THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, SATURDAY; FEBRUARY 26, 1887.

ALC: N.

any other mortal that over dans spher, and fully comto most complex peculiarities of most complex peculiarities of mays. He has shithfully and miyred her every action and miyred her every action and more is not a phase of her esture is misremergically anamined, so if graphically pertrayed in the finance language. Decision on the provide language. Decision on the provide language. Decision from Parties, Miranda, Viola, Main, Jastas, Ophelia, Grassida, which Jastas, Ophelia, Grassida, mission, Partie, and the host of press sectory phase of woman's most sector phase of woman's most sector of them speaks the influence of these general which all women's minds are

ackespeare probably Dickens has a world the best and truest study i but while the characters of the

to not with the eyes, but with the

mind, the therefore is winged Cupid painted blind or halt Love's mind of any Judgment taste fing and no eyes figure unbesty haste; ind therefore is Love said to be a child, beause in choice he is so off beguiled."

Assume in choice he is so of the guided." The all this as it may, the truth of the inct is realized in the set of the set of the set of the set of the world the best and truest analysis of yoman's nature, yet be himself failed to read her correctly when it cause to a practical test, when his own personal interests were concerned, and his future happiness depend-it apon a judicious choice of a wife. The blackspeare been of a misanthropic arm of mind, this adverse and premature remination of his youth's love dream might the abilitaries and embittered him against true actured and embittered him against true actured and embittered him against true actured and constancy of woman's the appeare painfully ridiculous. But the appeare been de though he the set of the source of the symplex in mak-the speare painfully ridiculous. But the set of the source of the symplex is and though he the set of the source of the symplex is and though he the source of the source of the symplex is the source of the source of the symplex is and though he the source of the source of

The probability and is of a calm, almost historic, temperament. She hardly tells be love, yet we know by engrestion, infor-tion of her affection as Juliet does, but we know her love is just as deep and lasting though probabily not as passionate at the impulsive and they Juliet's. She like Juliet are to be affection as Juliet does, but we have a statement of the love one profunded by the idea of her soul; for how quick abs is to attribute his estrangement from and shameful treatment of her to his "overthrows reason," which she compares to "sweet hells jangled out of tune and have." Her scorew, too, is as speechless as her love; for when her reason fails through have." Her scorew, too, is as speechless as her love; for when her reason fails through have. They score at the manifestations of fore enviroed by the amittions and sensual Gieopatra. Love does not come to her "like assummer sigh, softly o'er her stealing." It forme to her like a mighty rushing blast, fury of passion. She is a terrible type of im-passion de forece and the hot blood of africe, it was meet that her lovers should be assumer to properly reproduce such as the lowe is to properly reproduce such as the low as embodied in her, and by shakespeare to properly reproduce such as the fore, is was meet that her lovers should be advancer, and fully develop that mighty pas-ted of low as embodied in her, and by shakespeare to properly reproduce such as the fore of the world. It required the genius of fore, it was meet that her lovers should be advancer, and fully develop that mighty pas-ted of low as embodied in her, and by shakespeare to properly reproduces to be.

This is true as a rule. But this rule has its exceptions; for there are classes of women in whom hove becomes a passion of the lowest sensuous nature. Such an exception to this rule is Creasida. She is one of those crea-tions of Shakespeare which he produced simply because truth and reality compelled him to show human nature in its worst as well as its best forms. Though it might be interesting, yet we doubt the propriety of enlarging on this character. And so we might go on citing instance after instance, bringing up character after character to show how minutely and scen-rately Shakespeare has analyzed and devel-rately of the stately Oilvia, who spurns the love of a chivarous duke, but uncrowns her heart to a skipping boy, because the latter

love of a chivairous duke, but uncrowns her heart to a skipping boy, because the latter pleases her fancy while the chivairous duke does not; to the wifely devotion of Dasde-mona to the jealous Moor; to the much-wronged but ever trustful imogen, who loves her hunband despite the foul and degrading trial to which he subjects her truth; to the innocent and poetically unsophisticated Mi-randa to whom love comes like the golden sunlight after the summer storm. But time and space forbid so pleasant a task. In conclusion I would add that the study of Shakespeare should be near and dear to

sunlight after the summer storm. But time and space forbid so pleasant a task. In conclusion I would add that the study of Shakespeare should be near and dear to every man's and woman's heart. Shake speare and the Bible should he side by side on the family altar. The latter to teach how to live a godly, noble and virtuous life : the to ormer to show the beauty and necessity of such an existence. If Shakespeare were more thoroughly and universally studied by all classes of people, men would begin to un-derstand and appreciate better and more fully the richness, deepness, purity, and grandeur of a true woman's love, and would guard more scrupulously and prize more sacrediy this precious boon : woman would see the beauty, loftinees, and sublimity of a chaste, honest, and true love, and would lavish such an affection only upon a pure and worthy man. As a natural result con-nubial felicity would become the rule in-stead of the exception, and the marrise state would more universally preserve its purity and holiness. Nor is this all. Man would love and worship nature. He would be lifted into a higher and loftier sphere of axistence. He would broaden out from the marcow-minded pessimist into the highly and the to be and state would hore easy to be and so the marrise the sub-state would broaden out from the narrow-minded pessimist into the highly and the to be and state would broaden out from the narrow-minded pessimist into the highly and prize wore atistence. He would broaden out from the partice of the true and briary shore of the state would probably have done, if he hadn't been an would love sand worship nature. He would be lifted into a higher and loftier sphere of axistence. He would broaden out from the partice of the towa the provide pessimist into the highly and then to and worthy mast the towa the head the towa the there and then to axistence. He would broaden out from the partice of the towa the provide pessimist into the highly the sub-action do the stat superiority of Sir Walter scott's hereines over t existence. He would broaden out from the parrow-minded pessimist into the highly cultured optimist, and would "find tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, ser-mons in stones, and good in everything."

JERRY CRUNCHER. ---

BICHAEL J. KELLT.

MR. EDGAR FAWCETT has been rather roughly handled of late by the critics. I think he deserves about all he has so far gotten. It will do him good. For his chief fault, as being the main cause of nearly all his other faults, is his colossal self-concett and ludicrous vacity. There is nothing like a little amarting criticism to cure one of this disease so common to young authors, though by no means confined to them.

DRIFT.

So far, indeed, it doesn't appear that this kind of treatment is having any very good effect on Mr. Fawcett. On the contrary, it has led him recently to retort in such wise as only to make his self-concelt appear more ridiculous, and consequently to call forth loud derision from the critics whom he scolds as mere "underpaid vendors of opinions," and sweepingly accuses of being "inconsistent when they are not regrettably ignorant ;" of being distinguished for "real, hysterical, vigilant, unhealthy sensitiveness ;" and as neither worthy nor able to give an opinion about authors who are "their superiors beyoud expression."

MR. FAWCETT, however, is not without distinguished company in his abuse of critics. How fiercely Byron turned on them is well known. Coleridge regarded them as is well known. Colering e regarded them as mere maggots fattening on authors' brains. Wordsworth could see no use in them. In fact, if the critic has attacked every writer of note in literature, there are few notable writers by whom he has not at some time or other been attacked in his turn. One of the latest utterances is from an author who is squirming under the critics' attacks in Eng-land as Mr. Fawcett is in this country. He declares that the critic 'menally is as little declares that the critic "usually is as little fitted to deal with the tasks he sets himself as a manikin is to growl about the anatomy of a star, setting forth at the same time his own thoughts as to how it should be formed."

This writer affirms vanity to be the main-spring of the critic's action : "He fears to be thought beneath his author, and so doles out a limited number of praises and an unilmited uantity of slur." Tursy recent onsignable on the literary

critic have induced a woman, with the reversed chivalry of our degenerate times, to come forward with a highly interesting defence of the critic and his office, in an article in *The Atlantic Monthly* for March. In re-ply to the charge that the critic seeks "to rein in the winged steed" of the muses from having no conception of its serial powers, this female champion very pertinently asks : "if as too often babyens, the 'winged

who depend on them for guidance through the ever increasing mage of books, sometimes are sorely perplexed, and are in danger of sharing the fate of the classic ass found starved between two bundles of bay; --unless, indeed, we simply laugh at the con-tradictory advisers, and do as the ass would probably have done, if he hadn't been an ass, to wit; devour both bundles. It is cer-tainly enough to bewilder any ordinary mind to read Mr. Ruskin's convincing demonstra-tion of the vast superiority of Sir Waiter Scott's heroines over his heroes; and then to take up that authoritative critic, Mr. Bage-

take up that authoritative critic, Mr. Bage-hot, and be carried away by his clear proof of the weakness and inferiority of Scott's hero-ines and the well nigh perfection of literary art displayed in his heroes !

ANOTHER instance, given by the writer of the article referred to is Emily Bronte, "whose verses we were permitted for years to ignore and in whom we are now peremptorily commanded to recognize a true poet. Miss Mary Robinson, who, in common with most female blographers, is an enthusiast rather than a critic, never wearles of praising the splendid and vigorous movement of Eanity Bronte's poems, with their surplus imagination, their sweeping impressiveness, their instinctive music and irregular rightness of form. On the other hand, Mr. Gosse, while acknowl-edging in them a very high order of merit, laments that such burning thoughts should be conceated for the most part in the tame and ambling measures dedicated to female verse by Felicia Henians and Letitia Lan-

the tide of popularity in my favor." Such words, so humble and modest, are almost touching from the great Wisard of the North, the author of the Lay of the Last Minatrel and the Lady of the Lake, whose greatness and beauty are seen more clearly from year to year.

o year. In spite of all, however, -- in spite of the blunders, past, present and future of critics-their office is one that could ill be spared. It is as valuable and important to literature itself as it is to them who would get the best that is to be had from literature : and it is an their action, said : that is to be had from illerature ; and it is an office as thankless as it is important. The words of the critics' defender, from whose article I have siready quoted, are perfectly correct when she says : " It is folly to rail at the critic until we have learned his value ; it is folly to ignore a help which we are not too wise to need." "Great work thrives best in a critical atmosphere, and the clear light thrown upon the past is the surcet of guides to the future. When the standard of criti-cism is high, when the influence of classical and foreign literature is understood and ap-preciated, when slovenly and ill-digested work is promptly recognized as such, then, and then only, may we look for the full ex-pansion of a country's genius. To be satis-field with iess is an smiable weakness rather than an invigorating stimulant to perfec-tion."

EVERY word of that is true. And it is no only true of literary criticiam either, but of all other. For instance, 1 am sure the able onductors of the very creditable Cecilian concert last Tuesday evening, while grati-fied, as they must have been, at the generous and deserved applause they received, will and deserved applause they received, will appreciate also this bit of just criticism which I heard from the lips of numerous persons of refinement, namely, that it was in very bad taste and entirely out of place to introduce a comic and rather questionable song and act like "There's Nothing Sur-prising in That" into their high-toned and classic concert. It detracted from the dig-nity of the organion. It belonged into a ministrel show; but it did not belong into a Cecilian concert. UNCAS. Cecilian concert. UNCAS.

phatically the people.

THE WEAKNESS OF REPUBLICANS.

The Democracy carried slavery and fell,

---THE CHURCH FAIR.

There ' i knowed it would be so, spite of all my word and prayer, They've resolved to jine together, for to hold a

fancy fair ; When I told them my objections, though my words were tew and mild, They just turned to one another and they looked

so queer an' smiled.

Now, I've mingled with them sisters for a score of years or more, And there's none that has worked harder, but the people of a great state. I wept my eyclids sore, When I saw them suite and giggle, in the solemn place of prayer, Just because I spoke an' voted 'stu the holding

But, they 'pluted their committees, and ar ranged the plaguey thing.

fust to suit their crazy notions, for the money it would bring: As they said, "they needed carpet, and new cushions in the paws, For the church was out of facilion : nothing in It fit to use." And the choir wants an organ, and the church a chandeller, And the pulpit must bealtered, for it looked so

odd an' queer. They had tried to raise the money, by collection to the pew, But they couldn't git no dollars, and of pennies but a few.

" zermons didn't seem to reach em, but they loved to drink and est, to to save the dyin' people, they must give them fleshiy meat : if their souls were worth the savin', they must have a sweetened cup, iospel meat was too insipid, for to keep the

meetins' up."----There was ste ers Jane and Sary, and a score of

others too, Met together every evenin', for to put the matwhen three-fourths of all the farms are mort-graged; when the additions of wealth are largely to those who count their possessions by thousands and millions, and labor must return thanks for the privilege to toil for re-ward which barely provides board and cloth-the ter through : They would move and reconsider, then resolve

and moye agin, Thillt seemed as if the hustness, never would be voted in. VII.

some thought the waiting maidens, should be of

 Some throught the waiting incidents, should be of the "upper ten."
'Cause they said their charms would dazzle, and draw in the younger men.
The genues they said their charms would dazzle, and draw in the younger men.
They must have a pond for d-hin', with some bender little batts,
Where the boys could keth a tride, and the girls could fish for mates.
The beincaracy carried slavery and leti, although in failing it did not entirely periah.
The beincaracy carried slavery and leti, although in failing it did not entirely periah.
The Beincaracy carried slavery and leti, although in failing it did not entirely periah.
The Beincaracy carried slavery and leti, although in failing it did not entirely periah.
The Beincaracy carried slavery and leti, although in failing it did not entirely periah.
The Beincaracy carried slavery and leti, although in failing it did not entirely periah.
The Beincaracy carried slavery and leti, although in failing it did not entirely periah.
The Beincaracy carried slavery and leti, although in failing it did not entirely periah.
The Beincaracy carried slavery and leti, although in failing it did not entirely periah.
The Beincaracy carried slavery and leti, although in failing it did not entirely periah.
Where the boys could keth a tride, and the girls could fish for mates. vini, They must have a postal office, and a guessin' stand they sayed. And Bebecca at the well, a dispensin' lemon They must vote a handsome dony, to the prettiest miss in town, And the spryest icokin bachelor gits the gaudy dressin' gown. The sweetest maiden gets the ring, lodged within the massive cake, And for very little money you can learn your future fate : Little maidens dressed like fairles, must go bobbin' here and there, fellin' little buds and roses, for the girls and boys to wear. othey plan, invent and settle, for to help the thing along, Just as if the Lord had blundered, and had fixed the matter wrong : Just as if the souls of people, could be ted on such a hash. And the church was bill a purpose, fort to git the people's cash. Then they read it in the meetin', when the thing was comin' off, And although it seemed irreverent, I jist gave a scornful cough; For I wanted them to know it, even though the thing might win. was down upon sich nonsense, so they needn't count me in. XIL So when everything was ready, for the openin' of the show, With their trinkets and their gewgaws-and 1 tell you 'twasn't slow-They were vases, sewing baskets, needle work and rubber toys, Fancy hoods and gingham aprons ; velvet slip. pers for the boys. × TTT There were fancy smellin' bottles, collars, hand-kerchiefs and sich, Stacks and stacks of shinin' nothin', which they said wore very rich ; There were beaps of little trifles, hardly worth a grain of dust, Stacks and stacks of empty butbles, which they said would never bust. XIV Then they had a lively raffle, for a lot of showy stuff, Which they said was for the winner, if he got but votes enough ; All they had to do to git it, was to pay a little As it went to help the mestin', there was not a better pies. XV. so the thing was kept a movin', crowds went pouris' is and out, Till the meetin' folks and others, said 'twas grand without a doubt. They had hought their pockels empty, and had filled their stomicks full, Till the sisters fairly shouled ; they had made so good a pull. XVI. "Now," they said, "we've got the money, not in vala our toil and search, W'll put in the intest fashions, we will have a stylish church ; We will show those fossil fogles, churches can't be run on air: Churches tatten more on dollars, than they do on faith and prayer." XVII. have been a faithful sister, ever since my

SERATOR VAN WYOR'S SPRROM CLOTHING He Urges Congress to Adopt the Resolution In-troduced by Him Giving the Resolution In-of Senators to the Voters. Mr. Van Wyck, in speaking of the resolu-tion offered by him in the Senate on Thurs-day, which reads : Resolved, As the judg-ment of the Senate, that an amendment to HARSH & BROTHER. SPECIAL INDUCEME the constitution providing for the election, directly by the voters, of United States sense -TOors, should be submitted to the people for tors, should be submitted to the people for their action, said : Early in the session I introduced and had referred to the proper committee a bill pro-viding an amendment to the constitution that United States sensions should be elected by the people. As want of time or inclination on the part of the committee prevented ac-tion, I have asked the adoption of the resolu-tion. As some of the errors and mistakes of the framers of the constitution have been cor-rected, so the people are demanding this must be. And while the equality of the states is preserved by an equal number from each, the state will be more fitly represented and the rights of the people recognized by amending the constitution so they shall be elected directly by them. Governor Morris in 1787 said : "The Sen-sie was wanted to keep down the turbulance of Democracy." It has succeeded at times in keeping down the turbulance of the people and exemption from unjust and oppressive and exemption from unjust and oppressive sand experience has demonstrated, that it is not only safe, but growing every year more necessary they should directly elect those who represent the state, as the state is em-phatically the people. WBNGS OF THE FREAUX STATEM. TOBAGGO PAG -AND-GROWER We are thily prepared to give y, araing outpits the Lowest PALOES. Our goods we guarantee to be of ou unacture, or manufactured to our Therefore we can testify to the STYLE AND FINISH, and do guara FRCT FIT. We can give you a very n substantial Business Built in \$5.00 or \$7.00. We can give you a Fine Dre for \$10.05, \$12 00 or \$14.00. We can give you a medium Business Overcoat for \$100, \$4.00. We can give you a medium press Overcoat for \$5.00, \$10.04 WRONGS OF THE PRESENT STATEM. The control of legislatures by blandlah-ments, promises of money, has been reduced to a system to that extent that one of the most successful of manipulators of that machinery has boldly proclaimed that it is much easier and cheaper to purchase venal legislators than electors at the polls. The necessity for this change has been made strikingly mani-fest within the last month, in the states of New Jersey, Indiana and Nebrasks. In the first two every scheme and subteringe has been used to obtain an advantage by stealth and fraud that might secure a victory regard-less of what the people may desire. And in the latter a direct expression of the people on the question of preference, as allowed by the outperadded the still more emphatic declara-tion of the voters by making the choice of United States senator a test in election of members of the legislatures, and when the people as voters, had signified their choice by elecing a majority of the legislature poth political parties, but a majority-and tury instructed. That was the judgment of DEFINITION of DEFINITION WRONGS OF THE PRESENT STSTEM. We offer you Special Bargaina WEAR, WOOLEN BHIRTS, KNIT HOSIERY, WHITE AND CALLO OVERALLS AND BLOUSE; also BOY SUITS AND PARTS. HAVE YOU SEEN OU TOBACCO PACKERS WHICH WE ARE SELLIN \$1.50. If not, they are worth your while try them. HIRSH & BRO INFLUENCE OF CORPORATIONS. INFLUENCE OF CORPORATIONS. Then the railroad corporations interpose to reverse that judgment and beat the people by their influence and wealth, by their mysteri-ous agencies, so potent, actually controlled representatives against open and declared in-structions, on the pretext too thin to cover the brand the corporations burned into their chattels, of great party loyalty that in a Re-publican state a Republican United States senator should not be elected except by Repub-lican votes. Thus when the votes of those instructed and pledged would secure what the people desired, enough purchased traitors withhold their votes to defeat what they knew the people had demanded. There is a serious crisis approaching, when the people, the toilers, without the form of party, will be arrayed at the ballot-box against their op-pressors. The infliction of injustice and wrong are of greater injury to the republic than giant powder or dynamite. When cap-tial, in defance of the constitution and laws, can demand payment of dotts in goid coin only : when the upheaval of labor can be re-pressed by indictments and fine or imprison-ment for a conspiracy : when throughout ONE-PRICE INFLUENCE OF CORPORATIONS. Clothiers and Fur COR. NORTH QUEEN ST. AN SQUARE, LANCASTER WILLIAMSON & FOSTER **Communication by Tel** WILLIAM only : when the upheaval of labor can be re-pressed by indictments and fine or imprison-ment for a conspiracy : when throughout the Northwest the virgin soil is being ex-hausted to raise grain, make pork and beef, the producer receiving barely the cost of pro-duction, and when the products reach the seabcard so encumbered with railroad and other charges, that meat three times a day, out former boast, is often denied the laborer; when the tenant class is yearly increasing ; when three-fourths of all the farms are mort-igared ; when the additions of wealth are & FOST

The Vital Force of

-15-

MONE

	the second
	TANGASTER AND MILLERSVILLS
	LANGASTER AND MILLERSVILLS Our leave Langaster for Millerville as her but and 11:00 a. m., and 500, con and 100 p. m. Cure leave a Millerville for Langaster at 500 900 and 10:00 a. m., and 100, pm, but and the b. m.
ENTS	RADING & COLUMBIA BAILBON AND AND BRANCHES, AND LEBANON AND LANCASTER JOINT LINE R. B.
	CANCASTER JOINT LINE R. R. On and anar SURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 100, TRAINS LEAVE READING
SKERS	For Ociumbia and Lancaster at 7.8 6. 8., 18.9 noom and £10 p. m. For Quarryville at 7.8 s. m. and £10 p. M. For Chickles at 7.8 s. m. and 18.00 m.
	For Lebanon at 19.86 and 2.40 p. m.
15.	TRAINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLE For Lancester at 6,00 and 7,16 a.m. and 1,00 p.m. For Lancester at 6,00 and 7,16 a.m. and 1,00 p.m.
at its help ht	For Lebanon at 238 p. In. LEAVE KING STREET (Langaster.) For Mealing at 7.30 a. m., 1240 and 240 p. M. Fot Lebanon at 4.40 a. m., 1240 and 5.00 p. M.
you a whole T POSSIBLE ourows men-	For Quarryville at 9.31 a. m., 4.50 and 8.50 p. m. LEAVE PRINCE STREET (Lanossisr,) For Reading at 7.40 a. m., 12.50 and 8.50 p. m. For Leanon at 8.47 a. m., 12.50 and 8.50 p. m.
ar own order. # QUALITY, rantee a PER-	TRAINS LEAVE QUARKYVILLE For Lancester at 4.00 and 7.10 a.m. and 4.00 p. m. For Labomon at 2.00 p.m. For Guarryville at 0.01 p.m. LEAVE FRINCE BITHERT (Lancester,) For Reading at 7.00 a.m., 12.00 and 5.00 p.m. For Reading at 7.00 a.m., 12.00 and 5.00 p.m. For Labomon at 4.01 a.m., 12.00 and 5.00 p.m. For Labomon at 4.01 a.m., 12.00 and 5.00 p.m. For Labomon at 4.01 a.m., 12.00 and 5.00 p.m. TRAINS LEAVE N. 12.00 and 5.00 p.m. TRAINS LEAVE M. 12.00 and 5.00 p.m. TRAINS LEAVE M. 12.00 and 5.00 p.m.
peat and for \$5.00,	EUNDAT TRAIDS.
rees Suit	THAINS LEAVE READING For Lancaster at 7.50 m. and 400 p. m. For Quartyville at 400 p. m. Thains Leave Quarryville
\$3.50 or	THAINS LEAVE KING ST. (Lancaster,)
s7 00 or	For Meading and Lebanon at 8.08 & m. and 8.09 For Quarryville at 8.00 p. m. THAINS LEAVE PEINCE ST. (Lanonster,)
In UNDER IT JACKETH, ICO BHIRTH, o th CORDU	For Reading and Lebanon and 5.16 s. m. and 6.06 p. m. For Quarryvillo at 5.65 p. m.
	THAINS LEAVE LEBANON. For Luncaster 1756 a. m. and 245 p. m. For Quarryville at 255 p. m. For connection at Columbia, Marietta June- tion, Lancaster Junction, Manheim, Reeding and Lebanon, see time tables at all stations. M. WI LOON, Superintmandest.
PANTS	tion, Lancaster Junction, Manheim, Meading and Lebanon, see time tables at all stations. A. M. Wilson, Superintendent.
FAN LO	DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BUHED ULE-In effect from June 15, 1995. Trains Lavy LAWASTHE and issue and sirive at Philadelphia as follows :
	WESTWARD, Philadelphia Lancaster, Pacific Expressi 113' p. m. 130 p. m. Reve Expressi 123 p. m. 130 p. m.
lie to see and	Man train via Mt. Joyi 7:00 s m. 2:0 s. m.
MILLED.	Frederick Accom via Columbia 210 p. m.
DTHEK,	Harrisburg Accom 215 p. m. 5:30 p. m. Columbia Accom 4:40 p. m. 7:30 p. m. Harrisburg Kapress. 5:40 p. m. 7:30 p. m.
	Western Express 9.40 p. m. 1145 k. m. Leave Arrive at Lancaster. Phila. Phila, Express
rnishers,	Phila, Expression 220 a. m. 456 a. m. Fast Line, 506 a. m. 506 a. m. 10:50 a. m. Lancaster Accounter, 500 a. m. 11:56 a. m. Golumbia Accounter, 1256 a. m. 11:56 a. m.
D CENTRE	Suchard account. 1256 p. m. 2159 p. m. *biladelphia Account. 200 p. m. 2159 p. m. *biladelphia Account. 200 p. m. 660 p. m. 1 ay Expression. 646 p. m. 7565 p. m. Harrisbarg Account. 646 p. m. 7565 p. m. The Lancaster Account odation is was Harris-
к, ра R.	Harrisburg Accom 846 p. m. 1946 p. m. The Lancaster Accommodation leaves Harris- burg at \$10 p. m. and arrives at Lancaster at 836
	burg at \$20 p. m. and arrives at Lancaster at \$25 p. m. The Marietta Accommodation leaves Column bia at \$40 a. m. and reaches Marietta at \$35 Å Also, heaves Columbia at 11:45 a. m. and 255 Leaves Marietta at 3:05 p. m. and arrives at Columbia at \$20 ; also, heaves at \$35 and arrives at \$50 arreaching Marietta at Lancaster at \$40 connections with Harriburg Express at \$10 a. m. The Frederick Accommodation leaves Marietta at 710 and arrives at Lancaster at \$40 connections with Harriburg Express at \$10 a. m. The Frederick Accommodation, west, connect- ing at Lancester with Fast Line, west, at 215 p. m., will run through to Frederick. The Frederick Accommodation, et al. 105 west Columbia at 1225 and reaches Lancaster at 1550 p. m.
elephone.	Mariotta at 3:00 p. m. and arrives at Columbia at 1:20 ; also, leaves at 8:35 and arrives at 8:50, The York Accommodation leaves Mariotta at
	with Harrisburg Express at 8:10 a. m. The Frederick Accommodation, west, connect- ing at Lancaster with Fast Line, west, at his
SON	D. m., will fun through to Frederick. The Frederick Accommodation, east, loaves Columbia at 12:5 and reaches Lancaster at 13:50 p. m.
0011	Lancaster with Niagara Express at 950 a. m.,
ER.	Fast Line, west, on Sunday, when Carred, will stop at Downingtown, Contawille, Parkee- burg, Mt. Joy, Kikabethtown and Middletown, i One onto Units which can daily. On Sunday
	day. Fast Line, weat, on Sunday, when darged, will stop at Downing town, Gontawville, Farkas- barg, Mt. Jöy, Kitzabethi van and Middletown, fibe only trains which run dally. On Sunday the Mail train weat runs by way of Columbia. J. E. WOOD, General Passenger Agent. CHAS. E. PUGH General Manager.
Commerc	A OWARDOWNIAMING GOODS.
	CALL AND SEE
Y I	ROCHESTER LAMP,
healthy state of	Another Lot of CHKAP GLOBES for Gas and Oll Stoves.
se margins the	METAL MOULDING AND RUBBER CUSHION
SUITS, \$910, 8, \$3.50. 5, \$6.00.	WEATHER STRIP
and show the set of	

The second secon The is baknown to her. Being a maiden of South the naturally has an impulsive and by soul, and we do not wonder that love the back of the state of low. Romeo has been to her like a fiash of loy. Romeo has been bleer like a fiash of loy. Romeo has been bleer like a fiash of loy. Romeo has been blee surging up from the depths of her been blee surging up from the depths of her been blee surging up from the depths of her been blee surging up from the depth of her been blee surging up from the depth of her been blee surging up from the depth of her been blee surging up from the depth of her been blee surging up from the depth of her been blee surging to her heart. Is her first and only love. She discovers hat the air she breathes. She discovers hat "her only love has sprung from her by hate." How willing abe is to give up all him, as bewalling the fact that he is the by son of her fa.her's great enemy, she ex-tens, not knowing that he is under her been window listoning to her maiden alongs :

C. Homeo, Romeo! wherefore art thou Homeo by thy tather and refuse thy name : or if thou will not, be but sworn my love, and fill no longer be a Capulet."

and how implicitly she confides in, and believes him! For when, to prove upon her the sincerity and dura-try of his love, he is about to swear by nder blessed moon that tips with silve

most not by the moon, the inconstant has thy changes in her circled orb, has thy love prove likewise variable.

the will, swear by thy gracious self, is the god of my idelatry, "I believe thes."

The believe the." Beneo is her king and her god. She believe the grant her own love for him, is she the grant menes of his for her. She believes here is true, and she believes his to be the set here is true, and she believes his to be the set here is true, and she believes his to be the set here is true, and she believes his to be the set here is true, and she believes his to be the set here is true, and she believes his to be the set here is true, and she believes his to be the set here is true, and she believes his to be the believe the set of the believes his to be the believe the believes and she believes a set here the believe the believes the believes a set here the believe the believes the set of the believes t

It is not pleasant to doubt the purity and starting of Romeo's love for this noble girl ; we are compelled to regard the homesty his passion in a problematical light. For the we first make his acqueintance we find a back over hecis in love with Romline, a desply bewalling the bitter fact that she will not be hit with Cupid's arrow." We take and thinks of nothing but Rom-ter and manifests his pession in all sorts of the main and aband ways. But the moment interest of the interest in a low in the back and thinks of the remains true to the start of a lot the start of the tragedy, the back out or a user have shared the the back out or a user have shared the the back out or a user face in the start interest in the back one of principles of

3

The Ball Player for Whom Boston Paid Ten Thonsand Dollars

The release of Michael J. Kelly by the Chiago base ball club, and his immediate algaing with the Bostons, caused considerable surprise among the members of the base ball fraternity, and most especially the bon mot that is going the rounds that "the great and only Mike" was sold for the enormous price of \$10,000. Michael J. Kelly is a thorough sinces man, endowed with a goodly portion of the soumen of the present age, ard he has evidently learned from his past career that in order to win success his rivals in the same business should be kept in ignorance of all important movements which he might conceive, and thus it was that his signing with the Bostons in the month of February. 1887, had caused so much consternation and astonishment. Kelly may be correctly termed a base ball luxury, and he will vastly strengthen any team to which he may be long, his playing days being in the very height of their zenith. Of his abilities in the right field and as a batter, fielder and runner in general nothing much need here be said, as his national reputation has long been established and equal to the very best, if not surpassing any other man in that line. When Kelly was interrogated as to how much Boston paid to Chicago for his release he answered at once about \$3,500 ; he was told to guess sgain, and finally put the amount up to \$5,000, and then up to \$7,000, where he stopped. He was completely taken y storm when he was shown a check for \$10,000, but he said he would endeavor to earn that sum for the Bostons, and he would play hard enough to be worth every cent of the money. Of Mike Kelly it has been said

and repeatedly that there was not a base ball man at present in the country who could replace him. ----

Big Circus Pay Holis, From the Boston Herald.

The salary list of a good-sized circus runr anywhere from \$500 to \$1,500 a day Fore. paugh's pay roll calls for the latter amount, and the list of the Barnum show is claimed to be even higher. These figures include the pay of performers, agents, hostlers, canvas-men, grooms and trainmen, or "razor backs," as the latter are facetiously called.

Dects," as the latter are facelously called. Of course, the performers get the most money. Last season the Barnum people paid an English trio of trapeza performers, Loio, Loia and Sylvester-the latter a man-250 a week and their etypenss. Forepaugh pays William Showles, the bareback rider, 150 a week, and yet has some equestrians in his employ who draw as low as \$25 or \$30 weekly. Acrobats are always well paid when their act is graceiul and diverting. They generally travel in teams of two and three, and do what are known as "brother state." The three Lamarine brothers, for in-mance, draw \$10 a week from 5 forepaugh's pay clerk. Many of these performers do two or three different acts, and, indeed, they will tackle almost anything from a fight trapeze to a horizonial bar, while nearly all are good tumblers and lespers, casily and advanlage-oundy used in "the grand tumbing and finale" so familiar to circus goers. There are many groups of performers who tura there are to anne novel kind are oiten able to find or \$300 a week. Ciorze are ex-tended or \$300 a week. Ciorze are ex-Of course, the performers get the most

don.' So far, indeed, from recognizing the 'vigorous movement' and 'irregular rightness of form' which Miss Robinson so much admires, be describes A Death Scene, one of the finest in point of con-ception, ss' clothed in a measure that is like ception, as ' clothed in a measure in the livery of a charitable institution,' THE extraordinary blunders of critics do give some very heavy weapons into the hands of their counter-critics. What a fund of sweet comfort and deceptive hope does not the youthful aspirant for literary laurels derive from all those old and long-cherished tales of how many of the world's greatest authors ran about from publisher to pub-lisher, and sent their manuscripts to one firm after the other, only to receive the in-variable reply telling how truly grieved the unblighers were not to accent the "most erublishers were not to accept the "most exellent work," etc.; until at last some daring irm undertook to bring out the work, and o, the fame of the author was made, another " mute inglorious Milton" was rescued, —and he publishers' pockets were filled. IT requires a good deal of charity to forget that the acute Voitaire succeed at Dante's immortal poem and thought Hamlet the work of a drunken savage ; or to place much confidence in the critics when one remembers how it was one of the foremost English critics that called Keats a mere cockney poet, and his matchless Adonais "dreary nonand his matchless Adonais "dreary non-sense" and a "wild waste of words," adding that "a hundred or a hundred thousand verses might be made, equal to the best in Adonais, without taking the pen off the paper:" how Ruskin declared that any head clerk of a bank could write a better history of Greece than Grote, if he would have the van-ity to waste the time over it; how Words-worth found Veltaire duil; Southey complained of the lack of "sound religious reei-ing" in the essays of Lamb; Taine consid-ers Pendennis and Vanity Fair too full of sermons; Howells has discovered Dickens to be full of "mannerisms," and is wearied by the "confidential attitude" of Thackeray; lained of the lack of "sound religious fee or, not to continue the list that might be made to fill columns, how Swinburne goes into verbal hysterics over "the blundering, fuctor of the second se must fain cry out with Punch But when poet Swinburne stops into the fray, And slangs like a fish wife, what, what can say : It is not only the blunders of abusive criticism, however, that give a show of justice to the attacks of dissppointed authors on their critics ; these latter have made as many and great blunders in their praise. Mr. Gosse great blunders in their praise. Mr. Gome teils how for half a century one Katharine Philips, better known as "Orlada," was an unquestioned light in English song. "Her name was mentioned with those of Sappho

and Corinna, and language was used without reproach, which would have seemed a little fulsome if addressed to the muse herself." " For, as in angels, we Do in thy verses see Both improved sexes excinently meet : They are than Man more strong, and more than Woman sweet."

"So sang Cowley to this much-admired lady; says the writer if the Allantic, " and the Earl of Roscommon, in some extrava-gant and smusing stanzas, asserted it to be his unique experience that, on mosting a pack of angry wolves in Scythia,

"The magic of Orinda's name, Not only can their florconess tame, But, if that mighty word to not rebearse. They seem submissively to roat in verse."

They seem submisively to roar in verse." Sir Walter Boott was never distinguished in the field of criticism ; but he wrote to Southey, and seems housestly to have meant what he said, of that post's Madoc and Thal-aba, that " a poem whose merits are of that higher tone does not immediately take with the public at large. It is seven possible that during your own life you must be contented with the applause of the few whom nature has glifted with the rare tasts for discriminat-ing in poetry. But the mere roaders of verse must one day comes in, and then Madoc will source his real place, at the feet of Milton." In another letter to the same poet Houthey be wrote, "I am not such an ass as not to know that you are my better in postry, insigh I have had, probably but for a time."

youthtai days, have loved the Courte of Zlou, I have prized her simple ways: have read my Bible over, i have read it through in prayer,

But,I've never seen a passage, that enjined a fancy fair. - L. Eisenbeisin West Chester Village Record,

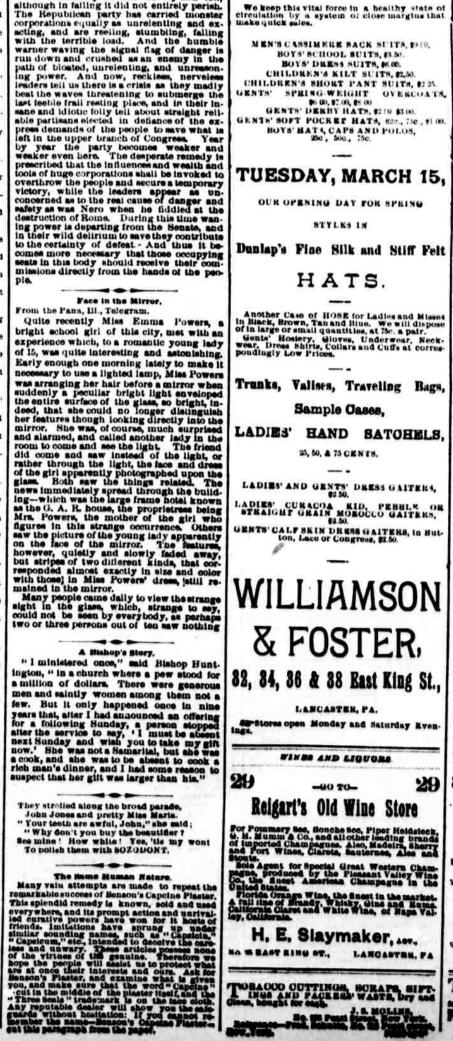
THE INSECT WORLD. To tiny ants that creep and crawi The grass blades seem a forest tall.

The bees smid the flowers red Think rosy clouds are overhead.

The water-spiders on the lake Their ponds for boundless oceans take.

The beetles citeb and look around :

Their mighty mountain is a mound -I'd like to see their world, and then Change back to my own place again.



KE BACK SUITS, ##10. DOL BUITS, #3.50. ESS SUITS, #6.00. KILT SUITS, #2.50.	WEATHER STRIP Beats them all. This strip out wears all others.
ET PANT SUITS, \$2.25. VEIGHT OVERCOATS, \$7.00, \$5.00 IV HATS, \$2.10 \$3.00. (ST HATS, \$2.50, 750, \$1.00. CAPS AND POLOS,	plying it. Can be fitted anywhere - no holes to bore, ready for use. It will not split, warp or
, MARCH 15,	John P. Schaum & Sons,
DAY FOR SPRING	WM. A. BIRFFER. ALDUS C. HERE
Silk and Stiff Felt ATS.	KIEFFER & HERR,
OSE for Ladies and Missos and Bine. We will dispose autities, at 75c. a pair. loves, Underwesr, Neck- ollars and Cuffs at corres-	Housefurnishing Goode !
, Traveling Bags,	WOULD CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
le Cases, ND SATORELS.	Fuller & Warren Co.'s
75 CENTS.	STOVES, HEATERS, FURNACES AND RANGES.
NTS' DEESS GAITERS, 1250. MOROCCO GAITERS, 1550.	LEE & WANKENIN II II and I WA MARKENING
DR 288 GAITERS, in But- Congress, \$2.50.	them to give Satisfaction. As a Heater "THE SPLENDID" has no rival, being a thorough hot base, no part of this story remains cold, every inch of it radiates best. As a Smaller and Cheaper Heater the "BRU" GHT DIAMOND " has established itself in U" a front
AMSON	Takes. The merits of the "SPLEON DID" and, "BRIGHT DIAMOND" consist in Bauty of Co.nstruction, Perfect Control of Draft, Cleanlines, no Dust, no Gas and Economy of Yush
STER,	AP Call and stamine for yourself.
B8 Bast King St.,	40 EAST KING ST.,
day and Saturday Even-	MAUNCANDY. MACHINERT, 40.
29 TO-	STEAM HEATING
d Wine Store	ENGINES Tractice, Portable or Stationary.
d Great Western Cham- be Piensant Valley Wine can Champagne in the	How or Becoud-Hand BOILINGH, WATHE TANKS, SEPARATONO, MAUSING OF NAVAR WORE such as done and hept to Machina Shops,
the frest in the market. Whisky, Gins and Buma hite Wine, of Faps Val-	Ezra F. Landis.
LANGANTER, FA	
	TERRORN OF THE DENTAL CHAIR DISAEMED, Tests attracted by the use of electricity per- method is the best material that I can purchase Filling tests a specialty. All work purchase Filling tests a specialty. All work purchase Filling tests a specialty. All work purchase
C. A. Sold Status	