidance the following rules: Never lose any time. I do not think that lost which is spent in amusement or recreation every day; but always be in the habit of being employed. Never err the least in truth

to be members in one year.

Never say an ill thing of a person when thou canst say a good thing of him. Not only speak charitably, but feet so.

Nev r be irritable or unkind to anybody.

Never indulge thyself in luxuries that are not necessary.

Do all things with consideration, and, when thy path to act right is difficult, put confidence in that power alone which is able to assist thee, and exert thine own powers as far as they go .- OLD GRUMPS.

Nature always atones for any incongruity in her make up.

See the aluggish pool at your feet, its waters stagnant and noisome; not far away you will find a strip of velvety grass, a cluster of fragrant flowers, an artistio bit of pebble coloring, or perhaps the trill of a bird sounds sweeter there; at least the sun shines just as brightly as elsewhere, and glints the dull waters with the same sparkle and radiance as when it lingers on the bosom of the placid lake.

One of nature's incongruities, apparently, was "old Grumps." The oldest inhabitants in Ferndale could not remember when he came among them, neither could it be remembered that he was ever young, and if he ever had any other name that, too, seemed to be wholly forgotten. "Old Grumps" appeared to have reached a certain age, and then, for him, time stopped. Quiet, reticent and unobtrusive, how he lived was a mystery to himself more than to others, who marveled not a little as to how he managed to exist. Old, bent and misshapen, with a forbidding countenance and a gruff, unpleasant manner, he was not a pleasant companion.

It was strange how little children loved him. Every one called him "old Grumps," even these tiny ones, whose sweet voices softened it, and the wee birds and squirrels fluttered and scurried about his weather beaten old hut as though quite at home there.

ten old hut as though quite at

there.

The hut was a rough, homely little affair, consisting of one room, with a large open fireplace. It was built of logs and plastered with mud. There was one tiny window and a ramshackle door hung with

the room contained several boxes. One he used for a table, the two smaller ones for seats and the long one for a couch or

bed.

Everything was scrupulously neat, and kept in perfect order, and the tiny room in summer and winter was as fragrant with the perfume of blossoms as a tropical garden. This was the way he lived.

He never accepted favors, but was prone to proffer them, and Ferndale people did not patronize him very liberally, so he gave away more flowers than he sold.

"He is so ungracious," they said, yet accepting his free will offerings with a not very good grace, as he presented them with a stern, "you-don't-deserve-them" sort of an air that made them feel very small indeed.

Just at the foot of a great hill in the edge

Just at the foot of a great hill in the edge of a somber wood stood the little hut, surrounded with huge trees, whose leafy branches toyed and caressed the moss grown roof as though they loved it.

In summer the hut was a sea of bloom externally; its rough sides were covered with trailing, clinging vines and rare fragrant blossoms—a beautiful picture—its masterpiece, "old Grumps" himself, atanding in the open door, with the sunlight flickering through the interlacing of leaves and boughs, and falling aslant of his uncovered head, making a halo of his silvery hair.

His would have been a desolate, life were it not for the birds and flowers and warm sunlight; he apparently cared little for the companionship of human kind, if we may except the children, occa-

sionally.

His face was like his life, a sealed book.

If he ever had "kith or kin" no one knew

If he ever had "kith or kin" no one knew it. His eyes were always averted; none ever could tell what they were like, those tell tale windows of the soul. Who might say whether joy or sorrow lay in their depths?

It was a stormy day in midwinter; snow lay thick on highway and hedges. I wanted some pure white buds to lay upon the pulseless bosom of a dead young friend; marveling a little at the non-appearance of "old Grumps," who usually made us a weekly call (as well as to other residents, taking orders for his flowers), I decided to seek him in his little home.

A tollsome walk, for "old Grumps" lived nearly two miles from the viMage proper.

No smoke curled up from the quaint old chimney, and an air of desolation pervaded the surroundings of the hut, where the drifted snow piled against the low door proved that no footstep of recent date had

respassed therein. Wading through the white drifts, I rapped Again, more loudly. Nought but the sighing of the wind through the leafless branches of the great trees greeted my lis-tening ear. Unhesitatingly I lifted the frail latch; the door creaked noisily. Beautiful flowers hung shriveled, wilted,

drooping-dead. A pile of lifeless gray ashes in the open fireplace. Involuntarily I lifted my eyes from the

floor, and they rested upon two fathomicss blue eyes gazing into mine with the inno-cent sweetness of a little child—the beautiful eyes of "old Grumps." There was no dimness, no blur-age had

certainly passed them by—and, apparently resting calmly, he lay upon his hard box bed. The horny, toil worn hands lay help-lessly, touchingly, upon the thin coverlet. There was no movement, and as I stepped nearer, with that subtle awe creeping over

me, I caught a glimpse of the infinite through the kindling expression of those dying eyes. Nought but a life free from stain, a life that had suffered and grown strong, could those windows of the soul wear such a light, showing a nature loving, true and kind, unappreciated, misunder-

Grand in the nobility of a rugged endur-

Only a fleeting glance! Almost instantly the light faded softly, the weary lids drooped—he had drifted out with the tide. Reverently, with bowed head and clasped hands, "for the place I stood was holy ground," and then I gently drew the faded covering over the face that had suddenly been transformed into wondrous beaut and dignity—the touch of a master hand, who sealed with his sanction the dumb, smiling lips.

Clasped tightly in the dead old hand a

withered flower (where a frost deeper than winter's cold had blighted) and the laughing picture of a fair, girlish face.
"Ethel—my brother's wife," these were

the significant words underlined, reveal-ing only too well a living sacrifice ended at last—a love lost on earth, to find perhaps in heaven.—Mrs. S. C. Hazlett in Detroit Free Press.

An Expert Marksman.

Mr. Gustav Zimmerman is the crack shot of the Independent American riflemen, is one of the test of American marksmen. and one who has won prizes without number. At contests held in Berlin he won first prize for offhand shooting. Last summer he won the Tiffany prize

cup at Cre in competition GUSTAV ZIMMERMAN. with the best marksmen of the United States, and during the year won a thou-sand dollar piano at another match near New York. On June 11, 1889, Mr. Zimmerman made 601 bull's eyes to his opponent's 325 at the Morrisania Scheutzen park, win-ning a hundred dollar silver cup.

Train Water Service.

It may not be generally known that the traveling public is indebted for that great convenience, the distribution of water through passenger cars on our Connecticut railroads, to the late J. F. Trumbull, of Stonington. Originally his idea was to furnish water to sick and wounded soldiers returning from the war, and he introduced a bill to that effect when, in 1864, he wa member of the general assembly, cred ited politically, as Goodwin's Statistics show, solely as "A Friend to Soldiers." The bill was amended and broadened so as to be applicable to all passengers, and so popular did this water service become that no proposition to return to the old plan has ever been made.—Hartford Times.

New York society girls now speak English with a more English accent than the British themselves.

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Better ones in proportion.

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your selection a number of styles of suttings worth \$23 and trousers worth \$7,50 at the unitrousers. Here is a saving to the buyer of a \$5 bill on a handsome suit of clothes, and our trimmings, work and fit shall be equal to any \$23 suit made anywhere. See this month's opportunity.

Our thin summer clothing will lend you much comfort during the Dog Day heat. Coats and vests of all the new and popular light weight stuffs, \$1 to \$7. Single coats, 50e to \$5.

The boys' clothing at \$3,50 and \$5 per suit is well worth the attention of those with boys to

For outing, negligee, dress and working flannel shirts our line rank top for finish, fuliness ness of size, fit and quality and bottom in price. The choice rups 25c to 50c aptece.

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HIRSH & BROTHER.

We Can Hit You In the Right Spot.

In your laste, in your fit, in your pocketbook. We are bound to please everybody. Men's Cassimere Suits at a reduction of from \$1 to \$5 a suit. The same proportion is found in our Boys' and Children's Suits. Many nobby styles in light and medium weights and colors. As for the prices these will give you an idea.

Men's Suits.

Boys'Suits.

Children's Suits!

And so through the entire line,

THE PRICES ARE WAY DOWN.

HIRSH & BROTHER, CLOTHIERS, MERCHANT TAILORS AND

GENTS' FURNISHERS. M. Queen St., Centre Square, Market St., GANCASTER, PA.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS AND GUN NERS,—All persons are hereby forbidden to trespass on any of the lands of the Noruwall and 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 rigides.

WM. COLEMAN FREEMAN R. PERCY ALDEN, EDW. C. PREFMAN, Attornays (gr b. W. Coleman's Heir

Dru Goobs. WILLIAMSON & FORTER

DO WE WANT TO REDUCE OUR SUMMER STOCK?

WELL, WE SHOULD R&-MARK! GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENT

RE-MARKED FROM THEIR FORMER LOW FIGURES.

**Our Cut-Price Sale** IS A BARGAIN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERYBODY!

Ladies' Stockinette Jackets.

LADIES' CLOTH JACKETS, LIGHT AND DARK COLORS.

> M, \$9 and \$10 Jackets all out to \$6. Children's Suits.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

20c Gause Shirts cut to 13c,
38c Balbriggan Drawers cut to 25c,
51 Lisle Thread Shirts cut to 25c,
52 French Flannel Shirts cut to 51,20,
43 Sitk Crepe Shirts cut to 52.
White Silk and Satin Ties, 10c, or three for 25c,
White Four-in-Hand Floue Ties, 10c, or 1
free for 25c.
Fancy Silk String Bows. 10c, or 3 for 25c,
17c and 25c Silk Neckwear cut to 5c and 10c
50c Teck Knots cut to 5c.
25c Imported Linen Collars cut to 13c, or two
for 25c.

Dress Ginghams.

12%c Totlede Noird out to 10c.
12%c A. T. C. out to 10c.
10c Special out to 8c.
12%c Side Band out to 10c.
86 Ginghams out to 7c.
7e Ginghams cut to 8%c.

Outing Cloths

Stamped Linen Tray Covers.

BOUFFET COVERS!

WAITER AND TRAY COVERS.

EXTRA-BIZE FANCY TOWNIA. \$1,50 and \$1,02 all cut to \$1.

TIDIES. 16c Tidles cut \$ > 10c. 20c and 25c Tidles cut to 17c, 50c Tidles cut to 42c. 00c and 65c Tidles cut to 50c.

BOOTS & SHOES.

89 Dongola Common Sense Turns cut to \$1.50.
44.89 Dongola Cork Sole Welts cut to \$4.
489 Dongola Cork Sole Welts cut to \$4.
489 Dongola Walkenphast Tipped cut to \$4.
53.98 Dongola Square Toe Turns cut to \$5.
54.60 Pebble Wankenphast, Plain Toe,
cut to \$2.50.
44.89 Dongola Opera Toe Welt cut to \$4.
42 Pebble Square Toe cut to \$1.00.
51.25 Opera Toe Slippers cut to 56.
51.25 Opera Toe Slippers cut to 58.

MEN'S SUITS.

BOYS' SUITS.

MEN'S TROUSERS.

MEN'S MOHAIR DUSTERS. \$2.00 Dusters cut to \$1.50. \$2.50 Dusters cut to \$2.00. \$1.00 Dusters cut to \$7.50.

CORPULENT MEN'S SUITS \$10 Suits cut to \$ 7. \$12 Suits cut to \$10. \$14 Suits cut to \$12. \$15 Suits cut to \$12.

> STRAW HATS -AND-

Men's Light Stiff Felt Hats.

Men's Straw Hats, odd sizes, carried from last season, all at loc and loc each. \$1.00 Light Stiff Hats cut to \$2.50, \$2.50 Light Stiff Hats cut to \$2.00. A Special Discount of lo per cent. allowed on all Straw Hats, regardless of former reductions and very low prices.

Trunks and Traveling Bags. A Large Assortment at Very Low Prices. A limited quantity of Odd Sizes in Traveline Bags at 50 per cent, less than their original price.

Harvest Implements.

25c Two-Tine Hay Forks cut to 20c. 30c Long Handle Two-Tine Hay Forks calls 25c.
40c Long Handle Three-Tine Hay Forks calls 30c.
30c Grip Handle Manure Forks cut to 35c.
35c Long-Handle Manure Forks cut to 35c.
35c Hoes, Solid Shank, Ferruled, 36c.
35c Hoes, Best Steel Hades, 25c.
35c Long-Handle Shovel, 35c.
35c Grip Handle Shovel, 35c.
35c Grip Handle Shovel, 35c.
35c Grip Handle Shovel, 36c.
35c Grip Handle Shovel, 35c.

Williamson & Foster.

LANCASTER, PA.,

32-38 East King Street,

-AND NO. 315 MARKET ST., MARRISBURG, PA