THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1886.

EAGLESMERE.

REMINISCENCES OF CAMPING, TRAMP ING AND TROUT FISHING

A Mountain Storm-A Morning Adventur The Loyal Sock and a Lost Trail - All showing What Changes a Dozon Years Have Made in a Pannaylvania Forest.

> (Concluded) 11.

High old times did the campers have it the woods around the Eagles lake and the glens and gorges far below it. The nights were cold and the days warm enough for combert, while the water and air were a clear as naturo can make them, so that a more joity party never joked with ocho, or filled covered, but an anxious one for the silen the days with pleasure to balance nights of misery. The echo that hves near the lake has a cheerful voice that does not match the Greek myth of a pining matten.

In spite of the glamor of memory the misery of a cold night in camp must be acknowl-edged by every truthful man who has tried It, and many a night we were forced by the cold to crouch close to the roaring camptire. and pass the time telling stories and watch ing shadows till we were warm enough to sieep. Then as the fire burned 'aw the cold would waken us to throw on more fuel and sleep again.

Two miles from Exglesoners there is an other little sheet of water known as Hunter's lake, where we found an echo that was really marvelous. We had a pleasant day catching pike in Hunter's lake. Late in the day a flock of ducks swept over us and one fell in answer to the flash of a breech-loader hashly turned loose : we all let the boat drift and the spoons and tackle sink, while we listened to the echo traveling around the wooded shores, now loud and strong on the mountain side, now mullind in heavy timber and clear again as it passed beyond it.

That night there came up a thunder storm of tremendous proportions. Every peal ratiled and reverberated among the hills, the

echo kept up a furious debate with the ge mus of the storm, the while glare of the lightning showed the rain falling in layers, with a heavy splash on the broad lake, th with a heavy splash on the broad lake, the trees falling all about us and the water rush-ing from the hillsides to the shore in tor-rents. With gum blankets about us we stood close together apulled by the noise, jhe withdness of the scene, as the dead-burned trees of a mountain slope beyond the take stood in strong black lines against the tightning-plated clouds. A flash passed to one of them : it swayed forward and seemed to burst in pieces; a heavy shock ' a loud tremendous rear' silence; the failing rain.

Quack ! quack ! quack ! from the lake, The strongest kind of thunder that they make, but a fine night for ducks !" was the comewhat calm reflection of the man with

It was Sanday morning, and we had planned to pass the day at hisgissmere, but letermined to leave our guns at the house o Mr. Jones, a Philadelphia gentieman in the lumber business, who had a force of men at work among the mountains. This resolution was not only due to respect for the day, but also to the fact that we were pretty well tired out and the hill was long and steep, A MORNEND ADVENTURE.

The dawn had only reached the mountain

tops and it was yet night in the valleys. when, within a few hundred yards of Peel's house, we noted what appeared to be a call grazing among the low bushes of a small

The banks on both sides of the road were high, and on the right there was a five rail signag fence. The sky before us was gray with the light of dawn, but the shadows of the woods on the right made everything indistinct.

Suddenly we saw a shape like that of some Suddenly we saw a shape like that of some large bird swooling over the low bushes, and then across the morning sky passed swithly the head and leveled antiers of a splendid buck? He cleared the read and the fence on the bank beyond it in one splen the fence on the bank beyond it in one splen-did leap, and as he went crashing through the undergrowth we heard the sound of other deer that followed him. The man without the rolle became a dan-gerous lumate for a lew minutes. The dauntless three resolved one day to plunge into the vastness of the wilderness on an excedibility of the work on the wilderness on

an expedition of discovery, and likey acted a once the resolution. In the lightest of march ing order, without frying pan or e free pot but trusting for the latter to a tomate car

was a spice of adventure about it, the bracing air, and the scene charging with every turn of the stream as it wound among the hills, all kept our spirits up and our pace steady. But we found no more blazes on the trees, the crossing of the stream became more diff-

the crossing of the stream became more diffi-cult as it gathered volume, and we seen real-ized that we had lost our way. From what woodmen had told us we knew that we should have reached "The Forks" long age, On a rock in mini-tiver we held council. The man with the rifle ventured the horrible suggestion that "The Forks" were up stream from our camp and not as we had team trammer. In that case we were a had been tramping. In that case we were a good day's march from our supper. It was nearing sunset and we had eater nothing but a few biscutt since breakfast. STARVATION 1

The case was desperate, for we had not caught a fish in the Loyal Sick, nor had we seen a trace of game. It was determined that we should march on for another half hour, and we went at it with a will. The best half hour's march of the day in distance

traings, Halt ! another council. Go on for fifteen minutes ; still no sign of the settle ment-nothing but the same mending stretch of mountains and precipices and the

steady, coaseless rush of the water. "Try ten minutes more and we may hud better place to camp." On we go, sadiv, doggedly, with the thought

of a cold, hungry night before us, and a des-perate struggle to begin at daylight. We have reached the cold of our finite; it is growing dark. Will this do for camp 7" said the leader.

From over the stream we heard the voice of a baby crying ! Listen ! Yes, that was the sound of a hammer ! There goes the baby ajzis i ri

The dauntiess three gathered in a solid phalanx and gave three cheers for that baby. Then we found that the village lay just be-yond a bend, and buying bread of the blacksmith's wife and provisions at the store we had a joily supper among the gnats that gathered in clouds about us in the woods. And we slept that night in spite of the bitter oht.

We found that we should have climbed the tree at the base of the cliff where we had lost our way. An upper branch led to a marrow ledge of rock which might be lollowed to the top of the hill, and from there the blazed path led scross the country to The Forks, while the Loyal Nork went wan-dering among the hills with many a twist and turn before it reached the same point. A TELEVIER SERMON.

The next day was a Sunday, and as we walked slowly along the bank we turned a point and saw the figure of a deer lying in the shallow water up stream. His head was

raised and turned away from us, motionless, Quickly the man with the rifle listening! Quickly the man with the rifle dropped flat on the ground and twisted him self into the most a: proved Creedmoor post tion. Hang ' The smoke drifted away. The jaw of the sharpshooter almost fell off; the other man curied up in a sageny of laughter. The writer went over to the other man, who was some twenty leet to the left. The deer's head separated from the body ' Two rocks of peculiar shape brought into line had cansed the discomfiture of our rilleman. The result of carrying a weapon on Nun day," said the other man as he hid behind

Not long stor this the rifleman was rewarded by shooting a deer near Hunter's lake when out on the mountains alone. This sketch may give some notion of the wildness of this wilderness a dozen years ago, but to day the region may be reached by stage from Williamsport, and the traveler will not three basels and a village of cottages on the margin of the take, while the larger game has left for other parts, and the clear air of the mountains rings to the laughing voice or the erhoed should finany a belle from the clines of the plane, and many a man who has broken loose from the business thereof.

Staving Ladies, From Clara Bello's Letter.

A tringe on the upper hip is admirable to the girls as a masculine adornment, but no gentle maiden likes to have a moustache on and intellectual benefactors, her own lip, at least not with the roots to ward her. At a certain age some women be gin to detect signs of hirsute growth upon their faces, and they sean the papers for advertisements of quark preparations for removing superfluous hair. Some of these nestrums are powerful wrids, which certainly take off the hair, but too often the skin goes too, and leaves a distiguring soar. To meet the undoubted demand, some of the hair dressers make a specialty of improving complexions by the old fashioned means of lather and rator. In an up-town hair dressing es-tablishment is a private room devoted to this work, and I was permitted to intrude there while a French laiv was being shaved. The operator said her customers were all bru nettes with coarse, black hair ; that blondes never were troubled with moustactes. The greater number were French. The patror about to be operated upon laughingly ad-mitted that the moustache was almost a na-tional badge, and laying her head back upon the rest, composed her features for the ordes There was a high toot rest in front of the There was a high foot rest in front of the chair, but it did not appear to be required on this obtained. A mapkin was tucked under her chin, and the operator applied a quantity of shasting cream or lather squeezed out of a linefoil tube, instead of being mixed in a cop-with a briash. A little gentle rubbing with the ends of the logers softens the skin and the later on the line, the operator retraining free vertices the vertice of a subbing the skin and from remarks upon the weather or election from remarks upon the weather or elections during the process, which imparted a word, unnatural air to the whole performance. The barber then defity stropped a small, thin, short-bladed rater with a pearl incode, seized the victim gently by her pretty nose and began to shave the lip with a quick but delicate touch. " In shaving ladies," she remarked, "it is necessary to avoid scraping the skin, so as to roughen the surface, or cutting against the grain, for that causes the hairs to draw back inder the surface, get curied there and produce pimples. It callow youths would take the same care their adolescent complexion After the shave the lather was carefully washed out of the pores with toilet water and a preparation was applied to hide th The particle would be a superior to have the time time binish tinge that the two luxurious growth of bristles would otherwise give the upper lip. The patron was then permitted to ewape without being told that she needed a sham-peo, or that the hair was getting thin on the op of her head and she ought to use tonic. A lady with a good healthy growth of mous tathe requires the attention of her half dresser once or twice a week.

THOUGHTFUL persons who recognize the bearing of our public schools upon the future ; who realize to what a degree the well fare, and even the existence, of a free repub lic such as ours depends upon the general intelligence and culture of its people, cannot fail to have been pleased with the increased attention that was given at the recent county Teachers' institute to the subject of literatur and literary culture outside of the school room. In this matter our county Institute wheeled strongly into line with the educators of other counties and states all over the country. Everywhere there is an awaken ing to the paramount importance of good lift erature as an element in the true education of the people. And that Superintendent Brecht showed both wisdom and tack in

DRIFT.

recognizing this when making his pro gramme was proved by the very general approval of this teature by the teachers them selves and the interest it aroused among them. ANOTHER evidence of this tendency, and

a hopeful sign for the future, is the fact referred to by Dr. Shaub, of Millersville normal school, that in various schools throughout the county, school libraries, for teachers and scholars, have recently been established. Besides this, I know that quite a number of teachers' reading circles have also been organized. All this is in line with what is be ing done all over the country. The reading and study of good literature is overywhere coving to the front and strongly asserting its claims as one of the most important and

effective elements in true popular education. At the same time, however, I am sorry also to know that in not a few cases, in fact in by far the most cases with which I happen to be acquainted, the usefulness of this

mighty means of culture is being narrowed down and conned to purely professional and technical uses. They concern them-selves too much with merely scholastic liter-ature, works on petagogy, the history of edmeation, theory and practice of teaching, and such like, for the teachers ; and for the scholars they contine themselves to books di

school, I den't mean that such literature school, I den't mean that such literature should be excluded, nor even that there should be less of it indulged in than there is only object to the proportion of the atten-ion that is bestowed upon it. Bealdes it the teacher as much as everyone else need to read the best fiction, postry, criticism and other works appealing to the imagination and feelings as well as the reason. At pres-ent the memory and the analytic faculties

are being developed to an inordinate degree, to the neglect of the representative, the re-productive and the whole set of synthetic powers. There is need of a more symmetri-cal and harmonious development of the whole mind and character in our schools. No one, however, could attend the ses

sions of the late institute and hear the addrosses of Miss Ross, Col. Parker, Dr. White in fact of nearly everyone of the more prom-inent speakers, without feeling that, great as is the advance that has already been made in this matter, still greater progress is going to be made, is being made even how. All which, I think, we over to Herbort Spencer. Immense as is the service he has rendered to science, philosophy, theology, political economy and history, by giving a fresh im-pulse and new directions and methods in these and all other spheres of human thought, there is perhaps no other department that has been so immediately and directly bene itied by him as that of popular education. If his influence could ever be forgotten in the former, in the future history of the latter he will ever be remembered with Comenius, Rousseau, Pestalozzi and Froebel, as one of the world's greatest educational reformers

THERE was, however, one subject omitted rom the Institute's programme which 1 rather expected would receive at least some atiention, namely, the subject of " Civics." It is true, a year ago such a subject would have non-plussed people. The name even was hardly known. And yet to-day it is being discussed and studied and written about by nearly all the foremost educators of the nd, and in most of the leading educations journals of the country. It has suddenly sprung into prominence. And, I think, deerves all the attention it gets.

"Creating" according to the densition of me official organ of the recently organizes American Institute of Civics, is a comprehensive term "under which may be presented, in harmonious relation, the facts in Political Science, Political Economy, Juris prindence and Ethics, which, together con sidered, must be regarded as constituting : sidered, must be regarded as constituting a separate and distinct science in which the fundamental affairs of government and citi-zenship, in a common view, are regarded from the standpoint of their vital relations." It means, in plain language, Education for Citizenship, and believes in "good govern-ment fitrough good citizenship." The need and importance of such education has been fully realized by educators everywhere, and during the rest year stees have been taken during the past year steps have been taken in several states to make such education a specific part of the work of public schools To this end, too, it was made the topic of ear nest discussion at several teachers' institutes The interest in it is rapidly growing. And teel sate in predicting that at our next year's county institute the subject of "Common School Instruction in Cryles" will have a prominent place on the programme. With should not this matter receive al possible attention in our schools ? Is not one of the prime reasons for the establishment of our public schools the fact that in a free re-

contain this most excellent and popular series

THERE are thirteen volumes issued up to the present, with promises of more to follow Each volume gives the complete biography. of some eminent American statesman, with a very full account of his times, circumstances, and his relation to the same. While Mr. John T. Morse, it, is the general editor of the series, each volume is written by some one specially qualified for his particular task. Thus Mr. Morse, bimself, has written the volumes on Jokn Adams, H. Cabot Lodge has written on Hemilion and on Webster; Dr. Von. Holst's volume on Calhonn is one of the very best of the series; Prof. W. G. Summer treats of Jockson; Henry Adams of Randolph; President Gilman of Monroe; J. A. Stevens of Galletin; S. H. Gay of Madi-son; and A. B. Magruder of Marshall. The next volume to be published will be on Henry Clay by Carl Schurz, and will be on Henry Clay by Carl Schurz, and will be on good paper, attractively bound, gilt top, of some eminent American statesman, with in a few weeks. The set is excellently made, on good paper, attractively bound, gilt top, and costs only \$1.25 per volume. The books are just of that character that must interest every American efficient. One can, in fact, get more genuine history of our country out

brief sketch.

f them than out of most histories of a mor pretentions name and character. They ought to be in every teachers' and school library in the country. They will help everywhere to make good citizens, and that is an article of we cannot have too much. ----

A THANKSOIFING PROCLAMATION

The Queer One of a Bay State Governor Over A Century and a Half Ago.

An old Boston newspaper, the Gasette, of the date of October 9th, 1821, contains a Thanksgiving proclamation that sounds queer to us in these days. The fulsome adulation of the king must probably be attributed to the ultra-tory principles of old Governor Shute, who may have meant it as a rebuke to the independent and rebellious sentiments that were making themselves then already so strongly felt in the province as to have in-volved the governor in sharp controversies with the legislature at this time, and which resulted in his leaving the province soot after. When we remember that in 1721 the smallpox raged in Massachusetts to a terrible extent, so that out of nineteen thousand pop-ulation six thousand persons were stilled with it, and no less than one thousand died and that the peace of the colony was in immi-nent peril from a threatened uprising of the Indians, we can understand the doleful ref erences in the proclamation. It is noticeable that while the proclamation was date September 15th, and set spart September the 26th as Thanksgiving day, the date of its publication in the Gazette is October 9th, two weeks atter Thanksgiving day had passed Hows

The text of the proclamation is as fo "By his Excellency, SAMUEL SHUTE, ESQ.,

Captain General and Governor-in-chief, in and over His Majesty's Province of the Mass achusetta Bay in New England, etc. A Proclamation for a General

Thanksglving. For as much as smidst the various awful

Rebukes of Heaven, with which we are righteously addicted, in the Contagrous and Mortal Sickness among us, especially in the Town of Boston : the long and immoderate Rains, which have been so hurtful to the Hustandry and Fishery : And the threaten-ing Aspect of Affairs with respect to our Frontiers ; we are still under the highest and Frontiers ; we are still under the highest and most indispensable Obligations of Gratitude for the many Instances of the Divine Good-ness in the Favors vouchasted to us in the Course of the Year past; Partleutariy, For the Life of our Gracious Sovereign Lord, the King, Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales and their Issue, and the increase of the Royal Family; The Pres-ervation of His Malesty's Kingdoms and Dominions from the terrible and desolating ervation of His Makesty's Kingdoms and Dominions from the terrible and desolating Pestilence, which hath for so long a time been wasting the Kingdom of France: And the happy success of His Malesty's Wise Coun-cils for Restoring and Confirming the Peace of Europe : For the Continuance of our valu-able Privileges, both Civil and Ecclesiastical; and the Divine Blessing upon this Govern-ment in their administrations : Particularly, in succession to prevent in succeeding the Methods taken to prevent the Insults of the Eastern Indians ; For giv-ing so great a Measure of Health within the Province, and moderating the Mortality of Small-Pox, so that a great number of Persons

Simall-Pox, so that a great number of Persons are Recovered from that Distemper ; and for granting us so comfortable a former Harvest, and so hopeful a Prospect of the latter : "I have, therefore, thought it with the Advice of His Majesty's Council, to order and appoint Thursiay, the Twenty-Sixth In-stant, to be Observed as a Day of Public Thanksgiving throughout the Province, strictly forbidding all Servite Labour thereon, and exhorting both Ministers and People in their respective Assemblies on the said Day, to offer up humble and shoere Thanks ito Almighty God, for the many Labour, as afore-



associate law indge for the Lancaster county courts. After an exciting contest Judge Hayes, who was supported by the American Hayes, who was supported by tected, receiv or Know Nothing party, was elected, receiv ig 5,802 votes to 5,125 votes cast for J. W. Lightner, Democra'. Judge Hayes served a ten-year term on the a nuge mayes served a ten-year term on the bench as associate law judge. In 1564 he was re-elected and served another term of ten years. On the first Monday of January, 1875, he was successed on the bench by Judge Patterson. After leaving the bench Judge Hayes resumed the practice of law, but dis-suddenly July 13, 1875. JUDGE HAYES IN THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Though he was not one of the original members of the school board, Judge Hayes was elected to fill the first vacancy that oc-curred in that board. When Adam Reigart resigned the *presidency* of the board, June 21, 1838, his name was still carried on the roll as a *member*. On the 1st of August, Mr. The provided states was and the set of August, Mr. Reight gave notice that his resignation of the presidency was intended to include a resig-nation of membership, whereupon his resig-nation was accepted, and on the 1st of the same month Judge Hayes was elected to fill the vacancy. He attended the next meeting of the board, August 15, and his first vote was cast for the first teacher elected by the board ; and at the same meeting he was ap pointed to draw up the form of contract be-tween the board and the teachers; and he as-issted in organizing the schools which were first formally opened on the first Monday in September, 1538. The month following he was appointed to make an estimate of the cost of the public schools for the first three, and also for the six months of the school year. and also for the six months of the school year. His itemized report showed that the total cost of the schools, including salaries, rent, fuel and contingencies, would be for three months $\xi_{1,016,25}$; and for six months $\xi_{1,000}$, exclu-sive of repairs and invitiure, which would

sive of repairs and infinition, which would swell the total amount to \$4,656.39. Judge flayes remained an active member of the board until August 7, 1830, when he resigned, and remained out of the board until May, 18.0, when he was re-elected, and took an active part in school alfalis. In Novem-ber, 1834 he was nonlinated for president of the board, but way defeated by Thos. H. Burrowes, who received sixteen votes to eight rowes, who received sixteen votes to eight cast for Judge Hayes. The latter remained an active member, however. As stated in our last sketch, Mr. Burrowes having mean olected mayor of the city, resigned his position as president of the board on the ith of February, ISS, but being a monther ex-chiclo, he was at the same meeting roelected president by a unan-tion of and consented to serve until the

said to have been fell somewhere by a to mer camping party, we started out at break of day in search of the Loyal Sock. Our plan was to follow a trait that led along this stream to a village known as The

A TRACT STRATE

Forks

2

I use we found the source of a little brook not far from Eaglesmere, and this we for lowed through many a dark wild forest some where the earth was covered with the fallen leaves of many summers, and the dense mass of foliage over us softened the glare o day to a twilight that the ferns might bear. From behind this screen of ferns we three our lines, and so numerous were the from that two of the party caught seventy in two hours

Then we stopped fishing and marched on down the stream, crossing and recrossing it on fallen timber, for it was growing raphity to respectable dimensions, and the treble voice of its ripples had given place to the mustead murmur of rapids, Some large animal, a fox or 1ynx, crosse

the stream on a log in advance ; receives a solute of two guns and disappears. There is

blood on the log. Suddenly we notice a fonder sound of rushing water ; then we reach a spot cleared of large timber, but covered with a thickef frame house in the wilderness with doors open and an air of forlornity that tells it is abandoned.

This house was built by a hermit who was fascinated with this beautiful wild country, and had resolved to make his bome in the solitude, but when clearing the land before

it he was killed by a falling tree. The rush of water is louder and we hurry on, expecting to find a fail, when suddenly we emerge from the jungle upon the banks of the Loyal Sock. A rapid mountain torrent of the Loyal Sock. A rapid mountain torrent dashing over and among grey boulders, shut in by high, steep hills, and sheer precipices, with summits glowing in the red light of the sun that long ago had set behind them. We made our camp near the deserted house, which we found occupied by porcu-pines and other wild beasts, and having found the tomato can already referred to and built a ablendid free we scon had blenty of

built a splendid fire, we soon had plenty o built a splendid hre, we seen had plenty or coffee passing around in the solitary tin cup, and were ready to satisfy our ravectous hun-ger with the trout caught on the march. Each man cut a small forked stick, opened a Each man cut a small forked stick, opened a trout and fixed it securely in position. Held a few minutes near the biaze and well sea-soned, this made a most delicious morsel, but it took a long time to assimiliste enough of them to sleep on. Not much sleep do we get that night, but crouching near the fire we listen to the stealtby footsneps in the jungle sround us, the voice of the Loyal Sock and of the wind-swayed forest. "It is cold, Smith : pass the slumgoliton." So the to-mato can was our solace until at hast we fell mato can was our solace until at last we fell asleep, and the sun was high above us when we were aroused by the scream of a bluejay. We expected to return to this camp to pass

the night, and so after breakfast we packed the remainder of our trout in moss, gathered from the current of a rivalet that ran from a ine spring near by, and hiding them securely we stroke off down the rocky shore of the Loval Seck. Loyal Sock.

THE LOYAL SOCK.

For a time all went well. The blazes on the trees were clear enough to follow easily and the banks were clear from undergrowth or jungle. But soon we came to steep banks and laurel thicket utterly impassable, so that the only thing to do was to wade, and as the stream at these points was wide and shallow we plunged in, shoes and all, for the stony bottom made this protection necessary. The scenery was extremely wild and desolate ; a being was extremely wild and desolate ; a heavy log stranded here and there, the only trace of the hand of man. In one hour we waded half a mile, and crossed the stream twice by long jumps with poles where the water was deep and rapid. Then we came to a narrow gorge with a high cliff on one side and a steep hill on the other. At the base of the cliff stood a big tree with a broad blaze on its outer side ; beyond it the water rushed against the base of the rock in a strong deep current. What'did this mean? We could not climb the rock nor could we find a way to get around it. We gave it up, and going back a little way crossed the stream and passed down the other bank, over the high, rough hill that faced the precipies, and down again to more wading. This was fun. There

Cats Were Abundant,

From the Atlanta Constitution.

"Talk about the wild dogs of Atlanta, if you want to," said an old citizen yesterday, that the wild cats took my eye. When the city was in the midst of that desolation which marked the wild dog era, there was an old man who lived in a broken down box car which had been thrown off the track, near the state road round house. One day some of us soldiers went into the old man's home to fry some bacon that somehow or other we had gotten hold of. When the meat began to fry the odor was waited about by the breezes. It was an exceedingly apetizing odor, the It was an exceedingly apetizing odor, the more so because it was rather strange to At-lanta air and to Atlantances. Well, in a few minutes the wild cats began to come from minutes the wild cats began to come from their hiding places, attracted by the odor of trying uses!. They came first singly, then in pairs, then by dozens, then by scores, then by hundreds, a great army of fierce eyed, yowing and howling mousers. When the old man saw the cats about to invade his home in such swarms he got a club and stationed himself at a point near which the cats would have to pays. He went to work killing cats. He killed five thousand ? I never in my life saw so many dead cats!? "I guess not," I remarked. "No, I never did," said my friend; "I never did. The cats were thrown into a big

never did. The cats were thrown into a bla washout near the car, filling it up completely. There were enough of them to fill a room twenty feet square and," added my friend as I prepared to leave, "three thousand addi-tional cats died from their wounds and were found in different parts of the city the next

I forgot to ask what became of the little piece of bacon.

THE FIRST SNOW-FLAKE.

For the INTELLIGENCER. There's a rose away off in the cold cloud land, That bore that petal white, That the wind's wing caught and brings this

way. As it hurries with all its might.

And the rose can but mourn for the petal lost, What care has the thoughtless wind, As it rushes on to the world before. For the sorrow it leaves behind ?

But the petal drops from the swift wild wing. For the rose it left to seek-I open the window, it dances in, And melts on baby's check ! - Will F. McSparran

public like ours the prosperity and safety the very existence of the nation, depend upon the intelligence of its citizens? Does not the the intelligence of its clitzens? Does not the state educate our children in order that they may become such intelligent clitzens? Has not the state then the right also to demand that they be especially instructed and trained in these principles and virtues that directly make for good clitzenship, as well as in those more remotely related to this great end, such as music, butany, book-keeping and the like? Come to think of it, it seems like an incom-reduction of cultable meethermee that prehensible case of culpable negligence that up to within a year no attention was ever paid to this matter at all.

FOR my part, I look for great and good re-

suits in our whole political life from this new movement in favor of special training for citizenabip. Of course it can also be perverted, and made into a harmful humbug. What cannot? But, if wisely taught, civies may become one of the chief and most effective agents for the onlightenment and purification of our politics and public life that has ye been devised. It may introduce a better and mightier reform element than any thus far brought to light.

Or course 1 don't believe, nor does any other sensible person, that we can teach practical good-citizenship in our schools as we teach reading, writing, or arithmetic. But we can at least teach our boys and girls what good-citizenship is. And above all we can interest them in the subject ; make them un-derstand the principles of our government and every individual's rights and duties, privileges and responsibilities, under it ; and we can guide and direct their further thought and reading along the line of those principles. This, in fact, has already been done to he best of their ability by many of our patriotic teachers.

IT would be a mistake, however, if educa tion for citizenship were contined to our pub lie schools. I think it is a matter which every public library, for example, ought to have a hand in. Our libraries are the only, and often the best, means of culture and educa-tion many hundreds and thousands of our people have. See to it, then, that in time they find works that will rouse their patriotism, and instruct them as to their duties to the public and the government.

SUCH a set of books, for instance, as the American Statesmen Series, published at Boston by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., if carefully read, would be in itself an education in

American history and politics, in fact in civics. And the books are just of that char-acter, and written in that interesting style, that every boy and young man loves to read. Librarians everywhere have found them as popular as most novels are. Some of the vol-umes have therefore already gone through nine editions, although the series was begun only two or three years ago. I was therefore more than surprised to find that the shelves

dmighty God, for the many i goors, as alore said, and for many other Blessing's bestowed on a sinful People. "Given at Boston, the Eighteenth Day of September, 121. And in the Eighth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith. etc. By Order of the Galering, with Advice of S. SHITE. the Council. F, WILLARD, See 7. God Sace bed head Lovers Can Now Count Their Girl's Hairs.

From the Norristown thread A German physiologist says that brough hair is the finest and rod hair the coarsest. Taking four heads of mar of equal weight, he found the red one to contain about 181,000 hairs: the black, to have the known, 102,000, and the blonde, 140,000. The young man who is courting two girls—one blonde haired, the other red headed—an eccupy his time very pleasantly the coming winter by counting on alternate nights, the hairs on the heads of the side aforeased. The terman hbysioleon alternate nights, the hars on the nearest the girls aforesaid. The torman physiolo-gist may have made a miscoult. Some young men remain long enough to finish the job in one night, but these who are com-pelled to leave before midnight, owing to troumstances over which they have no con trol, might the a black string around the hair at which they cease conting, in order that they may know where to commence the next night.

ONE WORANS HUSBAND.

Though land and sea tay while between He was coming my own true mate. He was coming to compare late. The King was coming to crewn his queen

Tall should be be, with a regal air, With a brow as white as the marble glean That dashes athwari the sculptor's drain, With waving masses of coal black half.

Hislove should atoms, oh ministry love, For every lack that my intermed know In every wind that could ever blow, A sub-guard his strong arm -headd prove

He should love the books that I loved the best The songs1 wang should bis out inspire With a holy joy, and the post's first Should burn and glow in his manly breast.

He should scale the heights of philosophy. Science and act : he should wisely teach My fultering lips a diviner speech : Such was the man that the king should be.

AB 17 15 He's short and fat, oh ' miserable hyowal, His brow is high as any brow in town, So high it reaches to the very crown. His hair, aias i he courbs it with a fowel.

His voice it is the sharpest of sharp trable-With little unexpected flats between, His somewhat patish eyes are always seen Behind the very best Brazilian publics.

He's in the dry goods line ; at trade's quotation Most apt is he; beside the evening hearth He tells the price of wool, what cotton's worth And cheers me with the market's fluctuations.

He does not sit by me in summer weather And read sweet poetry in dulvet tones, That thrill me to the marrow of my bones Nor do we sit in wintry eves together.

And, bldding cold and snow a glad defiance Discuss the last new book, the latest star : Hand clasped in hand we do not roam afar, Along the flowery fields of all or science.

Instead, we all in solemn tryst and wonder How best to bring up John and Julia, and (This is not just exactly as I planned) (or each month's household bills we stt and

ponder. And yet I like his ways. I think his stature Quite perfect ; in his rather florid face I read the outward signs of inward grace,

last as I should, and, such is woman nature,

I've even grown to think that eyes look better Behind a convex lens, and very dear Is his bald head to me (my own true sphere); I've learned to take the spirit for the letter.

For, after all, so much is justly due him, His heart is strong and true, and he loves me And though a humble dry goods man is he. No king on earth cao hold a candle to him. -Carlotta Perry. of one of our largest and best libraries did not

meeting re-clotted president by a unani-mous vote, and consented to serve until the board reorganized May 6th, is is, when Judge Hayes was elected president and was re-elected from year to year, serving most effi-ciently as president of the board until May 1, Issi, when failing of a re-election, he retired from the board. At that time the war for the Union was being waged, and party split ran black Crimination and re-crimination high. Crimination and re-crimination was the order of the day. Each party charged the other with having caused the war, and of being responsible for the blood spilled and the treasure wasted. Factions splited and the treasure wheel, i school board. Prior to the election of directors, May 1, 1833, a cit-icens' meeting had been hold, as usual, to nominate candidates. Several of those placed on the ticket were old members of the board. whose politics was ocnoxious to the Union League, and others who sympathized with that organization. An opposing ticket of tweive candidates was nominated. Judge Haves being one of the nominees. The "cit-zens' licket" was elected, the candidates re-ceiving an average of 925 votes to 855 cast for the Union candidates; and thus Judge Hayes went out of the board after a faithful service of almost eleven years, during all of which time he either occupied a place on the more important committees or presided over the deliberations of the beard. During his presidency many important matters of in-terest to the schools were considered by the board and enacted into laws by the state legslature : and Judge Hayes was generally called upon to drait the more important en-actments either of the board or of state legis-lation pertaining to it. J. M. J. Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute.

This widely celebrated institution, located at Baffaio, N. Y. is organized with a full staff of eighteen experienced and skillful. Physician Badiaio, N. Y., is organized with a full staff of eighteen experienced and skillful Physicians and surgeons, constituting the most complete or guarization of medical and surgical skill in America, for the treatment of all chronic dis-enses, whether routing medical or surgical means for their cure. Marycious success has been achieved in the cure of all unsal, throat and lung diseases, liver and kidney diseases, disenses of the digestive organs, biadder dis-cases, disenses peculiar to women, blood units and skin diseases, rheumatism, neuralgis, incrvens debility, paralysis, opilepsy (fils), sper-matorrhea, impolency and kindred affections. Thousaids are cured at their homes through correspondence. The cure of the worst imp-tures, pilo tumors, varicocole, hydrocele and strictures is guaranteed, with only a short resi-dence at the institution. Sond is cents in stamps for the Invalid's Guide Book (iss pages), which sary Methcal Association, Buffalo, F. Y. Week w You can't afford to hough dear giths,

You can't afford to laugh dear gitls, Unless your teeth are white as pearls-Unless your mouth is pink and aweet, And your two lips in resetuds meet :

traight.

Manufactured by

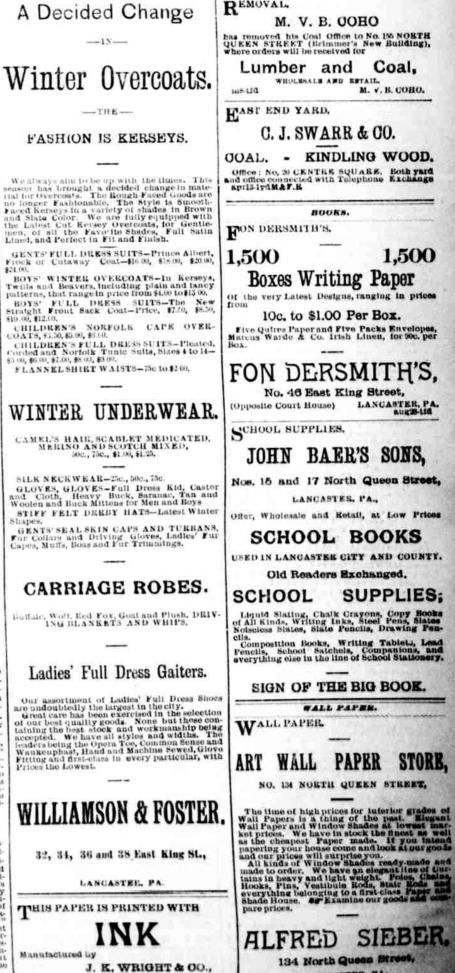
maris-lyd Eith and Haro Sts., Philadolphia, P

And you cannot supply this want, But through the use of SOZODONT ! As They Cannot Possibly

makes porous plaster having anything like the medicinal qualities of Benson's, the camp folowers of the pharmaceutical profession pro duce tons of worthless plasters, and give them names which resemble in print that of the gen-atne, and, when carelessly spoken sound like it. For example, Cheap John druggists will offer For example, Cheap John druggists will offer you trash variously styled "Capsicum," "Cap-sicin," "Capsicino" or "Capucin" plasters, arcfaced sometimes with the name "Benton's" or "Barton's." We carneally caution the pub-lic against the whole tribe of them. They are ad-solutely worthless as remedies for disease. To be sure they are cheap, but plain musin is cheaper and just as efficacion. Ask for Ben-sen's, watch the spelling, and look for the "Three Scale" trademark, and the word "Cap-cine" cut in the centre of the genuine. novid-M, W.S

Be On Your Guard.

Benson's Capcine Plasters are widely inita ted. That is the fact. Now, why are they init tated ? Because they are the only porous plas-ter in existence that is really trustworthy and valuable. Benson's Plasters are highly and sci-entifically medicated, and cure in a few hours aliments upon which no others have had any effect whatever. The public are therefore cas-tioned against plasters bearing the names of "Capstein," "Capsteinn," "Capsteine," or "Ca-pueln," which are upaster of "Capsteine," or "Ca-pueln," which are meant to pass for "Capetine " iplease note the difference) and also against plasters bearing the name. "Benton's," "Bur-tou's," etc. When buying ask for Benton's, "Bus-ter and protect yourself by a personal examina-tion. The genuine has the word "Capetine " cut or poroused in the body of the plaster and the "Three Scala," trademark on the lace cloth, (3) tated ? Because they are the only porous plas



Owner: No. 125 North Queen street, and No. 564 North Prince street. YARDS: North Prince street, near Reading

REMOVAL.

LANCASTER, PA. SugiS-LIG

LANCASTER, PA: