For has Lake George been more beauti lever has Lake George been more beautifier more popular than now. Every day like are crowded with summer guests, and brush the season usually begins late, the state are already well filled and the cottages supidly being opened and are assuming an quiet, home-like appearance which persents the summer places here so notably as a magnet that the placid, beautiful lake me its softening spirit to all who place templaces addition to recent arrivals is W. D. Levelle, the novelist, and his wife, who ventured to break away from the circle nonian resorts, and who are not sorry have done so. Mr. Howells occupies had long, low, rambling cottage on the sun-staide of the lake, which was built by and

was for many years the home of Judge Ed-munds, whose fame as a spiritualist was quite as great as his fame as a juriet.

The author of "Silas Lapham" likes Lake George. I called upon him yesterday, and found him with his family about him, seated upon the front plazza of his cottage in a soft felt hat, a white fiannel shirt, and a large easy pair of curduroy trousers. He looked the picture of good health. Evidently he had not shunned the sunlight, for his face was darkly tanned.

the picture of good health. Evidently he had not shunned the sunlight, for his face was darkly tanned.

"Are you contemplating any new literary work, Mr. Howells?" I asked.

"Yes. I have just written the first pages of a new novel not yet announced. I began it, in fact, only the day before yesterday. It will be a purely American story, its chief events centered in a New England country town, though it will relate to both city and country life. I have not thought of a name for it, nor, though I have its plot pretty well exterhed out in my mind, should I feel at liberty to detail it to you just now. The nature of my arrangement with the Harpers, who have contracted with me for all I write is such that entire good faith requires me to leave with them the time and form of my extended announcement. We shall not leave Lake George before October, and by that time I hope to have the book in fairly good shape."

"How do you work here?"

"There is my little office," replied the novelist, pointing to a little one storied wing

"How do you work here?"

"There is my little office," replied the novelist, pointing to a little one-storied wing of the house. "Will you look at it?"

It is a pretty room, with a hard wood floor and pienty of shelving, plentifully stored with books. A picture of Lincoln, after that late reproduced in The Century, and pictures of Toistoi, Bjornson, Hawthorne and others were on the walls. A large flat desk and asveral easy chairs completed the room's furniture.

furniture.

"I write here for about four hours every morning after breakfast," continued Mr. Howells, "Yes, I become vastly interested in my work. It quite possesses me. Of course, there are times when I feel myself unable to think and when it really palls on me, but that is every man's experience in every kind of effort."

"There are very many beautiful Indian romances relating to the mountains and islands and inlets all about here, Mr. Howells?" I ventured to suggest.

True; the history of Lake George is full of romance, but then, you know, I look upon that as the province of poetry rather than of prose narrative. I think that it is asking a good deal of people in these busy, practical times, to go back with you for half a dozen or more generations, and to lose themselves among strange customs and among strange

strange customs and among strange in a strange land. The public of to-hink, feels that but little is to be day, thinks, feels that but little is to be called by such excursions into the past. It knows where to go for history, and for romances of the past; it has the poets. The real sentiment of to day requires that the novelist shall portray a section of real life, that has in it a useful and animating purpose. All the good work of our time is being done on this theory. on this theory.

"Then you do not regard the work of the nt English school of romancists, as sented, we will say, by Haggard, as The Varied and Valuable Uses to Which Poor

"I regard the writings of that school as nothing more than a counter-current. It is nothing more than a counter-current. It is no real tendency of the times. Every great current has its counter eddies and the fiction of the present day, which is pre-eminently realistic, has its spasm of romantic endeavor, just as in Scott's day, when the sentiment ran universally toward romance and extravagant fiction, there were shullitions of realisms, they amounted to little. They were activates amounted to little. They were entirely in-significant as showing the feeling of the age. They held to the century the same relation as is now held by the essays of English ro-

mancists.

In proof of this, just glance at the work which public sentiment has passed favorably upon in all intelligent countries. Russia has led in the new school, and holds the foremost place among the nations that have produced great modern novelists. England stands at the very bottom of the list. Hardy is a great, I may say, a very great novelist. His pictures of life are life itself. Mrs. Howells and I have heard under our windows is Regular to the list of Howells and I have heard under our windows in England the very thoughts, yes, the secents, which he had attributed to his English peasantry. His truth and sincerity are admirable. And Black, too, so far as I have read him, is an able, skillful writer. But the Russian novelists lead the world. Indeed, I affirm that Tolatol occupies to all fiction the Russian novelists lead the world. Indeed, I affirm that Tolatol occupies to all fiction the aams relation that Shakespeare occupies to all drams. He has a very strong ethical side and not only teaches it and portrays it, but lives it. He believes that men should live precisely and literally as Christ lived, and abandoning literature where at the summit precisely and literature, where at the summit abandoning literature, where at the summit abandoning literature, the daily life of a of fiction, he has adopted the daily life of

Russian peasant."

I remarked that that seemed like simplicity itself and received this retort:

"Isn't that because our civilization is so sophisticated; we read and say we believe that Christ is God, but sometimes our actions imply that we scarce think he meant what he said about the conduct of life."

"Who do you think ranks next to Toistoi as a writer of fiction?"

you mean to say that the greatest of fiction that the world has ever pro-

writers of fiction that the world has ever produced are Russians?"

"Yes, I think I am prepared to say just that. The novels of these men are absolute truth. They are nature bared. They are greatest because their writers have the ability and the courage to paint humanity and its affairs just as they are. That I regard as the highest art."

"Where, then, do you place Dickens?"

"Dickens was a man of his times, and it is only lair to him to view him in that light. The age just before his was extravagantly romantic. The work then done did not fully satisfy the rapidly growing practical thought of Dickens' time. One of the discoveries of his as, e was that while fiction sounded stilled and unreal when clad in the gard of poetry, yet there were things in life quite as romantic as any of the paintings of the poets. The Russians, and the realistic achool they lead, not only dispute this, but urge that fiction does not need the adventitious aid of unreal imagination to give it permanent interest. They contend that the daily life of men and women with its thousand care and hopes and ambitions and sorrows is of itself full of interest. If any one dared to show it as it reality is, without the alightest zions or dreaters. interest. If any one dared to show it as it really is, without the slightest gices or drapping, he would be giving out the most absorbing fiction."

life is common place?"

"By amerting that the very things that are not commonplace are those commonity called commonplace. All the rest has long since become hackneyed. In the preposterous what is there to invent? Nothing, except what is ap preposterous as to be ludicrous.

Poter, Poter, Pumpkin Sater."

All who speak or pray in public would do All who speak or pray in public would do well to look closely into the words they use and ascertain how many pet phrases they have. One pastor was noticed to never use the word prosperity without adding periection and glory. The regular tracks of thoughts sometimes betray the speaker. Thus, one of our ministers speaking in the petipit of the late Horace Cook, called him Korne Greeley, there being a well-worn test that united Horace and Greeley. And assether spoke of the sufferings of our Lord to the Garden of Eden, the track hatween and Eden being better worn then hat well-worn garden and Gothermans. When MERET WEUEUR'S MEAD.

What It Reveals to a Phrenologist—No Ab stract Greed, but Enormous Senerations. From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The following interesting analysis of the tharacter of Henry George, as understood by a phrenologist, is from the pen of Prof. Edgar C. Beall, who was given an opportunity of examining the philanthropist's head on Sun-

day evening : Every soulful, sympathetic man who appreciates the burdens bequeathed the avarice or ignorance of the past, and, who, in the face of all "the powers that be," boldly lends a hand to lift from the human head and heart the incubi of poverty and fear, whether his methods be approved or not, deserves at least a hearing. And whatever may be justly criticised in the teachings of Henry George, it must be admitted that his personal character is worthy to be understood by good people everywhere. The temperament of this philanthropist is the sanguine-vital-mental, which is indicated by a plump figure, small bones, sandy hair, ruddy complexion, blue eyes, rather small features, and a high, narrow brain. This constitution is favorable to good nature: a happy, hopeful disposition: fondness for companionabile and all social pleasures: ardor, impulsiveness, warmth, and responsiveness of affection: quick temper, but a forgiving heart; facility and versatality of expression, and appness in literature, oratory, or educational work—qualities all present in Mr. George.

His head measures twenty-two inches, which is the full size, but not large enough to give the power of a Luther, a Napoleon, a Bismarck, or a Gladstone. However, though not a genius of the highest order, he will manifest brilliant talent, personal magnetism, and a degree of personal courage which will make his influence widely felt. His brain is not perfectly balanced. No reformer's ever was, for it is always the stinging blow or leaden pressure upon some sharp and sensitive angle of the soul, the painful consciousness of some great gap unfilled, a burning thirst, a yearning hunger of the heart, or a sympathy for the worse of all the world, that incite good men and women to rebellion against the existing political, religious or so claliaws. And the only striking disproporfrom the human head and heart the incubi of poverty and fear, whether his methods be

sympatry for the women to rebellior incite good men and women to rebellior against the existing political, religious or so clailaws. And the only striking dispropor-tion in this man's mind is between the sel fish instincts and the sense of universa love.

The head extends well back of the cars in

the region of social feeling. He is a warm friend and ardent lover; has plenty of courage, but great caution also, especially in mat-ters of honor, duty, and reputation. There is more thunder than lightning in There is more thunder than lightning in him, and, though as brave as any man in a battle for principle, he will never manifest cruelty or malice, even to a fee. The head is rather low at the centre of the top, on a line with the ears, at firmness, and just back of that at pride or self-estrem, but developed year much laterally from these noints, showthat at pride or self-esteem, but developed very much laterally from these points, showing very large conscientiousness and love of approbation. He is modest to a fault, conciliatory and yielding, sensitive to the lustre of a good name, and as honest as any man need be. In these and some other respects he resembles Beecher, but his head is still narrower; in fact, averagingly parrows at the need be. In these beccher, but his head is still narrower: in fact, exceedingly narrow at the sides, above and a little in front of the ears at the seat of acquisitiveness or love of possession. In such a brain there is no abstract season. session. In such a brain there is no abstract desire for ownership, and money will be regarded simply as a convenience, like the spade and harrow that lighten labor but have no beauty or attractiveness in themselves. This explains Mr. George's lack of sympathy for monopoly. But his efforts to improve the condition of the masses, and his enthusiasm for the work, are due to his enormous benevolence, which gives the great height to his frontal head. This faculty dominates his whole nature and colors all his minates his whole nature and colors all his

osophy than science; yet reasons more by induction than by the a priori method; has induction than by the a priori method; has fair casuality, but very large comparison, and will manifest wonderful talent for classification, illustration, criticism, perspicacity, discrimination, perception of analogies, and ingenuity in the use of metaphora. He may not be remarkable as a statistician or for great accuracy in any branch of specific detail, but he has decided power for abstract thought. He is undoubtedly a man of much more than ordinary mental scope, and more than ordinary mental scope, and among those who love their fellow men his name will stand second to none.

" WHAT PAR? CAT FUR!

It is estimated that not le kittens are annually brought into this sinful world. Of these the great majority are mis. erably drowned-a practice which is destined shortly to be done away with by the recogni tion of the cat as a fur-bearing animal. Rugs of selected Maitese and tortoise-shell are already quite expensive and excellent imita-tions of various furs are made of this mater-ial. Taxidermists, too, are advertising for kittens by the thousand to stuff for ornamental purposes. At present the only pur-pose to which they are applied in this coun-try is the manufacture of carriage robes, but wast numbers of them are sent to Europe, where they are in great demand for coats and hats, dressing gown linings and other gar-

menta.

The pelts come from all parts of the country. They are gathered by professional collectors, who supply them by the quantity at regular schedule rates. A common cat skin is worth five cents, a pure maises, ten cents, and a black one, twenty-five cents. The cheap kind must be dyed before making up, but the black and mainess are prettier with but the black and maitese are prettier with their color unsitered. A carriage robe of the best cat fur is worth from \$40 to \$50. There are always plenty of stray cats running wild in the rural districts. The Maine woods are full of them. They breed wonderfully fast, and it is good sport popping them off the fences and stone walls along the roadsides.

From the American Magazine A loving father who, at a summer resort last season, had left behind him four beautiful children, dead of diphtheris, said to me "That hotel proprietor was as much a murderer as if he had shot my little ones." Yes, dear sir, but you, the guardian, ought to have been armed and equipped against such fises. An hour's intelligent examination of water supply and drainage at a proposed country home would in a large majority of cases prevent the risk of such catastrophe, and might be made before a landlord could object. Take in the dressing-bag an onnce vial of saturated solution of permanenate of vial of saturated solution of permanganate of potash, which any druggist will prepare for a few cents, and put half a dozen drope into a tumbler of the drinking water that is sup-plied. If it turns brown in an hour, it is, plied. If it turns brown in an hour, it is, broadly speaking, unfit to drink; if not, it is not especially harmful. If a country hotel's sewage system is confined to compose within a hundred feet of the house, and near the water supply, take next train to a point farther on. These matters should force themselves on one's personal attention, quite as much as the undertaker's bills that occasionally follow their neglect.

From the Somerville Journal,
A little Philadelphia girl was walking with her father on the banks of the raging Schuyl-

"Oh, father," said she, "just look how dirty the water is."

"Yes," said her father, sadly. If it were not for the inherent improbability of the thing I should say that some anarchist had been taking a bath.

BALLADE OF AN OLD MANDOLIN. Of old in many-towered sevtille
Love smote upon its strings:
Sweet song flew to her window-sill
And furied its dainty wings.
It whispered her dear secret things

mong the orange blossomings, "Speak, dearest, love is near." Then through long years of good and in To peasants and to kings It lay forsot, untouched, until Chance raised Time's coverings. And 'mid a New World's hurryings

That none but she could bear

Of new-born hope and fear, lone beard its plaintiff echoing s, "Speak, dearest, love is near." To-day it speaks again, and still The ancient burthen rings
With strange pathetic swell and trill,
'Tie not the past that sings:
No worn-out tild World song it brings,
But new and true and clear;
It trill's with youth's imaginings,
"Speak, dearest, love is near."

A DEAF MUTE'S EVOLUTION

BOW A BULT MAY GET UN WITH ONLY ORB OF THE PIPE ABREM.

The Accomplishments of Laura Bridges Who in Infancy Lost Her night and Hearing and the Senses of Taste and Small - A Hemerhabie Woman

It is just half a century since the popular heart of the country first went out in pity toward one who has ever since been regarded as the most afflicted of human kind. Al most every middle-aged man and woman it New England remembers the story of Laura Bridgman, the billed deaf mute, whose fat has made a more standard example of patience and submission in Yankee homes and schools than the more ancient record of Jol and his scree. Perhaps no better demonstra tion could be found of the fact that happi ness is a matter merely of relative and no of absolute conditions than in the history of peace and content that has followed and still follows the tife of Laura Bridgman. Cerainly ber sisters in this community would rank as happiest among women did they possess in the same degree her caim serenty and unselfish devotion. Possessing but one unimpaired faculty, that of touch, Miss Bridgman has become a cultivated woman fairly well acquainted with the world and its life, as far as it is in the power of language without physical demonstration to convey ideas. It is a constant marvel to those aroun her that she understands and appreciates a much, and that she is able to make such wonderful use of the single sense that is lef her. Miss Bridgman is now a woman of 57 years, and she still makes her home for the greater part of each year at the Perkins institution for the blind, where she first re ceived, fifty years ago, instruction in the use of language from the late Dr. Hows, In form and feature she is not unlike many women of her age, except that a rare deli cacy of organization, both mental and physical, impresses every one who meets her. Al though not robust, she is seidom iil, and her health is probably as good as that of mos ladies of her age. She dresses plainly, and her appearance in this respect is best decribed as old-tashioned.

The question always saked first by any one who has not heard the story of Laura Bridgman's life is. How was the first idea of words and language conveyed to her mind Miss Bridgman's infirmities date from the second year of her childhood. A severe at-tack of scarlet fever destroyed the four senses tack of scarled fever destroyed the four senses of sight, hearing, taste, and smell. Her sickness, continued for fully six months, and it completely wiped out all memory of her early infancy. Aside from this circumstance in her case, it is said to be a fact by competent investigators that no case is known of a person who can trace anything in mem-ory back of the second year of infaucy. So in Laura's case there never has been the in Laura's case there hever has been the faintest recollection of the use of the two chief senses which she lost. In much that she says and writes, she often refers to the beauties of light and sound, especially to the former, but she has no adequate conception of either. How can she have? How can it be possible to convey in words even a vague impression of the beauties of a landscape to a mind which cannot do more than dimly wonder what the great principle light may be? Or how can any idea of a grand har-mony be brought to one whose only concep-tion of sound must be gained by the tremb-ling of the floor under a triend's footstep, or the concussion of air following a cannon shot. A great deal of patience was required to teach Laura the rudiments of word signs. It was accomplished by attaching to every sr-ticle in common use its name in raised let

ticle in common use its name in raised let-ters. Having mastered that ides, she readi-ily learned the deaf and-dumb finger alpha-bet signs for the same objects, and thereafter her progress was remarkably rapid.

Most blind people are passionately fond of reading, and the occupants of the Perkins institution have a large raised letter library. Miss Bergman cares very little for reading. She much prefers that some one should read to her by hand signs from newspapers and religious books. She is extremely sociable, and earnestly keeps up a slient our versation and earnestly keeps up a slient conversation whenever opportunity affords. Her daily routine is a quiet one. She lives in one of tution in South Boston. She has the sole care of her room, which is a model of nest-ness. She is very skillful with the needle in ordinary and fancy sewing. Many a sharp-eyed seamstrees would envy the speed with eyed seamstrees would envy the speed with which she threads her needle even if it be a fine one. She does it by placing the end of the thread and the head of the needle in her mouth, and it an instant the threading is accomplished by the end of her tongue. Thread lace, very delicate, she kits rapidly, and in the course of a year makes a great deal of it. She is also a faithful correspondent, unless she be over-whelmed by letters from people whose sole object is curiosity or to obtain an autograph. Her writing is suff and angular, like that of most blind people, but it is remarkably dis

A simple guiding device for the pencil is used by her and by most blind writers. Be-neath the paper on which she writes is placed a sheet of pasteboard covered with slight depressions, each about an eighth of an inch square (the size of the body of a small let-ter), three-eighths of an inch spart, and arranged in horiz-intal lines to correspond with the lines of manuscript. The body of a letter is made over each depression, and it extends above or below with such letters as it

extends above or below with such letters as it is necessary.

One of Mist Bridgman's daily duties during the school year is to assist in the instruction of one of the kindergarten classes of blind children. They all learn the hand alphabet, and her work among them is a delight both to her and to her pupils. Scientifically considered, Miss Bridgman's case presents many interesting features bearing upon the degree of skill which the training of a single faculty will develop. The senses of smell and taste have in some degree returned to her. Bhe can detect pungent odors and knows the difference by issue between articles of food which are dissimilar, between articles of food which are dissimilar, but neither sense is a source of pleasure or much profit to her. The destruction of hear ng and sight was so complete that the car drums and eyebalis are gone, the latter re-moved by operation some time after her ill-ness in order to pain and inflammation. The sense of touch which remains to her has reached a much higher degree of cultivation reached a much higher degree of cultivation and perceptive power than was ever attained in another being. By scare of touch alone, which interprets the waves of air upon her face, she can tell in walking on the street whether buildings abut closely upon the sidewalk or there is an open space intervening. More wonderful still, can perceive in the same way—and other lumates of the Perkins institution have the same power—whether a fence lining the walk is made of pickets or is of solid boards. Mr. Anagnos, the director of the institution, says that Laura and two or three others of the blind inmates are able to perceive accurately, by pickets or is of solid boards. Mr. Anagnos, the director of the institution, says that Laura and two or three others of the blind inmates are able to perceive accurately, by means of reflected heat or air waves, whether a building they may be passing is of brick or wood. Some time ago several scientists, one or two Harvard professors among them, made an interesting test of Miss Bridgman's delicacy of touch. They undertook to measure the distance at which she was able to detect the separation of two points. Take, for instance, two pins, and hold them together with points side by side. Touch the points with the finger tips, and you will be able to feel but one point. Gradually separate the pins and note the distance at which you can distinguish two points instead of one. You will find it varies from an eight to a sixteenth of an inch. Two very fine needle were used in the experiments with Miss Bridgman, and the distance at which ahe could distinguish the separated points was infinitesimal. With most people the tip of the tongue is more sensitive in touch than the fingers. In Miss Bringman's case this rule does not hold good. A rare treat for Miss Bridgman about a month ago was a visitio the Waltham waich factory. There she found delicacy of workmanship which her exquisite sense of touch could appreciate and take delight in. She became wonderfully enthusiastic over what was shown her, and when a watch movement was presented to her she was quite overjoyed. Much of her specially putting together and separating the delicate mechanism of wheels and apprings.

Or. Howe's greatest disappointments of Leura Bridgman he inited to accomplish, and it was one of the greatest disappointments of his life that he was thewarded in his piene.

When he underteed her education is was under the strict condition that he abould be accomplish, and it was one of the greatest disappointments of his life that he was the warded in his pienes.

but no knowledge. Her mind was an absolute blank respecting any of the world's theories of morals or religion. His plan was to teach her first the physical things of life, but to carefully abstain from giving to her mind any religious idea or impression until she came to mature years. Then he be lieved he could sacertain through her whether or not there is in the human mind any innate religious instiact, and if so, of what nature and scope. The study would have been one of vast interest, and it would have had an immense influence upon some modern religions viewa. But Dr. Howe's plans were thwarted by certain zealous persons, who, during his absence in Europe, thought it their duty to save Laura's soul without further delay. Accordingly they filled her mind with her mind with the dogmas of the orthodox faith, and she seepled them. When Dr. Howe returned, he found his protege a changed woman. She was no them. When Dr. Howe returned, he found his protege a changed woman. She was no longer, mentally and morally, criginal and independent. She made scriptural injunction the basis of almost every thought and process of reasoning, and so it has been ever since. Dr. Howe died without accomplishing his great ambition in the case of Laura, or any one similarly unfortunate. The existence of a person filling the conditions was never known before. There have been a few propie deaf, dumb, and bind, made so by accident or disease after they had reached

never known betore. There have been a few propie deaf, dumb, and bind, made so by sceldent or disease after they had reached years of memory and knowledge, but no case where the victim was practically born with those infirmities, and who possessed an active, capable mind.

There has been no parallel of Laura Bridgman's case, until, within a few months, Mr. Anagnos has been following the career of a young girl in Alabams, who promises even more wonderful results than did Laura. Her name is Helen Keller, and she lives with her parents, well-to-do paople in Tuncalossa. She is seven years old, and lost the faculties of sight, speech, and hearing when only six months old. She is throughly robust and healthy, while Laura sil her life has been delicate. Furthermore, she is bright and intelligent, and is for knowledge. In February last Mr. Anagnos sent one of the best instructors of the institution, Miss Sullivan, to Alabams to undertake the education of the unfortunate child. She has pursued the same methods adopted by Dr. Howe with wonderful success. When the child, after a few weeks, began to comprehend the meaning of the raised-letter signs upon her playfew weeks, began to comprehend the mean ing of the raised-letter signs upon her play things she became wild with joy and ambi tion, which were both pitiful and inspiring She is making wonderful progress. She shows powers of memory that are remark-able. Already she has mastered nearly 500 words, and she would spend all her time dding to her knowledge if permitted. She abandons all her former amusements. begs all around her constantly to talk to her with their fingers. Such words as "com-forter," "spread," "pillow," she learns forter," "spread," "pillow," she learn and spells correctly after only one repetition Mr. Anagnes fears, however, that this oppor tunity for making the great investigation which Dr. Howe sought to undertake will also be lost to science. The child's parents are strong Presbyterians, and they are suxious that little Helen's spiritual welfare shall be ministered unto as soon as she is able to comprehend their theology.

A SCHOOL OF JUTARALISM

An Undertaking in London That Will Be Watched With Great Interest. From the Publishers' Builetin.

The establishment of a school of journalism in London has educed a good deal of extravagant talk, both for and against it. Perhaps a description of what it is and what it is in-tended to do, will be the best way of commending an exemplary enterprise, which, we trust, will prove also a successful one The proprietor is a newpaper man of some eminence, thoroughly qualified, without the possibility of question, for the job be has undertaken. He takes aspirants to journal istic efficiency, and assigns them work every day with the same method, and demanding the same to be accomplished by them as in the actual routine of a newspaper office. The results of their assignments are dealt with precisely as they would be there—used as they precisely as they would be there—used as they would be there—used as they are, or changed and the reason therefor explained to the writer, or remoraely dumped into the waste paper basket. In short, the student gets newspaper training, with all its labor, pains and pleasures, along with the consideration which all the world gives to the man who pays. He is in no danger of having his head cut off for incompetency, it is true, but his interest to do the best he can to improve the use of the money on a paper, who does his best to save his head and to gain promotion. Every sort of newspaper work is done at the school by the pupils, who are graded from writers of the easiest "local" to those who pen that harmonic and symmetric march of words and sense which constitutes the leader. It is implied, of course, that when a man spends liberally to learn the details of newspaper life he is in earnest to learn them, and has the bias without which that life must be a most burdensome one. Hence the head of the school for journalism has pupils whom its a pleasure for him to teach. We assume that besides superintending the practical details of their work, he directs their studies as far as a man of good judgment may find it ense which constitutes the leader. It is it

tails of their work, he directs their studies as far as a man of good judgment may find it necessary. The well-equipped newspaper man commands a broad and comprehensive degree of knowledge, which need not be increase because general; and knows where to find what he may wish to learn or to use in the pursuit of his employment.

It may be so, but we are not at all sure of it, that the exceptionally bright, vigorous and audacious aspirant may not only not need the aid of such an institution as we have described, but may do better without it. On the same principle there are some who do better as ministers, without previous acquaintance with college classes and theological halls. We do not find in this fact an argument against colleges and achools quantance with college chases and theological halls. We do not find in this fact an argument against colleges and schools of divinity; nor is there in fact that the great journalists of the world received no special training for their work, an argument against a school of instruction in newspaper detail. Especially sensitive men of studious disposition who only need "bringing out" to make of them the best class of newspaper writers, would benefit by such a course as that of the institution recently opened in London. Surveying the great newspaper field, we cannot but conclude that it sadly needs better cultivation. Those who find it perfect may see no use for a school of journalism; but we see the necessity of such training being given writers for the press—and schools of the kind in plenty would secure it—se would insure greater accuracy in reporting, the use of vigorous and exact language, and a refining, literary spirit in our ephemeral prints. Surely the newspaper ought to refine as well as give the news and state and argue opinions. Because we believe that the establishment of a school of state and argue opinions. Because we ne-lieve that the establishment of a school of journalism conducted in the manner stated is the promise of better informed, better written and better principled newspapers we speak of it cordially, as of an institution most commendable and one which ought to be imitated in as frequent instances as pos-sible.

IDEALIZING. Were you a gentle Zephyr, And I a Summer Hose, And I a Summer Mose, I would woo you to my bower, You should rise no other flower, And when weary you should rest, By my fragrant breath caressed, Hidden deep within my breast, Were you a Zephyr, darling, And I a Summer Rose.

Were you the Wind of Autumn were you the wind of Autumn,
And I, your love, a Leaf,
From the home trie I would sever
And float with you forever
Down the autumn's golden tide.
I would never, never chide;
For your maddest freaks would be
Summer sephym soft to me, Were you the Wind of Autumn, And I, your love, a Leaf.

If I were Queen of Summer. oms fresh and sweet All blossoms fresh and sweet, And lay them at your feet, At your cold and toy feet, If I were Queen of Summer, And you were Winter's King.

If I were Twilight's Lady,
And you were Lord of Day,
We would walk the dewy meadow
And mingle light and shadow;
You would smooth my deaby hair,
I would kies your brow so fair,
If I were Twilight's Lady
And you were Lord of Day. Wore you the Ocean, darling, And I, your love, a star, On your boxen I would gilsten, I would bead me down to listen for the great throts of your hear Light and were would never you was you the County, darling,

TO LEARN TO SWIM.

BEAD THIS MEGIFE AND THER GIFE IT A TRIAL.

The Aquatic Editor (Hves Minute Directions at to the Mode of Learning to Propol Oneself in the Water-The First Thing to He Learned.

These are the days when the daring small boy imperits his life and compromises the integrity of city water by the practice of sequatic gymnastics in the historic, cool and crooked Conestogs. It is profoundly re-gretfed that the noble art of swimming can not be more heartily encouraged, but under the circumstances the advantage of teaching the young idea how to swim seems to be counterbalanced by the obvious dangers and objections to the primitive methods now in practice. But the man or boy bent on swimning will swim whether in water contamin ated by city sewerage or in water to be pumped into the city main, and so making the best of the situation the following suggestions are offered for the guidance of the who are learning : for after all they are learn ing an art of value for self preservation, and are worthy of some sympathy in spite of their defiance of circumstances

It has been said that the best way is to get somebody to throw you into deep water, and and that, it then being a case of swim or drown, the subject usually learns; but this brutal method is worthy of nothing but conlemnation because there are other plans more human and scientific which do not present the alternative of drowning.

FIRST TO BE LEARNED. The first thing to be learned is the frog like motion of the legs, which can best be acquired by clinging to something in such a manner that the lower part of the body is entirely submerged. Draw the heels up with the soles of the feet towards each other, strike out vigorously right and left, and draw the heels together again. These are the elements; but watch a swimmer for the proper time of the motion, the angle of the knees, and the position of the body. Take a smooth fence rail, and cast yourself adrift upon it, keeping t well submerged by resting your chest upon it. This throws you a little out of the proper angle, but will help to give you confidence, and enable you to learn the arm motion. Palms together at the chest like the conventional praying figures of church frescoes and monuments : elbows in, pus the hands front to the full length of the arms; separate the hands, and without bending the elbow, sweep them to right and left far the stroke. Then draw the hands in again to the first position. The proper time of the combined motions is gained by counting one, slowly for the stroke of the hands, two, three rapidly for their motion to and from the breast: and in exact time with these last motions, the legs should be drawn up and kicked out, the heels coming together again naturally, while the arm stroke is again taking place.

Confidence in swimming is like charity in religion-a man may have the motions perfeetly, and navigate a rail with surprising A nervous person in this condition had better have some friends handy to pull him out and then fall into deep water accidentally. Confidence also covers a multitude of sins, for a man having it may think he can swin when he can only paddle.

WHAT RUR RUBDETTE DATE.

He Makes Some Laughabie Observations of the subject of Swimming Hints. Bob Burdette ran down from Bryn Mawr o Atlantic City, and thus gives his views on swimming, to the Brooklyn Eagle. Now that the bathing season, for the people who bathe only during the season, is running on full time and baif soap, there will be the usual number of "sad cases of drowning" reported in the daily papers by reporters who case is a rather joyous affair, and great care must therefore be taken to specify the sad gravity of the subject one might say moist sass-there is no necessity for drowning A little care, a little presence of mind, and the doomed swimmer would be as sale from the watery element as a Texas bar tender. A good swimmer is not often drowned : no oftener than once.

oftener than once.

People are drowned when they are thrown suddenly into the water because the shook disturbs their presence of mind and disarranges the life preserver. To avoid drowning from this cause, therefore, never get thrown into the water suddenly; always os expecting it. If you are crossing the great desert, keep turning over in your mind what you would do if the distant ocean should suddenly break in on you.

If you could sequire the habit of breathing under water it would be a great medicine for you. Some men can breathe a long, long

you. Some men can breathe a long, long time over beer; they are more apt to founder

than drown.

If you don't know whether you can swim or not, having never tried, it is a good plan to consult some well-known authority on the subject before venturing into forty foot water.

Go to Jay Gould; he has floated about as many water lowest before many water logged schemes as any man in America.
In spite of all precautions, you find that

In spite of all precautions, you find that you are actually drowning, no time should be lost in calling a physician; if possible, go for him yourself; the exercise will prove exceedingly beneficial.

If you should find a drowned person on the beach, and it should prove to be some one whom it is your interest to save, run him through a clothes wringer without delay; it is essential to get all the water out of him.

Do not, however, hang him up after this

operation: its no good; you can't hang a man up for anything after you've squeezed him dry.
Sit on his chest and inflate his lungs with a hand beliews to restore respiration, and slap him to restore circulation; if this doesn't work, send for the World affidavit gelerk, and commit suicide.

Haul him back and forth on a barrel : this

is an old and very popular mode of treatment; it is one of no earthly use whatever, but it keeps the patient quiet and amuses the crowd while you are thinking what you ought to do.

crowd white you are thinking what you ought to do.

Start a messenger for the man's wife at once and call loudly after him, "Tell her to bring her mother along! The patient will need the stimulus of a sudden shock to enable him to raily.

If you are in doubt whether the man is really drowning bring him a aberry cobbler; if he is drowning he will catch at the straws. If he is not drowning he will catch on to the cobbler. Should you discover the drowning person to be the man who tells you all about his summer vacation; where he went, and what a "nice" place he was; how "nice" the meals were and how "nice" the people, how cheep it was and what a good time he had, push him out into deep water to see if will sink. If he does not sink immediately, you may be sure there is something wrong, i.one no time; a moment's delay may be fatal; tie a big stone about his neck and push him out again.

A Ten Cout Wedding Foo. The Rev. I. C. Bagiey, of Camden, N. J., was called upon recently by a stylish-looking

couple who desired to be we couple who desired to be wedded. There being no impediment, the pastor soon made them one flesh. Then the groom handed the ciergyman a large official envelope marked "A present with thanks." Upon opening the envelope Mr. Bagley found inclosed the sum of ten cents. BHALL SHOT.

if there's anything worse than a hair in butter to make a man swear, it's the fearful Franch eachie, which no fellow can tackle, That is slung in a swell bill of fare.

—From the Hotel Mail. Scatter the germs of the beautiful
On the holy shrine of home;
Let the pure, and the fair, and the gra-

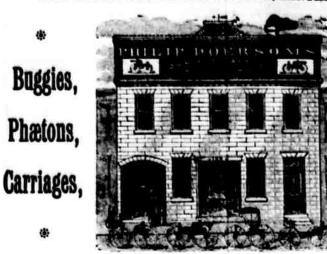
Sentior the person of the beautiful. In the depth of the beauty and !

CARRIAGES, BUGGISS, 40.

A MOTTO THAT ALWAYS WINS : "Honest Work at Honest Prices."

PHILIP DOERSOM'S

Old Reliable Carriage Works, NOS. 126 AND 128 BAST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PA.



Market

FREPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Philip Doersom's Old Reliable Carriage Works.

CONGRESS HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Opened June 25, 1887. Accommodates See. Must
all the season. MILO M. POTTER,
june-2md Macager.

ATLANTIC CITY.

"WETHERILL." Ocean End of Kentucky Avenue, Atlanti City, N. J. Benovated and Befurnished. Exce lent Sanitary Arrangements. P. D. Box, 1020 MRS. M. J. ECKERT. (Formerly of the Radnor.) feb24 2m M.ThAS

THE MANSION. THE LARGEST AND MOST CONVENIENTLY

LOCATED HOTEL, Elegantly Furnished and Liberally Managed. OPEN ALL THE YEAR. Thoroughly Heated, Lighted and Ventliated.

ATLANTIC CITY.

tuni7-2md

HOTEL ASHLAND.

CHARLES MCGLADE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

(Atlantic Ave., opp. Mansion.) Thoroughly
befurnished and Renovated. P. O. Sox 2,734.

HARRY MYRRS, Proprietor.

WILL BOWSES, Manager. june11-3md THE CHALFONTE.

The Chalfonte. Passenger Elevator and Other Modern Im-

Ocean End of North Carolina Ave., ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. E. ROBERTS & SONS.

EXCURSIONS AND PICNICS.

MT. GRETNA PARK

EXCURSIONS AND PICNICS. This Park is located in the heart of the South Mountain on the line of the Cornwall & Lebanon Railroad. nine miles south of the City of Lebanon, within easy distance of Harrisburg, Reading, Lancaster, Columbia, and all points on the Philadelphia & Kesding and Pennsylvania Railroads. The grounds are large, covering hundreds of acres, and are

FREE TO ALL. THE CONVENIENCES ARE

LARGE DANCING PAVILION. TWO KITCHENS. BAGGAGE AND COAT BOOM, While the arrangements for amusement con sist of

CROQUET and BALL GROUNDS, BOWLING ALLEY. SHOOTING GALLERY, QUOITS, &c., &c., &c.

Tables for Lunchers, Rustic Seats and Benches are scattered throughout the grounds. A new attraction is

LAKE CONEWAGO,

covering nearly twenty acres, on which are placed a number of elegant New Hoats, and slong the banks of which are pleasant walks and lovely scenery.

Observation Cars

will be run on the line of the Cornwall & Lebanon Hallroad, or will be sent to different points,
when practicable, for the accommodation of excursion parties. These summer excursion carhave been built especially for this purpose, and
are so constructed that they will enable the excursionist to enjoy fully the beautiful scenery
of the Lebanes Valley on the one side or the
Consewage Valley on the other. They are safe,
pleasant and convenient.

Parties desiring it can procure Meals at the
Part, as the Dining Halli will be under the surervision of E. H. BULTZ, of the LEBANGS VALLEY
HOUNT ALIES who wish to spend A DAY IN
THE MOUNTAINS can find no place so beautiful or afording so much pleasure as MOUNT
GESTNA.

No Intexicating Drinks Allowed on the Premises. For excursion rates and general informa-tion apply to NaD 1415H, Bupt. C. & L. Hallroad, Lebanon, Fa. my7-4md

INDUBAROR. TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST CO.

Trust, Safe Deposit and Title Insurance Company,

OF READING, PA.

CAPITAL (Full Paid) - - \$250,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

GEORGE BROOKE, PRESIDENT.
ROBERT H. COLEMAN, VICE PRESIDENT.
H. T. KENDALL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, TRUST OFFICER
FOR LANGASTER COUNTY

BEBUTTORS:
GEORGE BROOKE. H. M. NORTH,
ROBERT H. COLEMAN, R. T. LEAF
THOS. S. MERRITT, W. D. SMITH,
CYNUS G. DERR, J. H. CHEETMAN,
GEO. D. STITZEL, D. R. MILLER,
A. B. GRUSS.

EXECUTES TRUSTS OF EVERY KIND. Sanctioned by the Courts of Lancaster County to receive the appointment of Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Assignes, Receiver, and Frustee within said County.

INVASE Tryin to Real Ericks and Mortgages.

MORRY TO LOAD OR Erst Mortgage at lowest Investment made and interest collected with

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Trust Officer for Language County. Ea. 100 mark Sing St., Language, Fa. \$1,000 REWARD

CRATBLEMS OVIDE. LANCANTER AND MILLERNVILLE

Cars loave Lancaster for Millersville at 7:00
c00 and 11:30 a. m., and 2:00, 4:00, 6:00 and 8:30 p. m.
Cars loave Millersville for Lancaster at 6:30
c30 and 10:30 a. m., and 1:00, 5:01, 6:00 and 7:30 a. m.

READING & COLUMBIA RAILROAD LAND HRANCHES, AND LEBANON AND LANGASTER JOINT LINE B. R.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, MAY 28, 1887, TRAINBLEAVE BRADING ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1887,
TRAINS LEAVE ERADING
For Columbia and Lancaster at 7.2/a, M., 11.
noon and A10 p. m
For Quarryville at 7.20, 11 40 a. m., and 6.10 p. m
For Chickies at 7.20 a. m. and 11.40 m
TMAINS LEAVE COLUMBIA
For Reading at 7.20 a. m., 12.20 and 3.50 p. m.
For Leannon at 12.20 and 3.40 p. m.
TRAINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLE
FOR Leannon at 8.20 a. m. and 2.45 p. m.
For Leannon at 8.20 a. m. and 2.45 p. m.
For Leannon at 8.25 a. m. and 2.45 p. m.
For Leannon at 8.25 a. m., 12.20 and 3.20 p. m.
For Leannon at 8.50 a. m., 12.20 and 3.20 p. m.
For Leannon at 6.35 a. m., 12.30 and 5.00 p. m.
For Leannon at 6.35 a. m., 12.30 and 5.00 p. m.
For Quarryville at 8.21 a. m., 12.31 and 5.00 p. m.
For Leannon at 6.35 a. m., 12.31 and 5.00 p. m.
For Leannon at 6.25 a. m., 12.31 and 5.00 p. m.
For Leannon at 6.25 a. m., 12.31 and 5.00 p. m.
For Leannon at 6.25 a. m., 12.31 and 5.00 p. m.
For Leannon at 6.25 a. m., 12.31 and 5.00 p. m.
For Leannon at 6.25 a. m., 12.31 and 5.00 p. m.
For Lancaster at 7.17 a. m., 12.15 and 7.70 p. m.,
For Lancaster at 7.17 a. m., 12.15 and 7.70 p. m.,
For Lancaster at 7.17 a. m., 12.15 and 7.70 p. m.,
For Cuarryville at 7.12 a. m., 12.15 and 7.70 p. m.,

SURDAY TRAUS. THAIRS LEAVE BRADING! TRAINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLE

For Lancaster, Lebanon and Reading at 7.1% a to TRAINS LEAVE KING ST. (Lancaster,) For Reading and Lebanon at all a un and an or Quarryville at \$50 p. m. THAINS LEAVE PHINCE ST. (Lancaster,)

For Reading and Lebanon and \$16 a. m. and a.u. p. m For Quarryville at & & p. m. THAINS LEAVE LEHANON
FOR Lancaster at 7:56 a.m. and 3:66 p. m.
For Quarryville at 3:65 p. m.
For connection at Columbia, Marietta June
tion, Lancaster Junction, Manheim, Reading
and Lebanon, see time tables at all stations.
A. M. WILSON, Superintendent

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SOHN

ULE.—In effect from June 13, 1883.
Trains LEAVE LARGESTER and leave and arrive this deliphia as follows: WESTWARD. Pacific Express 11:5 p. m. 1:5 a. m.

Ro. 2 Mail Train;
Riagars Express.
Hanover Accom.
Prederick Accom
Lancaster Accom.
Harrisburg Accom.
Octumbia Accom.
Harrisburg Express.
Western Express. BASTWARD. EASTWARD.

Faist Express!

Fast Line:

Express!

Express:

Express

ourg at 8:10 p. m. and arrives at Lancaster at 9:20 p. m.
The Marietta Accommodation leaves Columbia at 8:60 a. m. and reaches Marietta at 6:55. Also caves Columbia at 11:56 a. m. and 2:45 p. m. reaching Marietta at 12:50 and 2:50. Leaves Marietta at 3:55 p. m. and arrives at Columbia at 2:50; also, leaves at 2:50 and arrives at 0:50.
The York Accommodation leaves Marietta at 1:10 and arrives at Lancaster at 8:50 connecting with Harrisburg Express at 8:10 a. m.
The Frederick Accommodation, west, connecting at Lancaster with Fast Line, west, at 2:10 p. m. will run through to Frederick.
The Frederick Accommodation, east, isave-Columbia at 12:25 and reaches Lancaster at 12:25 p. m.

Dolumbia at 1822 and reactors that leaves Columbia at 4:10 p.m. Arrives at Lancaster at 4:35 p.m. connecting with Day Express.

Hanover Accommodation, went connecting at Lancaster with Bingara Express at 9:50 a.m., will run through to Hanover, daily, except Sun-Fast Line, west, on Sunday, when fingged, will stop at Downingtown, Conteaville, Parkeeburg, Mt. Joy, Elizabetht wn and Middletown i file only trains which run daily. On Sunday the Mail train west runs by way of Columbia.

J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent CHAS. E. PUGH General Manager.

SADDLES, &C. SADDI.ES, HARNESS, &c.

EDWARD KRECKEL, -DEALER IN-

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Nets, Robes & Blankets,

NO. S BAST KING STREET. The largest and best assortment of THUNKS in the city at the lowest cash prices, all sizes and qualities.

We have on hand a large assortment of different styles of Harness, both single and double, and make to order the finest grades of English Coach and French Coupe Harness.

The best Harness Dressing in the world at 50c. a box.

Call and Kxamine Our Stock at

No. 5 East King Street. NOTTONS.

AT ERISMAN'S.

New Spring Neckties AT KRISMAN'S.

There is no garment concerning the fit of which a man is more particular than a shirt. Shirt Cutting is a fine art, To fit comfortable a shirt must be out with the proper anotomical curve, the workpeople must be practical shirt makers. Having had an experience of 20 years, we claim to have the best fitting, best made, best material and most durable

SHIRT

In the Market for the Least Fossible Money.

—AT.

—ERIEMAN'S.

ERISMAN'S, No.117 West KingStreet, Lan

WILLIAM EDMONDS, Wholesale Design and Commission Morehant

CIGARS

IN ALL EURDO OF