## UNCLE SAM'S RECEPTION.

AN EXERCISE FOR PATRIOTIC AMERI-CANS FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.

State from and Wim Columbia Entertain me of the World and Explain



Fourth of July celebration, The following prosigned for representation either in a school house or hall, and admits of very effective costuming. Music can be introduced at the option of those preparing

lade our national pieces only, or more alaborate songs and instrumental music. As the curtain rises, Uncle Sam should be on the stage. His costume may be copied from any picture of him. It con-sists of white or light trousers, a blue coat (swallow tailed if possible), a vest made of the stars and stripes, and a big, old fashioned collar, with gay necker chief. On a table near by should rest his hat (an out-of-date white beaver) and a huge cotton umbrella. He sits by the table, and near him stands a boy who seems to be his attendant. Uncle Sam

Tis now a hundred years and more since first my pride did swell To see my country's freedom gained by heroes I loved well. To leave their daughters and their sons a precious gift they died;

Twas liberty—a greater boon than all good things beside.

I sent my cards out weeks ago for a reception grand
To all the representatives of every race and land.
To aight they come to see us, Miss Columbia and

and tell us how they like their home—"the cour As he finishes speaking the boy steps

forward and reads or sings the following invitation. The words are taken from an old song, and are by Jesse Hutchinson and were adapted for the piano by N. Barker: Of all the mighty nations in the east or in the

O this glorious Yankee nation is the greatest and the best!
We have room for all creation and our banner is unfuried;
Bere's a general invitation to the people of the world.

The south shall raise the cotton and the west the New England manufactories shall do the fine

Her deep and flowing waterfalls that course along our hills

Are just the thing for washing sheep and driving cotton mills.



GREAT BRITAIN.

Yes! we are bound to beat them all; our motto's Know all the foreign nations that our people are All nations please remember Uncle Sam is not a fool,
The people do the voting and the children go to
school.

When this is finished Miss Columbia, surrounded by a group of children, comes in. She is dressed in white, with train, and has a gilt paper diadem over her forehead and a red, white and blue shoulder sash. The children enter singing, one the solo and all the chorus of "Three cheers for the red, white and blue." It will add to the effect if they bear a large banner in front of her. Miss Columbia takes place beside Uncle Sam to help receive the guests, and as

Sam steps forward and says: Columbia, Columbia, to giory arise, The queen of the world and the child of the skical mands thee with rapture behold is ages on ages their splendors unfold.

they sing the chorus the last time march

out again. Then the boy beside Uncle

Thy reign is the last and the noblest of time, Most fruitful thy soil, most inviting thy clime; Let crimes of the east ne'er encrimson thy name Be freedom, and science, and virtue thy fame

A Scotchman then enters. He should be clothed in full Scottish costume, with short trousers, kilt and a tartan fastened to shoulder with large buckle or pin. His Scotch cap may be decorated with a stiff feather. All shake hands and Uncle Sam bids the visitor welcome.

Scotchman-Thank you, Uncle Sam I heard of your invitation and decided to accept it. (Sings, or says: "O come along, come along," etc., the chorus of the invitation.) Is that true, sir? U. S .- Well, I am rich enough, as the verse says, but I don't give farms away.

That would do more harm than good. They can have farms, but they must earn them. Isn't that fair? Scotchman-Yes; now, what can I do

to earn money? U. S .- Look at our trade, our commerce, our manufactures; think of our mechanical inventions; remember our schools and colleges, our churches and offices. These are workshops where the nind and hand of man are busy unceas ingly. Take your choice, and remember that intelligent and persistent effort

generally wins its object. A German girl now comes in. She dd be dressed as if for kitchen work, with bright calico, large white apron, and sleeves rolled up. She must courtes to Uncle Sam and Miss Columbia, and say: "Goot efening, mein friends. I haf rd of de-de-vat you call it?-de invite to all de peoples, and so I come."

Uncle Sam and Miss Columbia reply her greeting and ask her how sh kes the country, to which she replies:

O der vas no country like it— So de peoples said to me; And I left mein fader's country,

And came across de sea.

Ven I come, mein friends vas vaiting.

Quick dey finds for me a place;

And I soon did learn dot English.

Und der people's funny ways.
O der vas no country like it,
And I nefer vill it leave,
For my mistress—she does like me,
If I go she then vill grieve.

if I go she then vill grieve.

Sow, mein Herr and Meess Columbia,
I do vish you very vell,
and to all my country peoples
I vill all your greatness tell.
English lord now enters. The peraking this part may wear a dress with an eye glass. He greets Uncle and Miss Columbia with great for-

Lord-Good evening, my lord; good evening, my lady.



U. S .- Good evening. But you mistake. I am no lord. Lord-What do they call you, then? U. S-Just plain Uncle Sam. And

this is Miss Columbia. Lord-So you are not even a lord. Have you no title?

U. S .- Do you think that I want one when the greatest American that ever lived refused to accept a crown and a kingdom when he could have had both? No. sir. "An American citizen" is the proudest title that a citizen of these United States craves.

Lord—May I ask, sir, what your pol-

icv is?

U. S .- Our policy is peace. A kind providence has cast our lot on a portion of the globe sufficiently vast to satisfy the most grasping ambition, and abound-ing beyond all others in resources which only require to be fully developed to make us the greatest and most prosperous people on earth.

Lord-Well, well. This is a strange country. I think I'll go back to my landed estate in England when my trip here is ended. I did think of settling with you, but America is not like old England. Enter an Irishman dressed as a laborer who says:

"Sure, it's glad I am to mate yez tonight, Uncle Sam and Miss Columby. Me ould woman tould me ye would be havin' so many foine folks here that I cudn't git m, but I tould her we wuz all invited. U. S .- Yes, indeed. How do you like

America? Irishman-It's the foinest countly l

iver set me two eyes on. I kim over jist in toime to see the cintinnial parade, and moighty foine it was. But will ye let a man ax ye wan question? U. S .- Certainly, certainly.

I.-Tell me where yez got yer flag,

the purtiest banner that flies.
U. S.—Its origin is not exactly known, but we like to think that its design was taken from the skies above us. One of our citizens has said: "All nations have taken the design of their banners from natural objects. Egypt took an eye, Rome an eagle, England a lion, some mountains, some landscapes, and all selected objects of nobility or grandeur corresponding to the degree of intelligence existing in the nation. God had flung his banner over the world, but



ITALY AND CHINA WATCHING THE TAB LEAUX. eyes were not turned up-

ward. and it hung there unnoticed until Columbia joined the nations, when, looking up to heaven and worshiping God in the faith of the Pilgrim fathers, she saw that banner and transferred it to the earth. With gorgeous red he had striped the morning and evening, and tinted the clouds be tween, so she striped her flag with red at its top and bottom-its morning and evening-and put in five red stripes between. He had painted the dome of the sky with blue; she caught the color and transferred it to her union, prefiguring that the dome of her Federal Union should be as indestructible—no matter what storms might rise within it—as the very dome of heaven. He had spangled the sky with splendid stars, and she plucking them from the constellation of Liberty, threw them on that field of blue, and hers, too, became the star

spangled banner." As he finishes speaking Miss Columbia continues with these words of Henry Ward Beecher: "The American flag has been the symbol of liberty, and men re joice in it. Not another flag on the globe had such an errand, or went forth upon the seas, carrying everywhere, the world around, such hope for the captive and such glorious tidings. The stars upon it were to the pining nations like the morning stars of God, and the stripes upon it were beams of morning light. Let us, then, twipe each thread of the glorious tissue of our country's flag about our heart strings; and looking upon our homes, and catching the spirit that breathes upon us from the battle fields of our fathers, let us resolve, come weal or woe, we will, in life and in death now and forever, stand by the stars and

stripes." Five children then come in (they may be the same group that entered with Miss Columbia), carrying flags. They recite each one verse of O. W. Holmes "Union and Liberty," to be found in his poems or in the "Holmes Leaflets." the refrain is repeated all wave flags. The last line, "Union and Liberty! One evermore!" should be given in concert.

Then the five children again leave stage. A Russian now enters. He may be as much wrapped in furs as the weather will allow. After the usual greetings Uncle Sam asks him how he likes Amer

Russian-I am deeply impressed with two things here-the spirit of liberty and the feeling of patriotism. Both are universal.

U. S .- Yes, they are, and as you are to become one of us, let me quote a favor-ite passage about liberty: "Liberty is a solemn thing; a welcome, a joyous, a glorious thing, if you please, but it is a solemn thing. A free people must be serious; for it has to do the greatest thing that ever was done in the world, to gov-

A French boy comes in poorly but

neatly dressed. He bows gracefully to Uncle Sam and kisses Miss Columbia's hand, saying: "Pardon, Monsieur and Madame, for entering your fire tompany but I wanted to come, for I mean to be an American citizen and to mount as high as possible the ladder of success."

U. S.—That is right, my son; in this glorious country any boy, however poor he may be, if he have a clear head, a true heart and a strong arm, may rise through Country. all the grades of society and become the crown, the glory, the pillar of the state.



COLUMBIA AND HER CHILDREN.

Miss C .- We have arranged to entertain our friends with a series of tableaux representing the special days in our calendar. They will now be given.

The tableaux should be arranged be

hind a curtain in rear of group already on stage. As the curtain is drawn Uncle Sam's guests may express their wonder in pantomine in different ways. They should group themselves so as to see the tableaux, but not to obscure the view of audience. As the scenes are being represented, other guests may enter, if the number of those who take part and the size of stage will permit. They should go up in groups or singly, greet Uncle Sam and Miss Columbia quietly, and then step aside to look at tableaux. There may be several Italian bootblacks, dressed raggedly, with torn hats, faces darkened and blacking boxes slung over shoulders. an Italian woman with bundle on her head, a Chinaman with pig tail and the usual costume, etc. If other nationalities cannot be represented, let more Ger-

mans, Scotch, etc., come in.

The tableaux of the holidays should be presented in the order of their dates, beginning with New Year.

NEW YEAR .- A young lady, elaborately dressed, receiving two gentlemen. Table of refreshments in rear.

Washington's Birthday. — Boy de-

claiming, pointing to a picture of Washington hung with flags.
ALL FOOLS' DAY.—Man with placard 'April Fool" pinned on back of coat. Boy pointing to it and laughing.

ARBOR DAY .- Group of children planting a young tree.
May Day.—Children with flower garlands surrounding one on an elevated seat, who is being crowned with flowers by two girls.

DECORATION DAY.—Group of children

with flags and flowers following two boys who are drawing a wagon full of flowers. The wagon should have tiny flags at each corner.
FOURTH OF JULY.—A boy with a small

flag in buttonhole; firecrackers in one hand, a toy pistol in the other; small cannon mear by. THANKSGIVING .- A party of people at dinner.

HARVEST HOME. -Group of boys and girls carrying fruits and grains. Christmas.—Santa Claus in the act of filling a row of stockings. ANNIE I. WILLIS

AN AFFLICTED EMPRESS.

Elizabeth of Austria, Who Is Said to Be Insane.

VIENNA, June 8 .- A clean swept street, a compact mass of humanity waiting patiently in the blinding white sunshine, a royal advance guard of glittering cavalry, a silence only broken by the patter of hoofs, the jingle of spurs and the rattle of sabers, then twelve men, covered with gold lace and medals, on coal black horses with yellow trimmings, guarding a royal open barouche, in which sat the beautiful empress of Austria. The galloping horses gave but a swift glimpse of the noble and patrician face of the most beautiful queen in the world, as she sat bowing and smiling to her people, who broke out into cheers so loud that the very air pulsated with them as the vision of their beloved empress in her black dress and yellow flowers flashed by,

This ovation was repeated every day and every hour whenever the lovely queen made her appearance in public for years, until one day last April, when a close carriage with drawn blinds was swiftly whirled away through quiet streets to the station on the way to Wies baden. In it, hidden from public gaze, sat the shrunken and stricken specter of the empress whose beauty and grace have been a world's marvel, and instead of the pomp and glitter of military es cort sat three strong keepers, for the unfortunate empress of Austria, who has been so unhappy a wife and so wretched a mother, is now hopelessly insane. The curse of her house has fallen upon her just as it has upon twenty-seven of her family within a century, and her villa in Wiesbaden will be guarded by police and soldiers, just as has been her home in Dornberg ever since her malady began to manifest itself.

Some years ago the empress took ar intense dislike to the royal palace in Vienna, which is a gloomy, prison like place, and whenever it became necessary o remain here she never slept at night, but kept her maids about her the whole night long with brilliantly lighted rooms.

as she imagined she saw specters. At Dornberg, about six or eight miles from here, the palace is surrounded with beautiful gardens, lawns and trees and the situation charming, as it stands upon a hill overlooking a lovely valley. At this delightful place the empress was apparently as happy as a child, and could se seen any sunny day walking or riding about the neighborhood, or playing with the dogs and the little children who gathered around. Her favorite horse was a thoroughbred gray, and when she was on horseback she was a picture of grace and symmetry, and her feats of

horsemanship are world renowned. From the time when she came to the throne, a girl of 16, until since the death of her son, the Archduke Rudolph, she has been peerless in regal beauty and her subjects, whose love for her was the only sunshine of her existence, but her eccentricities have al-ways been as marked as her simple goodness to every one with whom she came

Now, it is all over with her, and her condition leaves no hope that she will ever regain her mental balance. MARGARET LOWELL

There are 650 opera glasses scattered through the auditorium of the Academy of Music in New York, and they have been in use several months. During this time but nineteen have disappeared. As there is nothing to prevent a person so inclined from walk with a pair if he chooses, this record speaks well for the honesty of the general public. Members of the audience can obtain a glass for the evening's use by dropping a dime in the slot.

## CINCINNATI'S ARMORY.

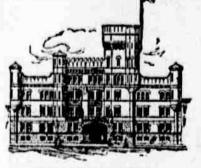
NEW QUARTERS OF THE FIRST REGI-MENT OHIO NATIONAL GUARDS.

The Largest Infantry Drill Room in the United States-A Description of the Most Modern Building of Its Kind in the

The finest and largest and in all respects the most economically constructed edifice erected in Cincinnati last year (excepting only the great chamber of commerce), is the new armory building of the First regiment Ohio Nationa Guards. For years this crack regiment of the Buckeye state has had its home in an old rookery that could not sustain the tread of marching feet, and would barely support the stacked arms of the regiment, so that the drilling squad, company and regimental, has been done or

one of the large market squares.

The humble acquiescence of the soldier boys in their fate, added to their undaunted persistence, at last touched the hearts of the legislators, and a bill was passed giving Hamilton county authority to issue and sell bonds to the amount of \$100,000, the proceeds to be expended by a commission in building and furnishing an armory building upon a lot secured by the county for that purpose, upon a 5 per cent, lease, with perpetual privilege of purchase at \$50,000. Since



THE CINCINNATI ARMORY.

the passage of the bill the work has not been suffered to lag, and the building is now practically finished.

The armory building covers the entire lot of 171x300 feet, fronting on Freeman avenue and extending through to Denman street. The building presents some new features in armory construction. In the first place, it is the only armory of its size that is a combination of facili ties for both infantry and artillery, and thoroughly equipped with the United States army regulation supplies. The building is fitted to accommodate a full regiment and a battery of artillery of six guns, and is so arranged as to give to each company a liberal sized dressing room in which each soldier is provided with a locker for his effects, and also a large parlor or club room.

In addition to these company accommodations there is room for each com missioned officer and abundant comforts and conveniences for the staff and noncommissioned officers. There are also provided separate official headquarters for the colonel, major of artillery and all the administrative officers, a large general parlor, a reception room and a room that will probably be devoted to features distinctive of club life.

From the headquarters floor a half flight of steps ascends to the level of the infantry drill room, which presents the largest superficial area of any armory in the United States, unobstructed by post or pillar, and capable of accommo-

dating 21,000 men. This hall is 155x229 feet, and 48 feet from floor to dome of ceiling. To secure this area it was necessary to extend the hall over the battery drill room in the basement. In order to do this and preserve the battery drill room clear of pillared obstruction throughout its area of 100x140 feet, the projecting portion of the infantry drill room is supported by a system of six double trusses, resting upon piers built from the foundation for that exclusive purpose, and having no point of contact with the walls of the building proper. The roof of the drill room is also supported by trusses, The floor is double, the under course be ing pine laid diagonally; the upper of hard maple 1 inch thick and 24 inches

From the headquarters floor stairs lead to the basement corridor, extending through the center of the building to the battery drill room. This room is 100x140 feet, without pillared obstruction. The floor is an experiment in the United States, being made of a mixture of equal parts of hard pan clay and plasterers' hair, and presents a springy, hard surface. It is the same as used in English armories for cavalry drill. This room opens on Denman street by four large doors so adjusted that all the guns of the battery can be run out at the same time.

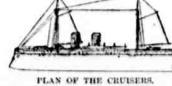
On the same floor, and on either side of the corridor, are lavatories and kitchen, furnace, guard and store rooms, magazine, gymnasia, shops, forges, etc., and two rooms for squad drill each 50 x60 feet. On the south side there is a rifle range 16 feet wide and 100 yards in the clear, provided with steel shutters and all proper appliances for target On the north side there are practice. stables and feeding accommodations for twenty-six horses.

The front of the building rises 100 feet from the curb line, and is surmounted by a square Norman tower, in which are the rooms of the band of the regiment, and also three fine rooms for the janitor. The facade of the building is built of stock brick. This was accomplished through the self sacrifice of E. Cort Williams, Esq., one of the commissioners The other commissioners, William B. Smith and Sol P. Kineon, devoted their services without reserve to the project, and the result is that the First regiment Obio National Guards has an armory worth from 231 to 50 per cent more than its actual cost. A quite remarkable thing for these days of extravagant recklessness in public building is that the work has been done within the appropriation.

UNCLE SAM'S NAVY

Something About the Three Cruiser About to the Built. Uncle Sam is still engaged in constructing a navy. In 1838 congress passed an act authorizing new cruisers, and under this act Nos. 9, 10 and 11 have been built. The speed of these must reach a maximum of eighteen knots per hour in smooth water. As the British

ship Calliope, which steamed out of Apia



harbor during the Samoan cyclone, has a power capable of driving her at the rate of sixteen knots, it is to be that if any of these new vessels get caught in a like catastrophe their ergines will save them. Some of their dimensions are as fol-

lows: Length on load water line, 257 feet; extreme breadth, 37 feet; depth of hold. 19 feet 6 inches: draught of water.

14 feet 6 inches; displacement to load water line, 2,000 tons; indicated horse

water line, 2,000 tons; indicated horse power, 5,400.

They have twin screws, and among their improvements is a rearrangement of the battery, which is composed entirely of rapid firing guns, and a coffer dam protection extending throughout the entire machinery stace.

In the main battery there are two 6-inch rapid fire breech loading rifles and eight 4-inch rapid fire breech loading rifles. The secondary battery consists of two 6-pounders, two 3-pounders, two revolving cannons and one Gatling gun. There are six torpedo launches and training tubes on the sides. The tower is fitted with steam steering wheel, engine room, telegraph and speaking tubes. The engines are triple expansion, the engines and boilers being placed in separate water tight compartments the separate water tight compartments, the boilers of steel, designed for a working power of 160 pounds.

COLLEGE BOAT RACING.

It Is a Greater Honor in Some Eyes to Belong to the Crew Than He President. The annual inter-collegiate boat races are by no means the least interesting events of the commencement season. To be a victor in that great struggle of strength and endurance, to be one of the triumphant crew, i considered more glory and a greater honor than to be valedictorian and spout one's wisdom before a crowd of friends and alumni, This year the Yale and Harvard crews will meet on June 28 at New London on the Thames, Both crews have been in strict training for some time past.

Is training pleasure! Well! try it yourselves and find out that it is only by indefatigable energy and vigilance that allows no detail to pass unnoticed, however slight, and by steady grinding and perseverance that they are able to make a creditable showing. But they are willing to sacrifice all personal pleasure for the sake of one short fifteen or twenty minutes rowingprovided the prestige of their alma mater shall be sustained. How proud that young giant must feel after a hard earned victory to have some fairy like figure run to him fushed with excitement and joy, throw her arms around his neck, and cay:
"I knew you would win, you old dear."
"Yale always wins," or "Harvard always

wins," as the case may be.

The girls are stanch, loyal supporters of

their college colors, be it crimson or blue. THE DAY OF THE RACE. On the day of the race crowds and crowds of mothers, brothers, friends, sympathizers, alumni and students flock to the scene of ac tion. Special trains are run, packed almost beyond endurance. But every one is happy in anticipation. Ah, but there will be many a disappointed one by night! Many a youth of sporting proclivities will look in vain for the huge wad of bills he wagered so confidently—and, last of all, think of that dis-appointed college whose colors have been lowered to their bitterest foe. At the scene of action everything is gay and attractive. Trains of cars a mile long line the river. These are nothing more than open freight cars with temporary seats and gayly decorated with flowers and flags. Money is plenty everywhere, and so are the cries

"Even money on Harvard!" "Bet you 6 to 5 on Yale!"

"Put up your stuff!" People turn to see who it is that stands ready to back his crew so eagerly. Here and there one sees a group of animated students, full of expectancy, frantically waving their money in the air, hoping to catch the eye of some youthful sport.

"Hello, Charley, what odds are you giving?"
Two friends of different colleges have met.
"Give you 3 to 2, but you're throwing away your money if you take me up. That's all right, old man; we're going to show you a few things about rowing. I'll

take \$60 to \$40,"

College boys are always confident, "HERE THEY COME!" Ah! here come the crews, fine muscular giants, every one a perfect specimen of physical manhood. See how proudly they walk to their boats. What beautiful shells they What can b their delicate curves, their sharp prows, perfect finish, and light airy beauty! They are so narrow that the oarsmen are obliged to part their hair in the middle to avoid cap sizing and to keep the shell perfectly trim so it is said. "I wonder if it is true!" says a young and pretty miss to her escort.

"Of course," says he, with mock gravity, Then they laugh at the same old moss grown joke that is sure to be heard at every boat race. The cheering commences. On all side are heard the "'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah! Yale!" 'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah! Harva-r-d!" times Princeton's sky rocket yell is heard, "'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah! tiger-siss-boom-ah!" They are not entered in the race, but they are standing for one of the colleges. Columbia, with her "Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah! C-o-l-u-mb-i-a!" is there. Every man tries to outshou his neighbor. The gentler sex wave their handkerchiefs and flags, the noise is deafening, the confusion indescribable. The men are is the boats. Now they are ready. "Ready all! Give way!"

"THEY ARE OFF!" They are off! Wasn't that a fine start! "Rah! 'Rah, siss-boom, 'Rah! tiger—Yale-'Rah! Ah! Harvard," So they keep it up, shout after shout. The prows of the shells cut through the waters with a swish: the oarsmen bend to their oars and pull with a strong, steady stroke. How evenly matched they are! "Rah! Rah!" Some undergraduate who has been yielding to the persuasive force of mellow old King Corn takes it upon himself to outhoot the multitude. He keeps up his incessant "'Rah! 'Rah!" A number of minutes have passed; the boats have turned the stake; they are on the homestretch. Tug boats and little steamers follow in their wake, so as not to disturb their course. "Harvard lenus!" bursts from a thousand throats. The cry comes down the banks of the river and is caught up and reshouted by thousands of excited men. Yes, one boat leads.

The rear crew is rowing a strong, steady stroke, and is slowly overhauling the leaders. Can she catch her before they have finished these last 100 yards? On they come like the

Whistles screech. The shouting is terrifle. Hats go up in the air. Flags are waved frantically. Every one is seemingly crazy with excitement. "How slowly that rear boat moves!"

"Will it never catch the leader!"
"How that leading crew is fagged out!" These exclamations are heard on all sides. But the men are straining every muscle, the gap is closing up. DEFEAT! VICTORY! What's that commotion! What means

that cry of dismay from the crowd! Blasted

hopes, empty pockets, tears and curses—yes, curses sometimes—of disa, winted ones. No. 2 of the leading boat has broken an oar, over he goes, the oars are mixed, the progress of the boat is retarded, and where victory seemed so certain defeat is inevitable. The rear boat shoots across the line a win-

ner by a scant half length, but a winner nevertheless. Bedlam is let loose. There is a rush for the winning crew. Strong arms raise the men in the air and carry them to their quarters. "You did nobly." "Rah for us!" What a time there will be in town tonight! A victorious student is a queer creature; money is no object; it has been won easily, and it will fly away just as nicely. Champagne will flow. The horizon will turn a rich crimson color, and-drop the curtain over the weakness and excesses of the In the morning many a tired voice will ex-

"Oh, my poor head! But it was a grand victory. I wouldn't have missed it for ten such heads." Oh, no!

Where Ringmaster Came From. Ringmaster, the winner of the Great Northern handicap, at York, England, recently, was an importation from Australia, and left that country for England quietly.

For pear blight it is advised to try a mixture of four parts muriate of potash and one of sulphate of iron (copperas). Apply several pounds of it around the tree and repeat in obstinate cases.

## THE DEBUT OF GILBERT.

THE VETERAN ACTOR WHO RE-CENTLY DIED IN BOSTON.

His Parents Designed a Business Car for Bim, but His Desire for a Theatrical Life Overcame Their Wishes, and Dramatte Art Profited Thereby. Few who have seen the principal so-Few who have seen the principal actors of the American stage will fail to
remember the veteran John Gilbert,
whose death recently occurred in Boston. He was born in Boston in 1810, and
in the very next house to that in which
he made his first appearance on the stage
of life another debutants appeared in the
person of a girl baby, to whom was given
the name of Charlotte, her last name
being Cushman.

being Cushman. His parents were easy going people in good circumstances, who would have abhorred the suspicion even if it had been entertained that their son would ever become "an actor." Nevertheless, as a boy in the Boston high school, he was distinguished among his fellows as a natural born declaimer, and was proudly put forward on all public occa-

sions to "speak a piece." At 14 years of age he was placed in a dry goods store, where he remained four years. It was during this period that his ambition began to develop into a desire to become something more than a mere clerk to a haberdasher. Remembering his triumphs at school, he spent his leisure hours in the study of new recitations, and possessing a fine figure and excellent voice he was gladly welcomed into the amateur theatrical circles of the city, and acquired considerable local reputation for his dramatic reading.

Young Gilbert, being stimulated by these successes, resolved to give free rein to his inclinations and leave the old folks and become an actor. He often told the

story of his first appearance in public. "The old Tremont theatre." he said "was the place in which I was most anxious to make my first appearance. The stockholders were the big men of the town, but they knew precious little about theatrical matters. How to get their car or reach them in any way was a puzzling problem. Finally, however, I found an acquaintance who knew one of the magnates, and to him I went with my plans. He readily fell in with them, and a few days later I was overjoyed to learn that the directors would meet me on a certain afternoon for the purpose of listening to some recitations and deciding whether I could appear in a regular part.

'I was still clerking for my uncle, but when the time arrived I made some excuse to The state of the s get away and hurried to the theater. Joe Cowell, the grandfather of the Bateman sisters, was the stage manager, and when I entered

JOHN GILBERT.

he introduced me to the solemn party who were to sit in judgment. 'Well, sir,' said one of them, after the formality of presentation, 'what do you think you can do; what can you play? 'I think I can play Jaffer Venice Preserved, or Sir Edward Mortimer in The Iron Chest,' I replied.

"These had been my favorite studies, and having seen Thomas A. Cooper, one of the stars of the day, in the parts, I was fairly familiar with the business. I observed that a smile of incredulity went around at such presumption in a boy, and it touched my pride; it gave me courage, it was i needed. Cowell gave the cue and I began. Before I had spoken many lines I saw by the change in the manner of the gentlemen that I had scored a point, and when I had finished there was none who more heartily congratulated me than old Joe Cowell. The directors promptly decided to give me an opportunity to make a public appearance at any early

During the next week I seemed to live on air, and the yard stick and calicoes of the shop belonged to a lower world. The play book was in my hand from morning until bed time, and I rehearsed the part until the intonation of every syllable was, in my judgment, simply perfect. At length the important arrived, and as I walked out upon the street after breakfast the first thing that met my eyes was the public announcement in big letters that 'A young gentleman from Boston' would that evening make his debut as Jaffer in 'Venice Preserved.' There was no mistaking the fact now, if there was any doubt about it before. During the morning I managed to escape from the store and attend the first and only rehearsal of the company that had taken place since the piece was announced. This passed off satisfactorily, and then I patiently waited for the night to come.

"The house was fairly filled, the little orchestra played the overture, the curtain rose, and at the proper moment I stepped upon the stage. To say nothing of the novelty of the experience, the idea of being the focus of hundreds of curious eyes, the glare of light and all the strange surroundings, imagine my surprise at seeing my uncle seated in one of the and with an unmistakable scowl upon his face. But it was too late to re-The die was cast, and I began and went through the part with all the fervor of youthful enthusiasm. When the curtain rang down my friends were good enough to say that I had done well, and, as was the custom in those days, the manager went forward in place of th actor to say a few complimentary words. He pleased me by announcing that the young debutante would make his second appearance in a few days.
"My relatives, especially my mother,

were greatly chagrined over the event, and for a long time she refused to be comforted; but patient pleading carried the day, and it was finally agreed that might follow my own bent and become professional actor."

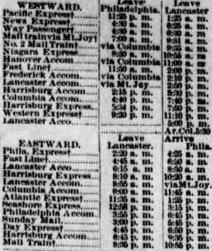
And thus was begun a most notable. conscient ous and entirely worthy dramatic career.

Professor Bessey calls the attention of

students to the fact that the green state of fruits is in most cases not a primary condition; but they are white as a rule The greening powers is a development, quite as much as the reddening or yellowing, at a later period. Many tress blossom and fruit, as do the elms, an spring, before there are any leaves, and during this period the great mass of green fruit bearing tissue fills procisely the office of leaves, and the whole assimilation of the tree goes to ripening the seed. The natural time for seed production is the autumn, and whatever of this is done in spring needs the full force of the tree. So if we speak of green berries we should hereafter understand that the green is not a negative state of simple unripeness, but one stage in the process of ripening. The significance of color is one of the most delightful problems in nature, being in no case simply ornamental.

Henry Irving is the recipient of a cigar case in leather and gold, the gift of the Prince of Wales, as a souvenir of Mr. Irving's per-formance at da. dringham.

Cravelers' Guibe. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADSCHEDULE In effect from May 18, 1986. Trains Leave Lancaster and leave and ar-rive at Philadelphia as follows:



†The only trains which run daily. On Sunday the Mail train west runs by way

olumbia. J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent. CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. DHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD READING & COLUMBIA DIVISION.

On and after Sunday, May 12, 1886, trains leave Lancaster (King street, as follows:
For Reading and intermediate points, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 2:35 p. m.; Sunday, 8:05 a. m., 3:55 p. m.; For Philadelphia, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:35 p. m.; Sundays, 3:55 p. m.
For Philadelphia, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:35 p. m.; Sundays, 3:55 p. m.
For New York via Philadelphia, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:35 p. m.
For New York via Allentown, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:35 p. m. For New York via Allentown, week days, 1235 p. m., For Allentown, week days, 7:30 a. m., 3:35 p. m.; Sunday, 3:55 p. m.; Sunday, 3:55 p. m.; For Pottsville, week days, 7:30 a. m., 3:35 p. m.; For Lebanon, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 5:42 p. m.; Sunday, 8:06 a. m., 3:35 p. m., For Harrisburg, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:25, 5:42 p. m.; Sunday, 8:05 a. m., For Quarryville, week days, 8:35, 9:30 a. m., 3:00, 8:00 p. m.; Sunday, 5:10 p. m.
TRAINS FOR LANCASTER.
Leave Reading, week days, 7:20, 11:55 a. m.,

Leave Reading, week days, 7:20, 11:55 a. m., 135 p. m.; Sunday, 7:20 a. m.; 3:10 p. m. Leave Philadelphia, week days, 4:15, 10:00 a. Leave Philiadelphia, 400 p. m. Leave New York via Philiadelphia, week days, 45 a. m., 120, 1250 p. m. Leave New York via Allentown, week days 30 a. m., 120 p. m. Leave Allentown, week days, 5:52 a. m.; 4:30 Leave Pottsville, week days, 5:50 a. m., 4:35 p. m. Leave Lebanon, week days, 7:12 a. m., 12:30 7:15 p. m.; Sunday, 7:55 a. m., 3:45 p. m. Leave Harrisburg, week days, 6:25 a. m.; Sun-

Leave Harrisburg, week days, 6:25 a. m.; Sunday, 6:30 a. m.
Leave Quarryville, week days, 6:40, 9:25 a. m.,
2:45, 4:53 p. m.; Sunday, 7:10 a. m.
ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.
Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut street wharf,
and South street wharf.
For Atlantic City, week days, expresses,
9:00 a. m. and 4:00 and 5:00 p. m.; Accommodation,
7:20 a. m. and 4:20 p. m.; Sunday, Express,
2:20 and 9:00 a. m., Accommodation, 8:00 a. m.,
4:30 p. m.

p. m. Returning leave Atlantic City, depot corner, Returning leave Atlantic City, depot corner, Week days.— Returning leave Atlantic City, depot corner, Atlantic and Arkansas Avenues. Week days.—Express 7:00 and 0:12 a. m. and 4 p. m. Accommodation, 8:06 a. m. and 4:20 p. m. Sundays—Express. 4 and 5:30 p. m. Accommodation, 7:30 a. m. and 4:35 p. m.

Detailed time tables can be obtained at ticket offices.

A. A. McLEOD, C. G. HANCOCK, Vice Pres. & Gen'l M'gr. Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

LEBANON & LANCASTER JOINT LINE

Arrangements of Passenger Trains on and after SUNDAY, May 12, 1880. | Leav. | King Street, | Lancaster | Tomaster | Tomaste

Wines.

A. M. WILSON, Supt. R. & C. Railroad. S. S. NEFF, Supt. C. R. R.

8:30 9:20

PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1889.

HUNGARIAN

IMPERIAL AND ROYAL AUSTRO-

HUNGARIAN CONSULATE. According to the instructions of the Royal Hungarian Ministry for Agriculture, Industry and Commerce in Buda-Pest to this Imperial and Royal consulate it is hereby attested to that the Royal Hungarian Government wine cellars at Buda-Pest were established by the Hungarian Government, February 1, 1882,

and that the establishment is since under control of said ministry. The aim of these wine cellars is to supply the world's markets with the best wines produced in Hungary, free from

any adulteration. Mr. H. E. Slavmaker, agent of Lancaster, Pa., has by the Government's general agents of North America been appointed agent for Lancaster for the sale of these wines, which are bottled in Buda-Pest, under the supervision of th Hungarian Government, and bear the original protective label of the Royal Hungarian Ministry for Agriculture on

LOUIS WESTERGAARD, Imperial and Royal Consul of Austria-

Hungary. SEAL T. & R. HUNG. CONSULATE, AT PHIL'A., PA.

Donsefurnishing Goods.

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Another Lot of Cheap Globes for Gas and Oil Stoves. THE "PERFECTION" METAL MOULDING and RUBBER CUSHION Weather Strip.

Beats them all. This strip outwears all others. Keeps out the cold. Stops rattling of windows, Excludes the dust. Keeps out snow and rain. Anyone can apply it—no waste or dirt made in applying it. Can be fitted anywhere—no holes to bore, ready for use. I will not split, warp or shrink—a cushion strip is the most perfect. At the Stove, Heater and Range Store of

John P. Schaum & Sons, 34 SOUTH QUEEN ST., LANCASTER PA.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS AND GUN-NERS,—All persons are hereby forbidden to trespass on any of the lands of the Cornwall and speedwell estates in Lebanon or Lancaster counties, whether inclosed or uninclosed, either for the purpose of shooting or fishing, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all tres-passing on said lands of the undersigned after this notice.

WM. COLEMAN FREEMAN.

WM. COLEMAN FREEMAN, R. PERCY ALDEN, EDW. C. FREEMAN, Attorneys for R. W. Coleman's Heirs.