#### GOOD WORDS FOR AMERICA.

LESSEEN COMMENTS ON DES RECEN FISTE TO THE UNITED STATES.

He Had a Royal Good Time, and Was Please With What He Saw-A Visit to Goorge W. Childs and to President Grover Cleveland-The Panama Canal.

Party Dispatch to Chicago Inter Ocean. "We were exceedingly well received at New York," said M. de Lesseps the other day, "both when we landed and when we Smbarked. I experienced, personally, much friendly attention. At the grand dinner of fered us by the Chamber of Commerce one of our hosts, in taking my hand, exciaimed, 'I greet you, Mr. de Lesseps, in the name of \$75,000,000. This was a characteristically American remark, and made an impression on my mind. The city's bospitality knew no bounds. We had delightful rooms at the Hoffman house, and forty covers were always laid for us. But we were invited out often that we ate at bome only two or three times. I knew by former experience wha to expect, but some of my fellows were as ton when at this generous treatment.

"I was particularly pleased to notice, not only at New York, but elsewhere, that the French who had settled in the United States vers quite Americanized in most things. I ound that they had opened hospitals, asy lums and schools, where their children re-ceive an admirable education. At the New York school I noticed that the boys were formed into a batallon for military drill, just as in the primary schools of Paris. Nearly all of the French emigrants speak English, and have evidently east in their lot English, and have evidently cast in the with the United States I was glad to see this. It is often said that my countrymen go to the United States to make a fortune and then return to France to spend it. I am happy to find that so many remain in their adopted country and become Americans. Another thing that hyterested me greatly

at New York was the Brooklyn bridge. It was a fine sight to stand there and see the statue lighted up in the harbor the day after its inauguration, while the bridge itself was also brightly illumnated. Under such circums ances, we might well say that those two creations, one due to French gentus and the other to American daring, must be added to the worlders of the world. I saw the bridge at its inception, several years ago, and I was delighted to gaze upon it in its completed state. completed state. One more pleasant recollection of Brooklyh, suggested by the name of the great bridge, was a reception offered us in that city, at which ladies were present, all of them graceful and many of them very pretry. It was the only time that we me centiemen and lasties together, and I found

the union agreeable.
"I must many delightful Americans at
New York. There was Bishop Potter, who officiated at the trianguration ceremonies. He and Mrs. Potter came back on the same He and Mrs. Potter came back on the same steamer with me; they are both exceedingly enjertaining and genteel. Then there was Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, whose external ap-pearance is highly prepossessing. He is gifted with great orstorical powers, His words go right to your heart. He made sev-eral specifies on different occasions, and they were greated with well-deserved and they were greeted with well-deserved ap-Whitelaw Reid, the editor the Tribune, whom we met often, I also consider a remarkable man. The iton, Levi P. Morton I was glad to see once more, for we have not forgotten his many pleasant en-tertainments at Paris. I had the favor of a personal introduction to Mr. Charles A. Dana, of the San, who struck me as being no ordinary men. In fact, all those who are in trusted with responsibility in the United States seem to be just the persons for the But I know him well, and like him very much. I made his acquaintance at Washington some five years ago. Senator Evaris appeared to me to be the same wity and clever speaker whom I had known during Mr. Hayes' administration. He may have grown older in body, as I have, but in

mind he is still the brilliant gentleman who used to preside over the state department.

"I did not go on to Nisgara Falls with the other delegates, for I had seen that great natural wonder on the occasion of my former visit. I ran over to Philadelphia while Mr. Channesy M. Depew was showing my col-leagues the famous cataract. I have a pseu-liarly strong attachment for the Quaker city. My father, Count Matthieu de Lesseps, who was a member of the Philosophical society of the United States, and a very learned man, went to Philadelphia at the beginning of the century to negociate a commercial treaty with the young republic. It was the first treaty of this hind ever made between France and America. I consequently always feer at home in Philadelphia. And how much closuer this town is than New York, for the metropolis is not all that it should be in this matter of pavements and well-swept streets. But, to belt the truth, I must add that it rained a great deal while we were to vew York. Perhaps when the san shines the busy thoroughlares of Manhattan island

are nealer,

While at Philiadelphia I visited the cele braied formed college, due to the generosity of a Prenchman. It is a magnificent institu-tion with its 1,200 children. Hard by sre machine shors that turn out a locomotive every day. Nowhere else in the world, per-haps, can such a feat be a complished, for nowhere else are so many ratiroads built as in the United States. Six losomotives a week, all ready to start out on a journey. Think of it! It is an astounding fact, and shows what industrial progress has been made in a city that was once known only as a literary, political, and scientific centre

"Mr. George W. Uhilds, who is a friend of my family, invited me to a grand banquet. I never saw anything like it. In the dining I never saw anything like it. In the uning hall was a circular table large enough to seat forty or fitty guesis, who were placed on the outside of the board. The whole space in front of the table was one mass of flowers, chiefly roses, which abound, I believe, in the hot houses of Mr. Childe' country homs at March, and for four Philadelphia. The Wooten, not far from Philadelphia. The walls of the room were bedecked with flowers, and there were bouquets of roses of every form and tint. A large column, ross from the floor, on the inside which rose from the floor, on the inside part of the table, to the ceilling, was covered with wreaths of roses, the base and capital being also composed cutirely of roses. It was quite fairy like. This floral display sur-passed snything of the kind that I had ever seen. It must have cost a fortune, for at this season of the year roses are scarce and dear. Wherever we went during our tour I noticed wherever we went ourning our four I noticed the profuse display of roses, which is a very expensive kind of flower with us. But Mr. Childs can afford to give his friends such de-lightful treats, for when he showed me over the Ledger office 1 learned that his news-paper brought him in some \$1,600 a day. This surprised me almost as much as the This surprised me almost as much as the machine shop with its six locomotives a week. What a land America is! I exclaimed more than once then, and have done so many

From Philadelphia I went on to Wash ington, where we were received by President Cieveland at the White House. Mr. Cieve-Cleveland at the White House. Mr. Cleveland is very gentlemanly in every sense of the word. I made a little speech, and he replied in the most graceful and kindly manner. The president is exceedingly frank and outspoken, with handsome features and a fine figure. He must be a robust and powerful man. He expresses himself with great fluency, never says more than he intends, and his speeches were charmingly delivered and most friendly in sentiment. He shakes hands very heartily. I, of course, saw Mr. Bayard when we visited the White House, and also met bim at several banquets. I found him a most affable diplomat. I found him a most affable diplomat

"I consider that Washington is perhaps the finest city in the United States. That it the inest city in the United States. That it is the nestest and cleanest there can be no doubt. I was not surprised, therefore, to learn that our charge d'affairs, Count Maurice Sals, is delighted with his post. He is a young man who received his diplomatic training under my eye. He holds in high esteem the society of Washington. The statutes in the public squares strike memany of them at least—as worthy objects of art. The Washington monument possesses one merit, if not more, it is the highest obelisk in the world. I was going to say that it towers above the mountains. It gives you that impression, rising as it does from the low, surrounding plain.

that impression, range low, surrounding plain.

I found that public opinion in regard to the Panama canal had changed very much in America since I was last there. The Monroe doctrine is no longer mooted. During the property of the property of the control of the roe doctrine is no longer mooted. During my first visit I listened very attentively to all that was said on this subject, and finally came to the conclusion that America did not understand the Monroe doctrine in its bearings on my Pansana undertaking, nor could I find a single person who was able to tell me clearly what its relations were to the proposed canal. So I took pains to explain a converge to the proposed canal. So I took pains to explain a converge to the proposed canal. So I took pains to explain a converge to the proposed canal. So I took pains to explain a converge to the proposed canal. So I took pains to explain a converge to the proposed canal. So I took pains to explain a converge to the proposed canal. So I took pains to explain a converge to the proposed canal. So I took pains to explain a converge to the proposed canal. So I took pains to explain a converge to the proposed canal. So I took pains to explain a converge to the proposed canal. So I took pains to explain a converge to the proposed canal. So I took pains to explain a converge to the proposed canal. So I took pains to explain a converge to the proposed canal. So I took pains to explain a converge to the proposed canal three in comfort, but finally the banker's money maintained all three in comfort, but finally the banker refused to continue his protection. The Hungarian girls became very poor. The police threatened to loscribe their names on the police register, after which they were seen no more. Shortly afterward the door of their lodgings was broken open and the dead bodies of the three were found lying together volver empty on the floor. There was also a very large revolver empty on the floor. The question as the police register, after which they were seen no more. Shortly afterward the door of their lodgings was broken open and the dead bodies of the three were found lying together on the floor. The question are constant to the police register, after which they were seen no more. Shortly afterward the door of their lodgings wa

of the work being done on the isthmus. I came away from the United States with the impression that the Americans are as favorable to our enterprise as we are to ourselves. They accept the inevitable. And well they may, for they are benefited by the excavating as a great deal of our machinery is made in the United States.

"Many questions were put to me about locks at Panama. This was always my answer: When I made the Suez canal this same lock problem was brought up, and I was told that without them my undertaking would be a failure. Now I hear this said again in regard to Panama. Well, when the capal is inaugurated, if locks are then found necessary I shall not object to their being made. But for the present I am opposed to the expenditure of the \$30,000,000 that the construction of these locks would entail. Logic and science convince me that locks are not necessary. But if I am mistaken in this they can be constructed alterward, when it is found that navigation cannot be carried on without them. In the meanwhile I shall continue to hold with Lincola that there is no need of crossing a stream until you come no need of crossing a stream until you come

From Yours Truly, (magazine) Philadelphia. A poor, dejected-looking tramp came limp ing wearily along till he got a little above Division street, when he had to pass a kno of young men, and one of them, a smart looking young chap, in a very gamy costume and carrying a broad pair of shoulders and bullet head, surrounded with a silver-gray plug hat, hung on his right ear, sang out :

Oh, shoot the bat ! The poor tramp only looked more dejected than ever, if possible, and shook his head meekly and sorrowfully, and limped on. But the young sport should after him: "Come back, young fellow, and see how you'll trade hats!"

The original paused and half turned, and said in mournful tones: "Don't make game of an onfortnit man, young gents, I'm poor and I'm sick, but I've the feeith's of a man, an' I kin feel it when I'm made game of. It you could give me a A chorus of laughter greeted his sugges

ion, and the smartest young man repeated his challenge to trade hats, and finally in-duced the mendicant to limp back. "Take off your hat," said the young man of Burlington, "and let's see whose make it is. If it isn't Stetson's I won't trade." "Oh, that's Stetuon's chorused the growd "He wouldn't wear anything but a first-clau

But the tramp replied, trying to limp way from the circle that was closing around "Indeed, young gents, don't be hard on an onfortnit man. I don't believe I could git that hat off'n my head; I don't indeed. I

don't believe I kin git it off at all. Pleas let me go on "
But the unfeeling young men crowded around him more closely and insisted that the hat should come off, and the smartest

young man in the company said he'd pull it off for him.

"Indeed, young gent," replied the tramp, apologetically, "I don't believe you could git it off. It's been on so long I don't believe you kin git it off; I don't, really."

The young man advanced and made a motion to jerk off the hat, but the tramp limped back and three up his hands with a clumby, Irichtenal gesture.

clumsy, frightened gesture.

"Come, young gents," he whined, "don't play games on a poor fellow as is lookin' for the county hospital. I tell ye, young gents, I'm a sick man, I am. I'm on the tramp when I ought to be in bed. I can't hardly

when I ought to be in bed. I can't hardly stand, and I hain't got the strength to be tooled with. Be easy on a poor—"
But the sperting young man cut him off with "Oh, give us a rest and take off that that." And then he made a pass at the poor, sick man's hat, but his hand met the poor, sick tramp's cibow instead. And then the poor, man lifted one of his hands about as aigh as a derrick, and the next instant the silver-gray ping hat was crowded so far down on the young man's shoulders that the points of the deg's-eared collar were sticking up through the crown of it. And then the poor, sick man tried his other hand, and part of the crowd started off to help pick the young man out of a show-window, where he was standing on his head, while the rest of the congregation were trying their level best to get out of the way of the poor, sick tramp, who was feeling about him in a vague, rest-less sort of way, that made the street-lamps rattle every time he found anybody. Long before any one could interfere the convention had adjourned sine die, and the poor tramp,

had adjourned size die, and the poor tramp, limping on his way, the very personification of wretchedness, sighed as he remarked apologestically to the spectators:

"I tell you, gents, I'm a sick man; I'm too sick to feel like foolin'; I'm just so sick that when I go gropin' around for somethin' to lean up agin I can't tell a man from a hitchin' post; I can't actually; and when I rub sigh anybody, nobody hadn't ought to rub agin anybody, nobody hadn't ought b feel hard at me. I'm sick, that's what I am.

Lamar Not Absent Minded.

"It's all bosh," said Mr. Lamar, " to call

me absent-minded. I was never absentminded nor bewiidered in my life, except in battle. In official life I can keep as straight and regular as a clock. But I'll own up to getting newildered in battle. I never knew where I was nor where the enemy were. After I had been in two or three fights I conciuded that I must lay down some definite rule of conduct in a fight to which I could bold myself, for if I did not I could not tell where my bewilderment might some day take me and my regiment. I decided that no matter what happened I would always go ahead in a straight line just as far as circum stances and the enemy would let me. At the battle of Williamsburg I followed this rule so far that it nearly cost our people the services of myself and regiment. If it had not been for A. P. Hill my first extended ac-quaintance with the North would have been made from the slender coign of vantage to be made from the slender coign of vantage to be had in a military prison. I charged ahead so hot and so fast that when I haited my entire regiment was through the enemy's lines and in their rear. Hill, however, came up on each side of my regiment and drove the enemy back. As he rode up to me he said: 'Col. Lamar, do you know where you are?' I had to acknowledge a very limited amount of information on that point, and was never more surprised in my life than to learn that I had eone through the enemy's lines. Gen.

more surprised in my lite than to learn that I had gone through the coemy's lines. Gen. Hill told me to take my regiment to the rear and let his men go on, but I begged to be permitted to go on, and so my regiment was put in line with Hill's brigades and went on. "I used to think," Mr. Lamar went on to say, "before I saw much fighting, that the slaughter must be frightful. I could not see how, where so many bullets were flying, there was any chance at all for men to escape being hit. But I soon wondered how anybody was hit at all. My men that day at Williamsburg shot themselves all out of ammunition twice. When we went into bivouac at night I went asking the boys how they

at night 1 went asking the boys how they feit. I met one big Mississippian from my home town.
"'John, did you fire off all your pow-

der?

'' No,' he said. 'I tried hard all day, colonel, todo my best, and I didn't fire but twice. All day long I didn't draw bead on a Yankee but twice. I've got my ammunition here,' and he tapped his cartridge box.

'' You fred twice?' I said. 'Did you hit 'em those times?' em those times? " Well, colonel, to tell the truth, I

missed one Yank, but I'm in doubt about the "That illustrates war," said the secretary "A lot of men march out and proceed to create a lot of accidents. The side that can produce the most accidents for the greatest number of consecutive hours with the day."

A Dark Chapter in Reel Life.

Tears have been copiously shed over the tragic suicide reported from Rome of two young girls and a young man. The detailed story from Rome weakens the sentiment at tached to the case. The girls, Mathilde and Marie, were daughters of a prosperous Hun-garian artist, Romako, and were celebrated in Rome for their beauty. Their father be-came insane after his wife's elopement with a German painter named Dollinger, and the daughters were left without resources for a daughters were left without resources for a while. They disappeared, but lately have been seen at various theatres richly dressed or driving in fine equipages. They had become the proteges of wealthy bankers. After a season of prosperity, Mathilde, the elder girl, became infatuated with a poor young architect, aged 22, named Armoni. For a while a certain banker's money maintained ail three in comfort, but finally the banker refused to continue his protection. The Hungarian girls became very poor. The police threatened to inscribe their names on the police register, after which they were seen no more. Shortly afterward the door of their lodgings was broken open and the dead

#### DRIFT.

For the student of literature by all odd the most important book that has appeared for some time is Prof. Charles F. Richardson's American Literature, the first volume of which has just been published in a form worthy of the contents by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. It is a handsome specimen of book making, with an air of solid dignified elegance about it that well befire its character. I don't know that the Knickerbooker Press, though it always does excel lent work, ever produced anything better than this well proportioned octavo, with its beautifully printed pages, extra fine paper, and chaste and tasteful binding. Containing between five and six hundred pages, this volume treats with sufficient fuliness Development of American Thought," as dis-tinguished from "American Poetry and Fiction," to which the concluding volume, promised for next year, is to be devoted.

THE contents of the book before me at every way deserving of the best efforts of the publishers. It is a work such as our literature has long been waiting for, and such as many of us feared it would have to wat for a good while longer yet. For in the his torian of a literature so young as ours there are qualities required such as can't be picked up just anywhere! Indeed, not once in a generation, perhaps not once in a century, does a man appear equipped by na-ture, attainments, and fortunate circumstances with the rare and exceptional quali ties demanded of the true historian of litera-ture. For, as Prof. Richardson frankly con-tenses, "No critical task is more difficult and lesses, "No critical task is more difficult and delicate than that of estimating the rank and analyzing the achievements of American auanalyzing the schievements of American au-thora." And that is the task of the historian. He must be other and more than a mere chronicler, and his work must be more and other than a mere description, however cor-rect and interesting. This gift, or art, of "estimating the rank and analyzing the achievements of American authors," accord-ing to some broad, fixed and fundamental principle, and not merely in accordance with principle, and not merely in accordance with individual feeling, personal taste, or the whith of popular tashion and opinion, in what his heretofore been lacking. Truth to say, in quot cases of so called historians of our literature, the lack has been tacitly ad-mitted by their scarcety making any serious attempt at really critical work. Our histories what his heretofore been lacking. Truth to have nearly all been simply chronicles and

THE essential requirements of the historian of American literature I conceive to be, first of all, that he be himself a native American, born and bred amidst the traditions, customs, feelings of the country, with American his tory behind him, American prospects and hopes before him, imbued with the American spirit and temperament, and seeing things from the American point of view. The absence of this prime qualification is the cause of whatever insufficiency and unsatisfactoriness there is in the only complete history of American literature yet extant, that of Prof. John Nichol, of England.

I know that the very opposite of what I just said is often maintained. It is held that only a non-American can write calmly, soberly and impartially of our literature and iterary men. The volume before me utterly refutes this opinion. Moreover as its authority very truly says on this very subject, "In considering American literature \* \* \* we cannot safely say that the judgment of foreigners is the judgment of posterity. The most intelligent Europeans often make the most startling mistakes concerning literary matter here. Victor Hugo declared, without hesitation, that Poe was 'the prince of American matter here. Victor Hugo declared, without hesitation, that Poe was 'the prince of Amer-ican literature,' and yet, it is said, professed entire ignorance of Emerson's name when was mentioned to him. Bret Harte, Mark Twain and other humorists are deemed by many our most characteristic writers, while other critics aver that Joaquin Miller is a truer representative of the life of this country, and still others insist that we really have no American poet save Whitman. The earlier English critics raised Longtellow to a pinnacle of fame; some later ones dismiss him as 'the poet of the commonplace'—in educated gentleman, who made fair translations and neatly copied foreign models for the home public of the less cultured order, In Longfellow's case praise has been followed by blame; but some recent English over praise of American work—especially in fic-tion—is scarcely less to be deplored than the former sharp criticism. Once Sidney Smith made his nackneyed query, John Keats dis missed all American books as worthless could find here nothing to prais but Mrs. Brooks' 'Zophiel; or the Bride of Seven.' Now London and Paris and Berlin journals are telling us that our stories are the pest in the world, and that this or that new American novel is sure of a permanent place in the literature of the language. We know that the old denouncers were wrong; let us not be too sure that the later praisers are right. Both fall into a latal error of perspec-

HE concludes on this point with the following just declaration: "In a word, foreign criticism of American literature is, with all its ability, discernment and appreciation, too often ilmited in view, bound by the modern fondness for nest fiction-mongering, or dazzled by unfamiliar forms of verse or jer. perspective. We dare not rely upon it for a just description of our works for a just description of our works and ways." What follows proves that Prof. Richardson is fully aware of the greatness and the difficulty of the work he has undertaken. It shows also, however, that he knows what he is about, and that we may look for work from him such as we have as yet had from no other historian. "The critic of American literature," he says, eritic of American literature," he says should be thoroughly acquainted with both English and American political, social, and literary history; should perceive clearly that in England and America is a dominant and assimilating Saxon folk, working out a simliar problem on similar lines; and yet should discriminate between varient conditions, aims, methods and results. It is not too much to say that no foreign historian of our much to say that no foreign historian of our literature has shown himself possessed of all these qualifications." Nor is it too much to say, as every careful reader of this volume will at once allow, that Prof. Richardson does possess these qualifications to a degree seldom found in any one man.

I'r is in fact a cause for great congratulation that this writer is what he is. First of all, an American in the truest sense, of staunch New England stock, yet of long enough residence in the Middle states, and of thorough enough training on the staff of several of the most cosmopolitan journals in the country, to say nothing of his thorough education and broad culture, to have left no trace of New England provincialism, or conceit in his mind or character. His literary reviews in the New York Independent, The Critic, and The Sunday School Times, have shown him to be a critic, not only of remarkable keeness, but of singular justice and fairness Those who are personally acquainted with Prof. Richardson know to what an unusual degree he is possessed of the judicial temperament, and how grandly in all things the ament, and how grandly in all things the truth is his aim, and conscience his absolute ruler. "Foolish patriotism, local pride, the influence of popular enthusiasm and preju-dice, resentment of foreign blame, delight a foreign praise,—these things cannot en dure in the clear light of true criticism;" they certainly have no influence on the literary conscience of Prot. Richardson.

WHAT makes these qualities peculiarly esential in the historian of American literature is the fact that he must largely deal with living writers. How difficult it is to esti. mate them with strict justice, how hard it is to forget personal considerations, the influ-ence of personal friendship, social relations and other forces, is seen, for example, in the recent work of Mr. Stedman on "Poets of America;" for with all its great merits and important excellencies, one cannot help feel. important excellencies, one cannot help feel-ing in its perusal how many other considera-tions than those of stern and strict literary justice swayed the author's mind, and some-times misguided his pen; how his heart some-times was too much for his head, and frowned the voice of his conscience

YET what is to be done? On account of this difficulty shall we have no critical histhis difficulty shall we have no critical history for another century or more? Prof. Richardson doesn't think so. "Our literature," he says, "is practically about eighty years old; any study of it is a study of living writers, in large measure. This nec-saity is aimply to be accepted at the outset. We must read and study books by authors living as well at by authors dead; by those whose best works may be in the future, by those whose methods and achievements may be modified hereafter. We must also recognise the fact that cotemporary opinics is adip fallible, that a contribution are dethroned in the passage of years, and that obscurities are brought into floar and lasting light. He tween these two daties it is by no means easy to go 'facidis' in Scyllam cupiens entere Charybdim.' The Soylia of American literary criticism is the temperator to be prematurely confident that a writer is for all time; the Charybdis is the refusal to praise Lowelt and Whittier, when they deserve praise, because they are still allies. Between those rocks the critic too often goes to roin."

critic too often goes to ruin." THE purpose Prot. Richardson sets before himself, and which throughout he keeps sternly in view, and by so dotog is in tess sternly in view, and by so dotog is in less danger from Seylla and Charybdis than others have been, is thus stated by him: "Applying well-known laws of criticism to the subject in hand, the critic of an American book or author, whether that critic be an American or a foreigner, and whether he be considering past writings or cotemporary ones, should try to answer these questions: What did the author aim to do? what method did he adopt? under what conditions did he work? what were his relations to previous writers on this side of the Atlantic? what his debt to English literature? what his obligations to, and his influence upon. what his debt to English literature? what his obligations to, and his influence upon, his fellow-authors? what his intrinsic success? what his probable rank in the future? In the case of writers no longer living, or in advanced life, he can also ask concerning their influence upon literature here and elsowhere, and the effect of time upon their reputations."

Accounts to this plan, and in the spirit described, he treats in this volume, -after having considered the Race Elements in having considered the Race Elements in American Literature, and the New Environment of the Saxon Mind,—first of all, our Early Descriptive and Historical Writers, in a chapter full of learning, fairness, priviotism, and yet stern justice. The next chapter is devoted to the Theologians of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and is a refreshing example of how a devoted Episcopalian can rise above the narrow spirit of denominationalism and judge Purities. Ractics Education Alism and judge Puritars, Baptists, Friends, Lutherans, Reformed, and all others, not as a mere "churchman," but as a truth-loving Christian. Then follow chapters on Benja-min Franklin, Political Literature, Washington Irving, Religion and Philosophy in Later Years, Emerson, Essavista, Historians, and on the Borderlands of American Literature. Every chapter and page is characterized by the author's conscientious fairness, wide re-search, thorough originality, and maniy in dependence of thought and opinion.

THE thousands who have long been wait ng for a real history of American Liturature will hall this splendid work with Joy, and study it with intense satisfaction. It is itself a credit and an honor to American

#### AN OLD-TIBE LOVE LETTER.

Poetical Style in Which a Lover of Sixty Tears Age Proposed.

The following old time love letter is from the Juvenile Repository that was printed in Lancaster in 1822. It is an old specimen of the amatory art, and will give some points to modern swains on the all important question of mankind-a decisration of love. DECLARATION.

Manam: -- Most worthy of estimation, after long consideration, and much meditation on the great reputation you possess in the nation. On your approbation of this declaration I make preparation to remove my situa tion to a more convenient station to protes my admiration; and if such obligation is worthy of your observation, and obsates commissionated in will be an eggrandization beyond all calculation of the joy and exulta-Base Dissimulation.

THE ASSWERS Sin:-I perused your oration with much deliberation and a little consternation at the great infatuation of your weak imagination, great intatuation of your wear timigination, showing your veneration on so slight a form-dation. But after examination, and serious contemplation, I supplies your submation was the fruit of recreation, or hat spring from estentation to display your education by an enumeration or rather multiplication of words of the same termination, though of words of the same termination, though or great variation in their signification. Now, without disputation, your laborious applica-tion to so tedious an occupation deserves commendation, and thinking unitation a anti-lient gratification, I am, without he-diasoft tient gratification, I am without heal-tion yours, Mary Moderation.

Waking Culidren. A friend and neighbor atheres to a pratics with his children which is worthy of at tention. He never, so far as I can learn, altows one of his children to by awakened. There are several, ranging in age from eight to sixteen years. Their habits in regard to sleep are very different, and yet he manages to have them all at the breakfast table. Each one has a different time for redring, and this time has been tound to so, experimental way. The children go to bed at such nours as may be necessary in order to have them all awake, of their own accord in season to dress for breakfast. The idea is based upon good physiological reasoning. It is not best for persons to be awakened in the morning until they have had sleep enough. It is also best in the impority of cases to have the waking gradual and natural. Some persons do not bave full control of their families for many minutes after waking. Omers, especially those having heart discase, frequently do not have a moral circulation until fitteen or twenty minutes have elapsed after waking, and some do not see clearly for some time.

#### From the Philadelphia Times.

A feature of Washington is the female brigade of lobbyists. Many of them came here during the war as nospital nurses and then got places in the departments through congressional influence. Each one generally has in her pocket a list of those whose votes ane professes to control for a pecuniary consideration. Some of them plex up a good deal of money during a session and others manage to entrap some verdant young fool with spare cash. If these are not to be ob-tained they angle for old fools and often catch them.

AN OLD PAGAN LOVE LAY Say, how you seed the and grow pale.
When she gazed on his auxious face ! And the skies hide their light in a stoud wrought

Amazed at her peerloss grand t sy, have you seen the visite and to In the throes of a glad surprise, As they looked on her ores, and blushed the

To the crystalline gleams, Say, have you seen the circles band O'er the garden in share and fear, And the crimson flare of the red fore spend

Then drink to my lady seyes

As my lady presed her rad ant mouth to the folds of their petals diliges. With the touch a zephyr tou the south?
Then drink to my lady alps:
To the heaven they give

Enthroned on her searlet lips say, have you heard the night queen cry In an agony of despate:
I am not queen of my realm - not I While she stands tooming there;
For each tress of hers in its dark, dark night,

And the kisses that live

My pitiful pallor mocks ! Ha! ha! how I lough at the godderses spite ! Come drink to my fady a locas ! To the silken bands, And the perfumed strands

And revel the ivelong night, With the resolud cheeks of my is 19 gay, In a whit of mad delight? He has left for her each Lessian creet, And his funes in each Cyprus grove :

For be knows whith post on flumes has breast. Then, drink to my had's love! As sweet as a lyre, Yet strong as fire— To the glow of my lady's love! Drink to those eyes where the lovel ght des,

That are colled in her raven lacks !

say, have you seen Cupid play all day,

To he lips where the love ba'm dwells To those tresses, more dark than the darkest That broad for the dirkest delle! Come drink to a prize, that, whom life grows

dim, Might gladden great Jore above, As the prodess gon in his distem : The wealth of my lady's love : Let men do what they dare -I have gold and to spare, In the wealth of her boundless love !

THE OTHER ALL MARRIED. A Theatrical Troups Queaty Disbanded in the

Black Hills-The Cause. Sidney (Neb ) Corr. N. Y. Sun. Two or three weeks ago Aleck Bosustow, a well-known manager of theatrical enterprises in the West, went into the Black Hills country with a small troups of variety performers, most of the members of which were young women. He arrived here last night from the Hills with more money than he knew what to do with, and

money than he knew what to do with, and announced that he would organize another company and go back there as soon as possible. As the attractions that he had with him a month ago are not to be seen in the vicinity, he was asked what had become of them.

"The women are all up in the Hills," he replied, "every one of them. That's the beauty of the thing. We opened first at Rapid Cliy and had a tremendous house. Everybody in town was there. After the audience marched in a body to our hotel and seronaded us. The next night the same crowd was there, and when the performance was over it excepted us to the tavern. This thing was continued until the end of the engagement, and when we set out for Lead City about fifty of the boys in Rapid followed after and attended the opening performance City about fifty of the boys in Rapid followed after and attended the opening performance there. Some of them remained until we got through there and accompanied us to Deadwood, many of the Leaf City lads going over, too. At Deadwood we had some trouble. One of my best dancers and singers had been pursued by a Rapid City man and had consented to marry him. He was determined to have her, leave the company at once, and when I was isboring with her the others came up and said that they also had offers which they were thloking about accepting. I saw that there was nothing but ruin ahead of me unless I could head off this thing, and so I told the girls that while they were looking out for themselves they should thing, and so I told the girls that while they were looking out for themselves they should not forget me. I had brought them into the promised land, and I was deserving of considerate treatment. You see, I had always treated my people pretty decent, and they feit friendly toward me. My proposition was that the girls who wanted to accept offers of marriage should do so, but that they should inform their admirers that they were under contract with me for one year, and that these contracts could be broken only by the payment of a forfeit of £250. They agreed to this, and I insisted on nothing but that they should all hang together and go with me to Sturgis, where we would disband.

"With this understanding we set out for Surgis. The boys from Rapid City, Lead City and Deadwood followed us, and at Sturgis I had the best houses of the senson. It

gis I had the best houses of the season. It beat anything you ever saw. I was on the door, and they shoved dollars at me until I gis I had the best houses of the senson. It beat anything you ever saw. I was on the door, and they shoved dollars at me until I couldn't get away with them. After three nights of this sort of thing we disbanded; every lady in the company was married, and I got \$250 for each one of them. As to one of the girls, I guess she was the pretiest one, I could have sold her release half a dozen times over. One man finally did pay me the amount on condition that if he didn't get her I would refund it. She married him, I believe, and I presume I will have to settle with the other feilow when I go back. Yes, I'm going back there, you bet. Just as soon as I can get another company together I will try it again. No, I'm not exactly in the matrimonial agency business, but It does look that way a little, for a fact. On the next trip I intend to put it into the contract that anybody leaving the company before the end of the engagement shall forfeit \$250. In this way I will make sure of making a little money. It was nothing but sheer good usince on the part of the girls that enabled me to lay up a cent on this trip. My company would have melted away like a snow back in July if the women hadn't been inclined to do the fair thing by me.

"The lovemaking of these fellows is absolutely irresistible. I never asw anything like it. It flatters a woman haif to death They hang around and look at her, and offer to do all sorts of tavors for her. One of my ladies went to the post office in Sturgis and received a couple of new-papers from Rapid City containing some favorable mention of her performance, and when she started to return to the hotel three or four chaps offered to carry them for her, one of them saying as he, with greater boldness than the rest, seized the papers, that 'no woman don't carry no freight in this town," I'm going back there, you bet."

January Diamers. BUNDAY.

Tomato Soup.

Roast Beef, with Yorkshire Pudding.

Macaroni al Napolitano.

Potatoes au Naturel.

Free ch Beans, Saute.

Apple Sauce. Made Mustard.

Narcissus Biane Mange. Coffee. MONDAY Variety Sout

Beef Pudding. Scored Potatoes.
Cauned Peas. Mixed Pickles.
Apple Meringue.
Crackers and Cheese. TUESDAY. Celery Sour. Veal Cutiets, with Ham.

Cauliflower, with Cream Sauce. Stewad Potators Mixed Pickies. Jam Pudding. Tes, and Albert Bisouits. WEDNESDAY. Sheep's Head Soup.
Roast Hare, with Currant Jelly.
Macaroni, with Ham.
Stuffed Petatoes. Turnips.
Fig Pudding.

THURSDAY. Veal and Rice Broth. Stewed Mutton a la Jardiniere. Pork and Beans Potato Puff. Grape Jelly. Minced Pudding. Apples, Nuts and Raisins.

FRIDAY. Pureo of Peas.
Fried Bass. Roast Chicken.
Mashed Potstors. Stewed Colory.
Fried Saisity. Crabapple Jelly.
Margherita Lemon Custard. SATURDAY.

English Soup.
Mutton Chops, Broiled.
Browned Potato.
Stewed Tomatoes. Sweet Pickies.
Orange Fritters, with Beehive Sauce.
Coffee, A Long Sentence.

From the Commercial Traveler. "Secretary Evarts uses some remarkably

long sentences, doesn't he," said a traveler to his seat-mate with whom he had been dis cussing the various prominent statesmen.

"Yes, but I don't think any of his can compare in length to a sentence that I heard Judge Bromley get off last week."

"What was it?" " Twenty-five years."

Must He CWARY. From Town Topies.

"That fellaw Brown is getting to be a tew i ble crank, isn't he ?" "I don't know. I haven't noticed any particular change in him. What has he been "Dring ! Way he went to an awitawnoon wedeption yestawday. He must be

A Gental Restorative. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are emphatically Hostetter's Somach Bitters are emphatically a genial restorative. The changes which this great botanic remedy produces in the disordered organization are always agreeably, though surely progressive, never ab-upt and violent. On this account it is admirably adapted to persons of delicate constitution and weak nerves, to whom the powerful mineral drugs are positively injurious. That it into weak nerves, to whom the powerful mineral drugs are positively injurious. That it initiates those processes which result in the reestablishment of healthful vi.o. is conspicuously abown in cases where it is taken to overcome that fruitful cause of debility, indigestion, coupled, as it usually is, with billousness and constipation. Thorough digestion, regular a neutrinosand abundant secretion, are results which promptly and invariably attend its systematic use. It is, besides, the best protective against unlaris, and a first rate directic.

Janib-22

Yields no pearl that can exceed in beauty-teeth whitehed and cleansed with that incomparable dentrifrice, the fregram SoZoDONT. Nor is coral realer than the gums in which such teeth are set. So say the ladles, who are the best judges

It is to Your Interest

To bear in mind that one Beuson's Capcine Plat-ter's worth a dezen of any other porous plat teris worth a dezen of any other porous plaster. Renson's plasters are a genuine medicinal article, endorsed and used by the medical procession from Maine to California. They care in a few boars aliments which no others will even relieve. Cheap and worthless imitations are sold by desiers who care more for large profits on cash than they do for the aweets of an approving conscience. Seware of them and of the Capacin." "Capacin." "Capacin." "Capacin." "Capacin." "Capacin." "Capacin." "Capacin." "Capacin." Note that wary. These names are nothing but misleading variations on the same "Capacine." Note the difference, go to regulable disagists and you will not be described. Thy genuins Benson's has the "Three scales" trademark and the word "Capacine" out in the castra.

WEDICAL. A THLOPHOSOS FOR RHEUMATISM.

### Ruled by Prejudice.

Few persons realize how thoroughly they are controlled by prejudice even to their own dis-advantage. For many years the treatment of rheumatism, neurolgis, solution and headache has been by some outward application, and, therefore, without stopping to think that the origin of these troubles must from necessity, be internal, the weary sufferer continues to rub, rub and find no relief. Athlophoros is taken

internally, and as a proof that this is the correct principle, it cures surely and quickly. The statement of those who have been cared ought to convince the incredulous.

C. F. Bruce, Metuchen, N. J., says: "My mother had the requirition in her heart, and was cured by Athophoros. She says there is no medicine like it."

James W. Roed, 431 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa., says: "My mother, although 77 years of age, was entirely cured by the use of Athiopho-

Miss Carrie Patten, Engle Village, N. Y., says:
My mother was nearly a cripple in her arms, not having been able to dress nor scarcely able to leed herself for three months, being in severe pain most of the time. The acute pain ceased after taking three bottles of Athlophores, but she continued to take it until all signs of rheumatism were gone; having taken 27 bottles in all. She has not taken any since last May, and can use her arm as well as ever. A number of all, one has not taken any since hat may, and can use her arm as well as ever. A number of friends have taken it, and in all cases it has given satisfaction. In cases of sick headache, it gives almost immediate relief."

John M. Wolcott, Piffard N. Y., says: "I got

a bottle of Athiophores for a friend. She at once gained rapidly, and has not been troubled with he rheumatism since." Every druggist should keep Athlophores and

Athiophores Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athiophores Co., No. 11i Wall street, New York, will send either (car-riage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is \$1.00 per bottle for Athiophores and 50c. for Pills.

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Mon's Mixed Knit Jackets, \$1.00.

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