#### A PARIS SCHOOL.

ICAN BOYS TREES.

The Discipline and System of the Great Lyce of Paris Where 1,500 French Lads Work and Live-Their Games and Other Customs-How Americans are Regarded.

For the ISTRILIBES, Et.

Ned stuffed the note down a register and mused himself by sauntering along the pas sages and exploring the back stairs, unti distant lootsteps made him wonder if i would not be rather unpleasant for the jani ter to find him. Unpleasant for the janitor not for Ned, for the Pennsylvania lad thought his conduct justified by circum stances, and felt indignant that an America citizen, in embryo, should have been so grievously insulted. To avoid the necessity of giving the janitor the unplement duty of arresting him, he encamped on a deserted stairway and speculated about Frenchmen and other queer animals, until the drum beat for dinner; when he joined the class as it marched from the study, to the great as

tonishment of his comrades.

Dinner was plain and substantial, but well cooked, and had to be consumed within thirty minutes from the first tap of the drum. This was followed by several hours of recita tion, and the school was dismissed at five o'clock. At least at that hour six hundred of the students dispersed through the front gate ; these were the half boarders, the other nine hundred were boarders, but some o them passed the night in barracks in the suburbs, and came and went in large 'buses So ended one day at the Lycee Ronaparte, now the Lycee de la Republique As the boys went home through the crowded b mievards they passed a body of heree monstached policemen with their swords drawn. Some citizens had been singing the "Marwellaise,"

Ned and Ben soon tired of the routine of the French school, and it is one of the strange things in French life that a people so gay and fond of pleasure should so arrange their schools that the boys have less freedom and less fun than the boys of any other civilized nation. These 1,500 little fellows were kept at work from daylight to dark, with trifling intermission for play, and as little as possible for meals. They were also required possible for meals. They were also required to study in the evening the lessons for the next day; yet the greatest care was taken that they should not wet their feet or be in a draught, and their feed was carefully selected and well served. The result was an army of delicate lads, who could have been in any athletic trial by half their num ber of Germans, English or Americans, but who were quick-witted, quick-tempered and high-spirited. They were always considerat and careful not to hurt each other in their ames, and in all the winter the boys were among them they did not see or hear of a

One day our boys found a crowd gathered in a corner of the playground, listening to a very small boy who was giving a graphic and dramatic description of the execution of a murderer on the guillotine, which had taken place the day before. The boy had gone with his father, who had a ticket of admission to the spectacle. He described the whole scene, from the farewell of the doomed man to the fall of the heavy knife, with so much tragic power that in he would have been declared a born actor Yet almost any boy in the crowd could have tone as well, and a boy near them repeated the story, with a pate face and a look of hor-ror as he told of the thud, the jet of blood, and the selemn words from the officer in (Lero has died on the scaffold.) But they had kind hearts in spite of their love of tragedy, and this same small boy was watched and cared for by his classmates; because he was weak and sickly. Some always played games that he could join in.

The French care nothing for what does conserve. black : " Lero est mort sur l'echataud !

The French care nothing for what does not concern France, and even teachers seemed to take pride in their ignorance of other coun-tries. The boys had beard an Englishman declare that "no English general had ever surrendered," but a Frenchman had infor-mation to the effect that the English army in America was captured by Latayette, enabling two patriots named Franklin an Washington to found a republic which now consisted of thirteen provinces, already well

The first few days of the young American

in the great French school were full of adventures, and until they had learned the peculiar ways of the country they had poor opinions of the French. The dapper gentleman who kept order in

the study had evidently discovered mischle in the American eye, and was prepared for

war.

He had nothing to do but sit on his platform and watch the big room full of students, and that was a good deal, but he did it well while reading the serial story, which is the most prominent feature of French news-

This young man seemed to have some no tion that the "sanvage American" had not reported to the prevot, and having discovred him in the act of drawing an America oat of arms on his slate, directed him to re port sgain to that great man, and detailed an-other boy to go with him as far as the door and return. This time Ned was really siarmed, for under the drawing be had ten the mette, "Liberty or Death!" and the French boys all around had been inspecting the production with approval. Thoughts of trouble to himself and father

on the charge of inciting revolution, fears o rraignment before some civil tribunal, or of orders to quit France on short notice, all hese made him desperate, and he thought of keeping the note in his pocket, but the pre vot might ask for it, so he decided to face the

He found a gray-haired, tine looking old man, seated in a well furnished library. He advanced and presented the note. The old gentleman read it and asked in a sharp voice,
"Why did you not report to me on a pre-

Was that all ? Ned felt immensely relieved, and began in the most obserful man-ner to tell how he had objected to the pun-ishment of a comrade for showing him how to open an ink stand, and how he also had been punished, and had not reported because he did not think he had done anything wrong. The explanation was long and elo-quent, but made up of nearly equal propor-tions of English and French, and after listen-ing for some time the prevot gave it all up as too much for him, and simply observing that Ned must learn the customs of the country,

Ned must learn the customs of the country, dismissed him with a benediction.

The boys several times had occasion to visit the head master, but he always spoke quietly, and seemed to have no harsher method of punishment than a few grave words, yet all the boys preferred any number of ruler blows to an order to visit the present.

A light snow fell one day, and the boys were kept in-doors at recess lest they should wet their feet, but our boys got out on some pretext and had a grand old snow-ball fight; first with each other and then with a brace of French boys, who hold up their end well, considering that it was a new thing for them. Suddenly the old drummer appeared upor the scene and took all the belligerents into

The snow fall in Paris is very light, and a genuine snow storm would greatly starm them, so there is no reason to wonder at their innocence of snow balling.

FRENCH GAMES. As noted in the last article, their games all have a peculiar national cast, and differ most radically from those of the English. They have no game of ball at all resembling bas ball or cricket, though in Normandy a gam ball or cricket, though in Normandy a game is played slightly resembling base ball. They have a game of ball which is played with equal sides of any number, one side occupying a "camp," and each player striking in turn, with his open hand, at a ball thrown by one of the side outside the camp, and then running for a neighboring base. There are five of these bases, and the players must make the circuit of them and return to the camp. They also play several kinds of tennis, and get safe exercise from a foot ball by striking it a peculiar upward blow with the

striking it a peculiar upward blow with the forearm, which is protected by a kind of wooden case.

A Frenchman writing on the sports of France describes a kind of shinney, and after criticising it as rough and dangerous, adds that it is not a national game. "It has not been born in our country, where it is little accilmated; it is an importation of strangers, it comes to us from the English, with whom it is known under the name of cricket (!) The English are passionately fond of cricket,

which is played in many ways, and is governed by very complicated rules which Dieu merci, we do not have to worry over." There was one game in particular that pleased the Americans immensely, "La More Garuche," One of the best runner takes position in a base marked by lines on the ground and large enough to hold all the

takes position in a base marked by lines on the ground and large enough to hold all the players.

He is known as "the mother Garuchs," and folding his hands announces in a loud voice that he is about to leave camp.

He then rushes at the crowd of players and tries to touch one with his clasped hands, while they evade him by running and dedging. The players are all armed with knotted handkerchiefs, and as soon as one is touched by the "mother" the others all attack him, striking hard, but never in the face, and he must run the gauntlet to the base. Then he and the "mother" start out again together, and so on till a long line is formed of mother and children with joined hands. They sweep around the playground at full speed, and the end boys must hold tight or they will be swing off at the corners. If the line breaks they must all hurry back to camp, as the base is called, and an active player will often keep a long line chasing him for some time by dodging and by breaking through it when cornered, before the end boys can touch him.

But athletic games are not in great favor among the French boys, and they appeared to take greater pleasure in anything with an element of chance involved. They rejoiced in marbles, and particularly in the pyramid. A boy would build a pyramid of marbles, choosing his ground carefully, and marking a line at short marble range. Then he would offer the pile to any one who could

choosing his ground carefully, and marking a line at short marble range. Then he would offer the pile to any one who could shoot the pyramid from the marked line, he to capture all marbles that missed.

Though three fifths of the boys at this school had little or no intercourse with the outside world, and the remaining two-fifths only passed the night at home, yet every change of popular sentiment was instantly reflected in the games. One day the cries would all be, "vive! Empereur!" and the next they would be, "vive la France!" but the latter were always the loudest and most cheerful. In spite of its martial glamor the empire could not fascinate the boys of 1870 who are the men of 'S7.

HOW TO KERP OFF RHEUMATISM.

omething That the President and all Similarly Affected Ought to Rea!

From the Boston Herald. It is scarcely too much to say that nearly every person inclined to resumatism, but as yet free from chronic changes in the joints and muscles, can, by proper conduct, entirely recurrence of the disease. It will be neces s, overcome all habits which he knows to be pernicious in the slightest degree. Then let im study and conform to the laws of hygiene, both general and personal. This ad-vice may be rather too sweeping, and there is need to particularize. A subject to theuma-tism should secure a healthy habitation. His house should be in the country, or in a district but sparsely settled, located on rising ground, perfectly drained, in pure air, and accessible to sunlight. Perfect ventilation is ground, perfectly drained, in pure air, and accessible to sunlight. Perfect ventilation is at all times essential, and the means of heating should be sufficient to permit it. To promote a healthy section of the skin is of infinite importance, and for this reason Turkish baths are advised. When judiciously used they are not only powerfully preventative but are curative of rheumatism. How often to take them, each person must decide for himself, influenced by their effect upon him, in exceptional cases they may be indulged in daily for a time, but as a rule once or twice a week is sufficient. Every morning on ris-ing the subject should take a cold sponge bath, after which he should be rubbed down with coarse towels until his skin is in a glow. This will not only keep it in good tone, and the pores properly opened, but it will invig-orate the entire system, horvous as well as circulatory, and will also render him less lis-

tile to take cold. Certain dietetic restrictions are imperative. Fries and stews are forbidden; the same may be said of saisds and all articles of food rich in fats. Pastry is also interdicted; in fact, nothing should be eaten which is in any de-gree burdensome to the digestive organs. Subjects to rheumatism are as a rule inclined Subjects to rheumatism are as a rule inclined to be bilious and suffer from indigestion; to guard against these disorders the food should be of the simplest character, concentrated, and yet nutritious. If one does not feel the denial of tea and coffee too great a hardship, they should dispense with them, and drink instead, for breakfast, milk or cocons; that is, if they are well borns. At that meal, toast or coarse bread, such as brown bread, is to be preferred, and butter may be used, but not too generously. Ostmeal may used, but not too generously. Oatmeal may very properly be the first dish partaken of. Eggs act differently on different people : for those who bear them well they are indicated, either posched, dropped or lightly boiled. Easily digested, fish may be included in the all saited meats, and its occasional use can do no harm; what fresh meat is eaten, daily should be taken at the mid-day meat. Long fasting is injurious for all predisposed to rheumatism. It is, therefore, advised that dinner be taken between 12 and 1 o'clock. If

hunger be felt during the afternoon, a cracke hunger be felt during the afternoon, a cracker and a glass of piain soda, Star, or other mildly alkaline waters, will satisfy its cravings. It is important to remember that the daily quantity of meat needed by a person in health, who lives on a mixed diet, is three-querters of a pound; those inclined to rheumatism should never indulge more liberally. At dinner it will do well to forego soup, as it is apt to "sour on the stomach." Within the limits stated meats may be taken, and the limits stated meats may be taken, and the limits stated meats may be taken, and preference is to be given to those which are easy of digestion. If one loves fish he might well make it a principal dinner dish. In selecting vegetables, again digestion is to be considered, and only those which are well borne on the stomach are to be indulged. Lemonade for dinner is a pleasing drink; all malt or alcoholte liquors are forbidden. Instead of pastry, boiled rice, bread, taploca, or other puddings equally as light may be partaken of, and a small quantity of fruit is acceptable. Nuts and cheese cannot be allowed. If a person who enters upon this dietetic regimen feels faint and the need of lood late in the atternoon, he will find a biscuit and a glass of Apollinaris or Star of food late in the atternoon, he will find a biscuit and a glass of Apollinaris or Star water sufficient. As is the usual custom in this country, supper between six and seven is the proper time. It should be light, berries and milk in summer, and a lew raw oysters in the colder months. Those who are wedded to tea may take one cupful if weak, but cocca would be better. Tosst, rusks or light biscuits and a little fruit can be indulged in to satisfy any reasonable appetts. Cakes and sauces should not enter the diet. Eat slowly and maxicate all food well. If hungry at bedtime a glass of milk will be all that is needed.

will be all that is needed.

It is possible only to barely outline the dietetic treatment which a subject to rheumatism should pursue. The rule should be to carefully avoid all substances which are at all likely to cause indigestion, as that is a potent contributing cause of rheumatic affections, and also to exclude from diet both food and directs which are all likely to cause and account of the subject of t and also to exclude from diet both food and drinks which are likely to cause an excess in the blood of that acid constituent which is notably increased in rheumatism. No less important than the dietetic restrictions is sufficient daily exercise in the open air. Unless it is taken, one susceptible to the discase cannot long escape it. A walk of nine miles each day, or muscular effort equivalent to it, is imperatively demanded. In fact, let the subject live as any sensible man knows he ought to live, and there is but little danger of his suffering from an attack of rheumatism.

JEWESS.

My dark-browed daughter of the Sun.

Dear Bedouin of the desert sands, Sad daughter of the ravished lands. O, Egypt-eyed art to me A God-encompassed mystery.

I saw sad Hagar in thy eyes, The obelisks, the pyramids, Lie hid beneath thy drooping lids; The tawny Nile of Moses lies Portrayed in thy strange people's force, And solemn mystery of source.

The black abundance of thy hair Falls like some twilight of June Above the dying afternoon. And mourns thy people's mute despair, The large solemnity of night, O Israel is thy sight.

Then come where stars of freedom spill
Their spiendor, Jewess! In this land,
The same broad hollow of God's hand
That held you ever, outholds still,
And whether you be right or nay,
'Tis God's, not Kussia's, here to say. - Joaquin Miller in the Menorah,

HEAVES doth with us as we with torches do, Nor light them for themselves; for if our vir tues Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike As if we had them not. Spirits are i touched.

But to fine issues.

-Shakespeare.

THERE have within the last few months been some striking, not to say ludicrous, examples given of the dangers attending the system of journalism which for the sake o variety and comprehensiveness risks individuality, character, and consistency. It is no doubt a good thing for a paper to have many editorial writers; but their writings must be "edited" by some one unifying, or at least reconciling authority in the editorial office. Otherwise, we get the effect of a lit erary crazy-quilt, a ridiculous hodge-podge destroying all the value and influence of the

MORE than once lately the INTELLIGEN CER called attention to the funny self-contradictions of some of its esteemed conten poraries in New York and Philadelphia They usually happened in the discussion of political matters. But none of them were half so absurd as some of those recently found in the New York Independent, which calls itself " the foremost religious newspaper tial campaign it proved itself to be the fore-most turn coat in the world. For within one week it shifted its position from that of enlogist of Mr. Cleveland to that of his most bitter opponent and vilifier. Within a few months it changed from rabid Republican to manctimonious mugwump, from sanctimoniou mugwump to self-righteous Prohibitionist, and then back again to ultra-rabid Republi

SCARCELY less varied has been this sam-"loremost religious newspaper's" career in the sphere of theology. After reading some of its editorials within a year or so most peo ple set it down as a strong believer in and champion of the so-called New Theology, or Progressive Orthodoxy. At the recent meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions, however, its chief editor made a long speech which made nothing clear except that he was trying hard to get "on the fence." And, lo, now this "foremost" journal prints a petulant and ridiculous leader, declaring that "We think this disturbance on the part the Andovar taushers has gone far enough. ple set it down as a strong believer in and that "We think this disturbance on the part of the Andover teachers has gone far enough, and we would respectfully suggest that the guns of that institution be henceforth directed to the arch-enemy of all truth, and far away from the friends of the plain; revealed teachings of the Bible;"—a characteristically untair insinuation against the pure, Christian men who edit the Andover Review, which any one need but read to see that all the aim and efforts of Progressiva Orthodoxy are displayed. any one need but read to see that all the aim and efforts of Progressive Orthodoxy are directed, not against the "triends of the plainly revealed teachings of the Bible," but only and most effectively against "the archenemy of all truth." The article by implication charges the Andover professors with the attempt to "force their new views and mere speculations" upon the A. B. C. F. M., and is as intolerant in its tone, nay, as herce in its denunciations, as though this were no tree country where liberty of thought and speech are the right of every one. The remarkable screed closes with this sentence: "The sconer the Andover teachers cease urging their 'private views' and 'mere urging their 'private views' and 'mere speculations,' the better it will be for the cause of missions, the cause of peace, the cause of Christian fellowship, and every other good cause relating to the present or future welfare of the people."

ZEAL evidently has made. The Independent blind, not only to reason, in this matter, but to plain and patent facts. For example how is it possible for any sober person to deciare, as does this same wonderful article, "We... affirm that there is not a single Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, or other Evangelical church in America which believes in these Andover 'views,' and 'mere specula-tions.' If there are such churches we have never heard of them." Has "the foremost religious newspaper in the world" never heard of the German Reformed and the Latheran churches. The largest element in both of these holds, and has held for years, that fundamental Christocentric idea which in New England is considered "new theol in New England is considered "new theology," but among them is old as the churches themselves, and of which the subordinate doctrine, of a future probation for the heathen who never heard of Christ in the present world, is a natural and necessary inference. As I understand it, the kernel of the New Theology is this:—No salvation but by faith in Christ; no damnation but for resting Christ. Joseph Cook says, and so do ecting Christ. Joseph Cook says, and so do those whose oracle he is, that this doctrine those whose oracle he is, that this doctrine "cuts the nerve of missions." History says that the Moravian church, acknowledged to be foremost in zeal and success in the mis-sion field, has held this very doctrine for o have strengthened than cut the nerve of

BUT that's enough for theology. In literary riticism The Independent has been showing its lack of character, its many-headedness dmost as foolishly as in its theology. For example, it went to the trouble and expense of having Tennyson's latest poem, "Locksley Hall: Sixty Years After," cabled from Eng-land so as to be "foremost" in publishing it here. It did this with much blowing of its own horn, and in a double-leaded leader came near exhausting the dictionary in its efforts to apply every landstory adjective possible to the valincie. It declared it to be "a poem more vigorous and finer than sould be written by any other man in Eng-and or America," and called it "a noble sermon as well as a poem," and so forth and so on. Imagine my surprise then, when two or three weeks after, I read an "editorial two or three weeks after, I read an "editorial note," evidently by another one of the editors, in which the "noble sermon" is made all manner of fun of. Among the rest it says: "There is another one of Tenny son's love-sick swains, the one who wanted Maud to come into the garden, about whose fate and whose possible re-appearance some anxiety is expressed. We know, of course, that he went off into the Crimean war, with the hope of being killed, preferring that the hope of being killed, preferring that method of suicide to his father's, who was method of suicide to his father's, who was found at the foot of a precipice 'dinted into the ground.' Now was he killed, or did he survive? And did he marry? And did he live to be a Jingo or a Radical? Will he turn up and sing us a song of hope or despair? We are glad that one of these literary Enoch Ardens, who we thought were dead, should come to life; but if there should be any more of them, we hope they will only look in the window, and go back to the shades without making any sign." The wiek following the poem was again called everything that is great and good!

THUS in its politics, its theology, and its literary criticism, The Independent is de-cidedly various? Why wouldn't the title "the foremost crazy-patch-work journal in the world" suit it better than any other?

WHAT seems to me decidedly the trues and most just estimate of Tennyson's poem is that found in the Sunday School Times, nd written, I think I may venture to say, by Prof. Richardson, of whose peculiar abil ity as a fair and fearless critic I wrote last week. Let me quote it; then read the poem over again, if you have patience enough, and I think you will agree with me that this hon I think you will agree with me that this honest critic voices pretty nearly what will be the verdict of posterity. At any rate one can see that his opinion, unlike the Independent's, is not "for revenue only." He says: "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After is rugged where its phototype was smooth; it is carelessly written, and its occasional ethical utterances are counterbalanced by surly and unphilosophic pessimism. If any defender of the poem could be found, and should claim that it is strictly dramatic, the reply at once occurs that the dramatic element in the first Locksley Hall was purposely made the vehicle for the poet's personal thoughts and hopes; why may not we presume that the identity of title similarly indicates his personal purpose in the later poem? The interant and external faults of the poem are exaggerated by its windy verbosity. A poet may nal and external faults of the poem are exag-gerated by its windy verbosity. A poet may be pardoned for occasional failures, or for his lack of dramatic power, and of any sense of his own limitations; and he may be pitted for the waning strength of age; but when he becomes his own parodist, and grows cynical and misanthropic at a time of life when other poets have been serencest and most winsome, the spectacle is sad indeed. These are plain words, but if critics of not tell the truth, how shall poetry be kept on its true height?"

WHAT a relief it is to turn from the sad sight of " an old man faithless in humanity," an i therefore dethroned from the high office of "truth-teller," to the productions of our oldest American poets. There is no weaken ing to be seen or feit, for instance, in the istest poem of our "good old Quaker poet," Whittler. His poem, entitled "A Day," printed in the February number of the Aclantic Monthly, is as full of "sweetness and light," as radiant with hope, and gracefully serene, as anything he has written within the

last fifty years indeed there is noticeble in it the same improvement in grace and figual y of his earlier poems, that much of his later work, as I tried to show when speaking of his exquisite little volume lately issued under the title of "Saint Gregory" Guest, and Recent there are only six stanzas. Now you ask, "What is an algerine?"

A DAY. Talk not of sad November, when a day Of warm, glad sunshine fills the sky of no And a wlad, borrowed from some morn June, Stirs the brown grasses and the leafless spray.

On the unfrested pool the pillared pines Lay their long shafts of shadow; the small rill linging a pleasant song of summer still. A line of silver, down the hill-slope shines.

"Hushed the bird-voices and the hum of bees, in the thin grass the crickets pipe no more: But still the squirrel heards his winter store, And drops his nutshells from the shag-bard trees. Softly the dark green hemiocks whisper: high Above, the spirce of yellowing tarches show, Where the wood pecker and home toying crow and jay and nut-hatch winter's threat dety.

"O gracious beauty, ever new and old! O sights and sounds of nature, doubly of when the low sunshine warns the closin Of snow-blown fields and waves of Arctic "Close to my heart I fold each lovely thing
The sweet day yields; and, not disconsolate,
With the calm patience of the woods I wait
For leaf and blossom when God gives us
Spring!"

In the same number of the Atlantic Lowell's new poem is also printed. It covers tive pages ; but I must confess, I am a little disappointed in it. It has all the finish of form, much of the shrewd common sense and some of the humor, whose combination in Lowell is so characteristic of the most of his work. But it has also, for the first time in all his writings, so far as I remember, an unpleasant indication, taint it is true, of the querulous tone of old age, the tendency to querulous tone of old age, the tendency to complain of the present, and praise the past,

"hills and groves and streams and seas Thrilled with immortal presences Not too etherfal for the scope Of human passion's dream or hope.

"Now Pan at last is surely dead, And Hing No-Credit reigns instead, Whose officers, increasely strict, Proor Fancy a tenantry evict, Chase the last Getlias from the door, And nothing dances anymore."

Bur perhaps I only imagine it, after all. It may be that there is nothing as depressed and depressing in the tone of the poem, in its real spirit, as the first impression it made on my mind seemed to indicate. At any rate, Lowell has not become weak in his taith nor hopeless of the future. Even it neither Science nor Philosophy satisfy him,

"Are much persuasive with the wait That rises now, as long ago, Between I wonder and I know, Nor will wonders a pin-hole peep At the veiled ists in its keep." and though he has come to the conclusion— who knows but it is the only true conclu-sion?—that there is no door to the great mys-

ery of being, and that "Where is no door, I but produce My key to find it of no use;" yet it does not much discourage or east him down. His faith is too strong for that, and he wisely and bravely concludes

" Yet better keep it, after all, Fince Nature's economical, And who can tell but some fine day (iff to occur to her; she may, in her good will to you and me, Make door and lock to match the key ""

By the way, if it were any other magazine but the modest and dignified Atlantic what blowing of trumpets to announce the coming of two such poems there would have been for months before! And what a blowing would be kept up for months after! But perhaps this magazine knows it is not neces-sary. For what other one in the whole country could give us poems by Whittier and Lowell in the same number ? And wha other could have men like them, besides Holmes, Stedman, Aldrich, Fiske and a host of others, on its corps of regular contributors? One thing is sure, as long as the Atlantic is thus equipped it will remain unrivaled as the best purely literary magazine in the country; and it won't have to have any prose or poetry cabled over from England either!

THE PROGRESSIVE SOUTH. A Southern Journal's Glowing Description of

Its Fatare. From the Baltimore Sun. Long before the movement from the Northern and Middle states set in The Sun repeatedly called attention to the new field that since the war was opened at the South from abroad. It pointed out its vast underlying wealth of coal and iron ore, of lime stone and manganese, its great deposits of kaoline and of copper and gold, its variety of woods for constructive and decorative pur poses, and its thousands of acres of fertile At that time only a few cotton factories were in operation, some kaoline deposits worked, and, here and there, south of Vir-ginia, where cost mining had long been coing on, some feeble attempts made at mining—principally in Tennessee and Alabama
—where a lew furnaces had been built for the
smelting of fron ore. It had been demonstrated even then that cetton fabrics of the
plainer kind could be produced at considerabiy less cost than at the North, and pig fron haid on the bank ready for delivery at \$11 per ton. The great drawback was the want of adequate facilities for transportation to a

market, but not long atterwards some enter-prising and clear-sighted men, looking for-ward to the future development of this min-eral wealth, took up considerable bodies of land rich in coal and iron ore, and waited until the time should come to utilize them. iand rich in coal and iron ore, and waited until the time should come to utilize them. The rapid extension of railroads throughout the South supplied the opportunity, and while the Southern people of the cotton belt were increasing the number of their factories in the vicinity of the plantations that produced the raw material. Northern and English capitalists were descending upon Westere Virginita, Tennessee and Alabama, and putting up furnaces, to be followed by rolling mills, in the midst of the iron and coal deposits. Slow as the movement was at first it has increased with such rapidity that great coke and iron furnaces now line the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad. Chattanooga & Knoxville have become hives of busy industry, and new towns, destined to rival cities like Pittsburg, have been christened Birmingham and Sheffield—names famous in England for the excellence of their manufactures of Iron and steel. Birmingham is now the seat of an active iron industry. It has airesedy a number of large furnaces, and mills for rolling iron and steel are about to be mills for rolling iron and steel are about to be erected. It contains at this time some eight thousand inhabitants. At Sheffield, also, furnaces have been built, streets laid out, houses rected, stores opened, and popula-tion is flocking in. What is more important still, cheap iron is attracting other industries. One of the great stoye works at Troy, doing the largest business of its kind in the United the largest business of its kind in the United States, is to be removed, or may already have been removed, either to Alabama or Tennessee. Other trades and manufactures are following, notably Chrk's works, which supplies a large part of the United States with cotton thread. The fine marbles of Tennessee, for which knoxyllle is the principal market, are getting to be in request, and so many manufacturing enterprises and so many manufacturing enterprises have been established there that the popula nave open established there that the popula-tion has increased from fifteen thousand in in 1862 to over 30,000. Chattanoogs shows a similar increase, and with it has come a spec-ulation in building lots on which large profits have been similar to the large ulation in building lots on which large profits have been rapidly made, but which may be carried too far unless kept within healthy limits. Other Southern cities are leeling the impulse, though in lesser degree. Lands are bringing better prices. The hard wood forests of Tennessee and North Carolina, which less than two years ago could have been bought at from sixty cents to a dollar and-a-quarter an acre, have been purchased by capitalists, who are getting ready to send the timber to send the timber to the Eastern markets. Great stretches of pine land further south, within easy distance of rail or water carriage, have also been of rail or water carriage, have also been bought up. All these facts go to show that the South has entered upon an era of indus-trial activity never known before, and that, in the course of a few years, she is destined to become one of the most prosperous sections of the Union.

One Who Will Not Weep From the New York World. The woman with a pretty head and lovely hair will not weep over the fall of the high

Psalms, H. 7.

"Purge me with hyssop, and I shall be clean: wash me and I shall be whiter than anow."

There are hundreds of algerines along the susquehanns river from tide water up to the unction of the Junists.

He will never be driven from his manner of living, nor could a regiment of missionaries persuade him to abandon it. There are hardships connected with his avocation seem ingly beyond endurance, and the infrequent seasons of relief from suffering are obviously est man could not build and maintain a home ; aquatted at the base of a wooded hill, among the rocks, just above the high water mark. The house must be so situated, however, that an uninterrupted view of the stream up and down can be had from the port window. It is necessary for him to know when anybody is navigating or when the coast is clear. That long and wide shee is the field of conquest; upon its surface float bread and beneath are the fishes.

A PARTICULAR SPECIMEN. Several miles below Harrisburg, on the York county shore, there live (probably only exist) a family whose silver-haired paternal governor is a typical character. His immediate ancestors were German emigrants, who settled upon a plantation in the northern part of this county early in the present century. Not having an inclination to pursue fortune as an agriculturist, the subject of together some " duds " and came to this city to learn carpentering. After serving apprenticeship he returned to the farm, but could not be induced to put hand to any kind of labor. Fishing and gunning were about all that received his attention. During the trips over the hills in quest of game he met the daughter of gypsies, and, before the nomads smothered the fire to change camp, their marriage, according to some form, was consummated. He accompanied the party without the knowledge of his parents. The next stop was near Middletown, and at night the pair escaped to the borough. They kept concealed for a short time, but when their late companions again pulled stakes and departed, they began a shift that is now nearing an end. He was employed there at his trade, and soon had improved the abandoned log hut they appropriated so that it was quite comfortable to them.

WHEN THE CHANGE CAME. o learn carpentering. After serving appren-

WHEN THE CHANGE CAME. A decade elapsed before he thought of visiting the fireside of his youth, and while ensurely approaching the homestead he no ticed two graves enclosed by a carelessi; built stone fence. There upon the cold brown slabs were chiseled the names of his parents, and the record beneath them showed parents, and the record deneath them showed they had been dead five years. He clam-bered quickly over the high wall, but after gazing a lew minutes through a rush of tears at the sodded mounds all desire for going to the house had fied. He retraced the journey, and from that day dates his title as an

By nightfall the family and the few artieles of household goods were gathered into a cance and landed below the Cumberland ine in York county. His associates could not account for the sudden disappearance of their fellow-craftsman, and it was a mystery for several years. They subsisted wholly upon game, fish, berries, roots, etc., for weeks, and were without shelter until tim-

SOURCES OF REVENUE. Fishing is the only work which brings in ure return. He can catch when everybody fails to get a bite : indeed, he often captures fish, box, anchor, lock, chain and all in s night trip. The Harrisburg anglers who go down to the islands patronize him liberally,

buying either fish or bail.

A good-sized freshet always brings down considerable loose timber, both round and squared. For each stick the law allows the squared. For each stick the law allows the person securing it a certain aum, which is paid by the owners of the estray property. When the water subsides an agent of the timber men pays for the catching and puts a stamp on the top of the log. The algerine gets two prices for his by this trick: After his log is stamped and paid for he turns it so that the water covers the sign: then, to compel it to float with the bare side up, a hole is bored down to the centre and plugged. The air changes the balance of the log, and The air changes the balance of the log, and when the timber collector comes to that one not marked he cannot remove it until paying the catching price. Of course it requires some tine work to fit a plug that will not be detected, but he has performed the surgical operation on hundreds.

Another high-handed way of gathering a few sheckels into his purse is to have an emissary go up the river at night eight or ten ringstone into a boat and send it adrift. The algerine is ready to secure the prize, an when the owner calls for the craft he is tole that the anchor was lifted by the buoyancy o the boat and carried until a shallow bar was reached, where he found it lodged. theory is plain enough, and the rew

handed over.

As said before, fishing is the principal As said before, fishing is the principal work to depend upon, but hunting and trapping there is profitable, too, and he is an adept at both. In the fail he goes on several excursions with his boat, bringing it back loaded to the whaling with corn, pumpkins and all kinds of vegetables, which is stored in a cavern for winter use. The farmers are conscious of losing these products, but are at a loss to know by whom they are taken.

When the Northern Central railroad, which runs along the river there, was being which runs along the river there, was being built, the contractors sought his services, of-fering nearly double the wages given their work men to induce him to accept and support his family with better means than he seemed to employ. As he does not cultivate a foot of ground, it was always a mystery to the railroaders how the table was kept filled. That day when he went back to the farm to ask the forgiveness of his parents a yow was made to avoid a very though the made in a work to the same to the work to be the work t made to avoid everybody possible and de cline all offers for hire; it will always be

kept.
Each of the algerines has a reason for not joining the laborer or skilled artisan. Their lives are about as despicable as those of the heathens of Algeria, along the Mediterranean

The Inconsistency of the G irls from the Philadelphia In quirer-About next July the girls will lay aside

their high theatre hats and wear pretty little close fitting caps while they sit by the sea shore and watch the waves. A Classical Atmosphere, There is a strong classical atmosphere about Frank Hiscock's life. He was born at

Pompey, practiced law at Tully, went fre quently to Rome, finally settled in Syracuse nd is now a senator. A MEMORY. How strange that our brief lives are rounded

By "tritles light as air," That a touch of the past can awaken The pangs of an old despair. ust now, in a moment idle,
I tound where for years it had is'n, omething that made my cheek paler

A something that woke the old path. Twas only a knot of blue ribbon That once she had worn in her hair, And the past swiftly came to my memo With a face that was witchingly fair. Ah, well I recall the last evening, When at Easter we danced at the ball. How we floated away with the music,

'Mid the glittering crash in the hail.

Floated, and floated, and floated-She with deep violet eye— oving, and dreaming, and dancing, Yielding to music and sighs, Till tired we sat by the flowers Grouped high 'round the walls of the room ce needed their fragrance-

When at parting she gave me this ribbon Which she gayly attached to my breast, Have trust, my old sweetheart," she mured. " And know that I love you the best," Was it strange I implicitly trusted ! Was it strange that she sought to deceive !

Man forever to trusting in won You have read the old story of Eve. Years passed ere I met my old charmer, To ruin the pockets of boobies, And I was a fool like the rest. Looking down from my seat on the fashion, Displayed in the crowded parquette,

I happened to spy my old darling,

And our eyes accidentally met. She was cool as the snow on Mount Shasta, And gave the conventional smile,
2 hen spoke to her big whisker'd husband,
Who appeared half asleep all the white.
Yes, now she has money and diamonds,
And servants to start at her call, And I have this knot of blue ribbon And a dream when we danced at the ball.

ALGERINES.

HIRSH & BROTHER.

GREAT CLEARING SALE

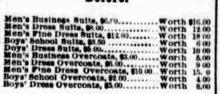
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We have just inaugurated OUR GREAT CLEARING SALE. The balance of our Winter Stock must be sold, for we have commenced to manufacture our Spring goods, and need the These goods have been marked far below co-

A CLEARING SALE

THAT HAS

Never Been Known in Lancaster Before.



A GREAT CLEARING SALE

-IN-UNDERWEAR, WOOLEN SHIRTS, KNIT JACKETS.

GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR & GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

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Clothiers and Furnishers.

COR. NORTH QUEEN ST. AND CENTRE SQUARE, LANCASTER, PA.

\*\* Hands wanted on Pants and Coats.

WILLIAMSON & FOSTER.

Communication by Telephone.

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# BARGAINS!

400 MEN'S OVERCOATS

AT BARGAIN PRICES-ALL SIZES.

150 CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS

AT BARGAIN PRICES-SIZES THE 200 Dress Sack Suits

AT BARGAIN PRICES. 300 Business Sack Suits

AT BARGAIN PRICES. 250 CUTAWAY COAT SUITS

AT BARGAIN PRICES. 1000 PAIRS MEN'S ODD

AT BARGAIN PRICES. 300 PAIRS BOY'S ODD PANTS

200 Pairs (hildren's Short Pants AT BARGAIN PRICES.

AT BARGAIN PRICES.

Men's Scarlet and White UNDERWEAR at Bar gain Prices.

Men's Soft and Suff FELT HATS at Bargain
Prices. Men's and Boy s Heavy CLOTH CAPS at Bar-gain Prices. Ladies' and Misses' FINE DRESS GAITERS at Bargain Prices. Men's and Boy's BUTTON and BALMORAL GAITERS at Bargain Prices. The Best RUBBER OVERSHORS at Bargain Prices.

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WILLIAMSON & FOSTER'S.

82, 34, 36 and 38 East King St.,

LANCASTER, PA. Stores close at 6 o'clock p. m., except Monday and Saturday.

B. B. MARTIN,

WHOLESALD AND RETAIL DRALES IN All Kinds of Lumber and Coal. Streets, above Lemon, Lancaster. n3-1vd

BAUMGARDNERS & JEFFERIES. COAL DEALERS.

Oppics: No. 129 North Queen street, and No. 14 North Prince street. YARDS: North Prince street, near Reading LANCASTER, PA.

EAST END YARD. O. J. SWARR & OO.

COAL. - KINDLING WOOD.

Office: No. 10 CENTER SQUARE. Both yard and office connected with Telephone Suchange april-lyane.

LANCASTER AND MILLERSTING

R. R.—TIME TABLE.

Carr leave Lancaster for Millersville at 1 and and 100 are leave Millersville for Lancaster at 2 and and 1000 and 1000 a. m., and 1000 a. for, 500 and 700 and 7 READING & COLUMBIA RAILINGS AND BEARCHES, AND LEBARON AS LANCASTER JOINT LAND R. R.

OR and after SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1 

FOR CHICKES AT J. S. M. And 12.00 M.

TRAINS LRAVE COLUMBIA

FOR Reading at 7.50 a. m., 12.50 and 2.60 p. m.

FOR Lebanon at 12.50 and 2.60 p. m.

TRAINS LRAVE QUARKY VILLE

FOR Lancaster at 2.50 and 7.15 a. m. and 2.55 p. m.

For Lebanon at 2.50 p. m.

LEAVE KING STREET (Lancaster)

FOR Lebanon at 2.50 a. m., 12.60 and 2.50 p. m.

FOR Lebanon at 6.60 a. m., 12.60 and 2.50 p. m.

FOR Lebanon at 6.60 a. m., 12.60 and 3.50 p. m.

FOR Lebanon at 4.60 a. m., 12.60 and 3.50 p. m.

FOR Chartyville at 9.50 a. m., 4.00 and 6.50 p. m.

FOR Lebanon at 4.67 a. m., 12.50 and 6.50 p. m.

FOR Lebanon at 7.60 a. m., 12.50 and 6.50 p. m.

FOR Lebanon at 7.60 a. m., 12.50 and 6.50 p. m.

FOR Lebanon at 7.60 a. m., 12.50 and 7.50 p. m.

FOR Lebanon at 7.50 a. m., 4.00 and 6.50 p. m.

FOR Lebanon at 7.50 a. m., 12.50 and 7.50 p. m.

FOR Lancaster at 7.50 a. m., 12.55 and 7.50 p. m.

FOR Lancaster at 7.50 a. m., 12.55 and 7.50 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

TRAINS LEAVE READING
For Lancaster at 7.20 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.
For Quarryville at 4.00 p. m.
TRAINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLE TRAINS LEAVE KING ST. (Lancaster,)
For Reading and Lebanon at 8.08 a. m. and 8.07
For Quarryvilla at 8.09 n and Reading at 7.10 a.m.

p. m. or Quarryville at 5:50 p. m. TRAINS LEAVE PHINCE ST. (Lanca For Reading and Lebanon and 6.16 a. m. and 6.56
For Quarryville at 5.65 p. m. For Guarryville at 5.59 p. m.
For Lancaster at 7:55 a. m. and 8:45 p. m.
For connection at Columbia, Marietta June
tion, Lancaster Junetion, Manheim, Reading
and Lebanon, see time tables at all stations.
A. M. WILSON, Superintendent.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SCHED

ULE.—In effect from June 13, 1895.

Trains LEAVE LAWGASTER and leave and arrive at Philadelphia as follows:

WESTWARD.
Pacific Express; 11:25 p. m.
News Express; 450 a. m.
Way Passengert 450 a. m.
Mail train via Mt. Joy 700 a. m.
No. 2 Mail Train; via Columbia Niagara Express. 7:40 a. m.
Lili a. m.
Frederick Accom. via Mt. Joy. 11:14 a. m.
Prederick Accom. via Mt. Joy. 11:15 p. m.
Columbia Accom. 2:15 p. m.
Columbia Accom. 2:15 p. m.
Leave A.
Western Express; 1:25 p. m.
Leave A.
Leave A. WESTWARD. 

burg at 5:10 p. m. and arrives at Lancaster at 2.2 p. m.
The Marietta Accommodation leaves Columbia at 5:30 a. m. and reaches Mariotta at 5:50 a. m. and reaches Mariotta at 5:50 a. m. and arrives at 1:45 a. m. and 2:50 p. m. ceaching Marietta at 1:50 n. m. and 2:50 leaves Marietta at 1:50 p. m. and arrives at 1:50 leaves at 5:50.

The York Accommodation leaves Mariotta at 7:10 and arrives at 1:10 and arrives at 1:10 and arrives at 1:10 and arrives at Lancaster at 1:00 connecting with Harrisburg Express at 1:10 a. m.

The Frederick Accommodation, west, connecting at 1:10 p. m. will run through to Frederick.
The Frederick Accommodation, east, leaves Columbia at 12:35 and reaches Lancaster at 1:10 p. m.

Any.

Fast Line west, on Sunday, when Sagged,
will stop at Downingtown, Coatesville, Parkeeourg, Mt. Joy, Kilzabeththwa and Middletown,
the only trains which run daily. On Sunday
the Mail train west runs by way of Columbia.

J. E. WOOD, General Passonger Agent.
CHAS. E. PUGH General Manager.

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS

ELECTRIC LIGHT,

Gas, Coal Oil, OR OTHER MATERIAL FOR LIGHTING,

> -AND-LAMP POSTS.

The Lamp Committee of the City of Lancaster will receive scaled proposals for the Lighting of the City (two miles square) with Electric Light. All Electric Lamps to the suspended from the middle of the streets. The party furnishing the light will bid for the complete plant, including poles, wires, lamps and power ready to run. Jontract to commence June 1, 1887.

Also, stated proposals for the furnishing of Gas per thousand. For the furnishing of Lamps, at a fixed price per lamp, with a furnishing the gashall light all the street gas lamps every night throughout the year at sunset, and shall keep the same clean and in repair, cleaning them at least once a week, make all connections to the lamp posts at their own proper cost, and disconnect the same at the expiration of their contract without charge to the city.

Also scaled proposals for the furnishing of the city. Bidders are required to give the length and weight of posts they propose to furnish. Posts to be of the sune style and length as those now in use in Centre Square, and lamps of a style similar to those in other sections of the city. Bidders are required to give the length and weight of posts they propose to furnish. Posts to be of from and weight at least 250 pounds.

the city. Bidders are required to give the length and weight of posis they propose to furnish. Posts to be of iron and weight at least 200 pounds.

Also, sealed proposals for the furnishing of Cosl Oil or other material for lighting all the Street Lamps, or any portion thereof, at a fixed price per lamp, for the period of one year from the ensuing June I, 1887. The person, individuals, or company who bid to supply Cosl Oil, Gasol line or other lighting material, shall light all the street lamps to be so supplied every night throughout the year at sunset, and all lamps must burn until sunrise, and the contractive shall keep the same clean and in repair, and clean them at least once a week. Bidders to supply Coal Oil or other lighting material, are required to accompany their bid with a proposal at which they will furnish during the year the use of Lamp Posts and Lamps complets, where in oil or other lighting materials, as afe from gue may be burned; said posts and lamps to remain the property of the contract ors, and to be removed without expense to the city at the expiration of the contract. Bids shall state also the candic power of the light proposed to be furnished. This includes the electric light.

The Lamp Committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids, and the successful bidder or bidders shall give good and approved security for the faithful performance of the contract. All bids or proposals must be made on or before Tuesday, February I, 1887, at 5 o'clock pid, and and dress to John R. Lowa, Chairman Laup Committee, Mayor's Office, Lancaster, Fa, and be endorsed "Froposass for Lighting City."

By order of the LAMF-OMMITTEE.

Attest: Jacon M. Chillas, Cierk.

DERSONS WISHING TO MAKE MONEY -18-STOCKS, GRAIN, PROVISIONS AND OIL, SHOULD INVESTIGATE LAURIE & CO'S SYSTEM OF DEALING IN SMALL OR LARGE LOTS ON ONE PER CENT. CASH MARGINS.

Ten Dollars will, for example, cover ten tio Shares, or 1,000 bushels of Grain. Explanator Pamphiet Free. QUOTATIONS WIRED. Orders and Margins received by Telegram or LAURIE & CO., STOCK BROKERS, ALSO DEALERS IN FORKIGN EXCHANGE.

856 Broadway, New York, "The members of the firm are...gentlemen of experience and high standing in the Grain and Stock Commission business...and among their references are a number of the leading Banks."— ["New York Commercial News." "They have a stanless record, and their bona ides are indisputable...The reputation of the firm is such, that parties can rest assured or the celving their profits the moment they are made, no matter what the amount may be.

[New York Evening Telegram.

WATCH BO.

WATCHES,

Watches, Clocks Chains and Jewelry at less than auction prices until January i. Fine lot of Eings, &c. Also, Eigin, wait (Aurors for which I am sole Assett), and of First-Class Watches: Best Watch and Jes

L. WEBER. 1896 North Queen St., Sear Penn's. E. S., Spectacies, Syeglanes and Option Good Sinds of Iwelry.