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Travelers' Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SCHEDULE. In effect from May 13, 1889. Trains LEAVE LANCASTER and leave and arrive at Philadelphia as follows:

WESTWARD.	Leave Philadelphia.	Leave Lancaster
Pacific Express†	11:25 p. m.	1:55 a. m.
News Express†	4:30 a. m.	6:25 a. m.
Way Passenger†	4:30 a. m.	8:00 a. m.
Mail train via Mt. Joy†	7:00 a. m.	9:31 a. m.
No. 2 Mail Train†	via Columbia	9:38 a. m.
Niagara Express	8:50 a. m.	10:55 a. m.
Hanover Accom	via Columbia	11:00 a. m.
Fast Line†	11:50 a. m.	2:00 p. m.
Frederick Accom	via Columbia	2:10 p. m.
Lancaster Accom	via Mt. Joy	2:50 p. m.
Harrisburg Accom	2:15 p. m.	5:30 p. m.
Columbia Accom	4:40 p. m.	7:40 p. m.
Harrisburg Express	5:34 p. m.	7:50 p. m.
Western Express†	9:20 p. m.	11:10 p. m.
Lancaster Acco		8:00 p. m. Ar. Col. 5:30
EASTWARD.	Leave Lancaster.	Arrive Phila.
Phila. Express†	2:20 a. m.	4:25 a. m.
Fast Line†	4:45 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
Lancaster Acco	6:15 a. m	9:30 a. m
Harrisburg Express	8:10 a. m.	10:20 a. m.
Lancaster Accom	8:55 a. m.	via Mt. Joy.
Columbia Accom	9:00 a. m.	11:45 a. m.
Atlantic Express†	11:05 a. m.	1:25 p. m.
Seashore Express	12:50 p. m.	3:15 p. m.
Philadelphia Accom	3:50 p. m.	6:45 p. m.
Sunday Mail	3:00 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
Day Express†	4:45 p. m.	6:50 p. m.
Harrisburg Accom	6:45 p. m.	9:35 p. m.
Mail Train†	8:35 p. m.	10:55 p. m.

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

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

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD

READING & COLUMBIA DIVISION.

On and after Sunday, May 12, 1889, trains leave Lancaster (King street), as follows:

For Reading and intermediate points, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:35 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 New York via Philadelphia, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:35 p. m.

For New York via Allentown, week days, 3:55 p. m.

For Allentown, week days, 7:30 a. m., 3:55 p. m.; Sunday, 3:55 p. m.

For Pottsville, week days, 7:30 a. m., 3:35 p. m.; Sunday, 3:55 p. m.

For Lebanon, week days, 7:00 a. m., 12:35, 3:42 p. m.; Sunday, 8:05 a. m., 3:55 p. m.

For Harrisburg, week days, 7:00 a. m., 12:35, 3:42 p. m.; Sunday, 8:05 a. m.

For Tuscarora, week days, 8:35, 9:30 a. m., 3:42 p. m.; Sunday, 5:10 p. m.

TRAINS FOR LANCASTER.

Leaving, week days, 7:20, 11:55 a. m., 3:10 p. m.; Sunday, 7:20 a. m.; 3:10 p. m.

Leaving Philadelphia, week days, 4:15, 10:00 a. m., 3:30 p. m.

Leaving New York via Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 a. m., 3:30 p. m.

Leaving New York via Allentown, week days, 9:00 a. m., 3:30 p. m.

Leaving Allentown, week days, 5:52 a. m.; 4:30 p. m.

Leaving Pottsville, week days, 5:50 a. m., 4:35 p. m.

Leaving Tuscarora, week days, 7:12 a. m., 12:30, 3:45 p. m.

Leaving Harrisburg, week days, 6:25 a. m.; Sunday, 8:40 a. m.

Leaving Lebanon, week days, 6:40, 9:25 a. m., 4:05 p. m.; Sunday, 8:25 a. m.

MAHANOY DIVISION.

Leaving Market street wharf, week days, expresses, 3:30 p. m.; accommodation, 7:30 a. m.; Express, 4:00 p. m.; Sundays, Express, 4:00 p. m.; accommodation, 8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m.

Leaving Spring Garden street and Girard avenue depot corner, week days, Express, 3:30 p. m.; Accommodation, 7:30 a. m.; Sundays, Express, 4:00 p. m.; Accommodation, 7:30 a. m.

For tickets and further information, apply at ticket office, 629 Market street.

J. E. WOOD, General Superintendent.

HON. SIMON CAMERON.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND WORK OF A NOTED AMERICAN.

He Was for Many Years a Power in the Politics of the United States, and His Life Spanned a Period of Great Historic Significance.

The disappearance from the American public life of such a man as Simon Cameron would be a notable event at any time, and is at this time of special interest because he long remained the most prominent of the very few survivors of the middle period in American politics. It may be added that he has outlived nearly all his colleagues of the war era. In fact he was a power in politics for sixty years, and in that time swept around the whole circle from the aggressive Democracy of Jackson's day to the radical Republicanism of 1860-70. Not only this, but for 150 years the Camerons have been leaders in Scotland and America, and have fought in the most noted battles from Culloden to Bull Run.

The Cameron clan dwelt in a rugged region of Inverneshire, and every man of them joined the Pretender, Charles Edward Stuart, whose army was almost annihilated at Culloden, April 6, 1746. The remnants of the Camerons mostly came to America soon after. The firm faith of the people in that region is grandly attested by the fact that the Pretender wandered long in the wilds with a reward of £30,000 on his head, yet the poorest peasants kept his secret faithfully and kissed his hand as reverently when he was in the meanest disguise as if he had been seated on his ancestral throne.

In America they served the crown as faithfully as if they had never been "rebels," and one of them bore an honorable part in the capture of Quebec, being one of the officers present at the death of Wolfe. On the mother's side Simon Cameron's grandfather was one of those Palatine Germans who fled to America to escape religious persecution. The Pennsylvania Camerons have always contended for the same rigid discipline in politics, and not long ago the venerable ex-senator "laid down the law" that any man who failed to vote his party ticket was to be held as a deserter. His view of partisan duty is interesting enough to be given in his own language:

SIMON CAMERON.

"The Democratic party has the best political soldiers in the world. The leaders look well after the rank and file, and, as a general rule, there is no contention against the party mandate, no matter what it is. This is as it should be. No party can live without obedience to its behests and without a complete union of all its forces upon all questions of party policy."

"Then you do not believe in the present idea of independence?"

"Not at all. The only independence there can be of any value is by action inside the organization and obedience to its decrees. No party can long succeed whose members set up their individual judgments against the popular will, and no man has ever yet been found strong enough, from the president down, to disregard his party's behests and succeed."

"The general rule of which I speak is absolute. I imagine that the present executive [Cleveland was then president] is a much stronger man than he gets credit for; but neither he, nor any other man I ever saw, is strong enough to neglect the forceful element of his party and win. Men who in any political affair depend upon discontented recruits from another party are sure to be disappointed in the end; for men who struggle from the ranks, either in war or politics, have no standing in either organization and are unreliable in their action, and consequently without power."

"Can civil service succeed?"

"Civil service in a government like this is not practical. A life tenure in a civil office means a civil pension list, just as life service in the army means a military pension list; then again, it is not a good thing in a republic to grow a large life office holding class. We need new blood in the control of the business affairs of the nation occasionally, as well as in all other material concerns. This civil service law will never be fairly administered by either party, and therefore both parties are better off without it."

The venerable gentleman evidently filled the bill as a "party man." As no one is obliged to accept his opinions of different parties, it is of interest to read his reasons for his own change of relations. He said:

"I was a printer on The Congressional Globe with Gales & Seaton in 1820, and went immediately from their employ to edit the leading Democratic paper at Harrisburg. I had two years before that edited The Doylestown Democrat. This was when James Monroe was president. In looking back over these intervening years I find that I have seen and oftentimes been a part of the successes and defeats of every political party that has lived in this country to any purpose. I remember the contest between the Federalists and the Democrats and early took my position with the Democratic party because it was then liberal in its views, broad in its statesmanship and championed the cause of the common people.

"The aristocratic Federal party was succeeded by the Whigs, who were fully as conservative and almost as high in tone. They succeeded once or twice only by accident, as that party never possessed the elements of popular favor. The Democratic party lived longer in successful achievements than any other, for the reason that it stood closer to the people. But during the first sentimental combat with slavery it drifted into the championship of that curse on our national life and thus slid away from the general sentiment."

"I am fond of public life. I take as much interest in its lights and shades today as I ever did. Although I have given up all active participation in political affairs, yet I have not lost a particle of my interest in public concerns, and watch the drift of political life with as much interest as ever. By the way, we are in the midst of a negative era in our national progress that is hardly interesting. These are the days when there are no great questions to call out the powers of our leading men. All nations pass through sentimental, tragic and negative times. Our sentimental era came with the struggle against slavery, which brought on the tragic in the shape of civil war.

"These two combined brought out the best there was in our public men, and they followed so closely upon each other that each aided in the development of thought and action upon our national necessities. The settlement of war questions after peace was declared kept strong men to the front or gave even weak men an opportunity to show themselves to the best advantage. Now there are no great questions before the country, and there is entirely too much disposition to talk of a lack of brains and assertive power among our public men. It is the fashion of old men especially to talk of 'the good old days!' No day in our national history was ever brighter or broader than the present, and if an emergency called for a display of intellectual and physical power we are perhaps as well prepared today to show as well if not better than ever in our history."

The social life of the Camerons has always been notably healthful, natural and happy. There are two other sons besides "Don," but the public hears little of them; one, Simon, Jr., is a thorough recluse, and the other, James, a quiet business man. Simon Cameron was never a high liver, though he liked good wine and could drink a large amount, and after retiring to his old homestead he lived a life of rural simplicity.

PHILADELPHIA CRICKETERS.

The Newhall Brothers, Who Have Gone to England.

The game of cricket has not been entirely snuffed out in America by baseball, though the American game is so popular that cricket necessarily is obscured. In Philadelphia the celebrated Newhall family of cricketers have done much for England's favorite sport; indeed, nearly thirty years ago they had become quite celebrated cricketers. There are ten brothers of the name, and they have all taken in different times important parts on the cricket field.

THE NEWHALLS.

Robert S. Newhall is one of the most famous. He is now 37 years old. When he was 16 he was promoted to the first eleven of the Young America Cricket club, which had been founded by one of his brothers, and in the fall of the same year he was one of the twenty-two which played Edgar Wilsher's All England eleven. In this match he displayed great skill in defense to the swift deliveries which were given him. In 1872 he played in a game against a powerful eleven of English amateurs, but was not successful. Two years later he was one of the Philadelphia team which beat the Canadians. He was captain of the Philadelphia amateurs who visited England in 1884.

George M. Newhall has been a cricketer for twenty-eight years. He began as a bowler. He soon rose to a prominent position, though, as a batsman. In 1881 he retired from the field, but this year he will captain the Gentlemen of Philadelphia on their tour in England.

For twenty-six years Charles A. Newhall has been a prominent cricketer. In the match in 1868 against Wilsher's professional eleven his record in the first innings was 29 overs, 48 runs, 11 maidens, 6 wickets; and in the second innings 18 overs, 21 runs, 8 maidens, 5 wickets—in all making 11 wickets for 69 runs. He played in all important matches from 1872 to 1882. In 1884 he was one of the "Gentlemen of Philadelphia" in England, where he strained his back. Since then his bowling has not been up to his earlier efforts. He has, however, always been known as America's greatest bowler.

Daniel S. Newhall is next oldest to Robert. He is known as the king of all round players. He is today probably the most prominent figure among American cricketers. He has never made a specialty of any one feature of the game, preferring to fill any position. There is no point of the game on which he is not qualified to speak, and he has always shown great generalship in the field.

NASR-ED-DEEN, SHAH.

The Guest Whose Coming Is Dreaded by Europe's Monarchs.

The shah of Persia has invaded Europe, and it is no pshaw-ing matter to the monarchs who have him to entertain, for he completely fills the description of the human creature sometimes styled in America an "educated hog." Not so very well educated either, but thoroughly a hog. The monarchs and courtiers dread him, and well they may, for any place he occupies for a few days is unfit for civilized man's habitation till it has been thoroughly fumigated and the absorbing part of the furniture burned.

Some 2,500 years ago a Greek writer, trying to give his readers an idea of the differences between Greeks and barbarians (the former called the Persians "Hoi Barbaroi"), said something like this: The Greek reverences the human body; he does not like to see even an enemy lie unburied and unconsumed; it is pain to him to see a corpse hacked or mutilated, but the barbarian (Persian), high or low, has no such feeling. To him the body, dead or living, is a thing to sport with, to hack and mangle and defile. If he bathes, it is for luxury, not for decency. Of modesty and shame he has the names only. Of liberty he has not even the name.

SHAH OF PERSIA.

It was severe, but true, and it is more generally true today, for Europe has improved, while Persia has retrograded. The surprising fact, to western people, about many Orientals is that they do not regard dirt and deformity. For the latter they actually have a sort of unnatural affection. Those monstrous distortions of humanity which are kept out of sight in Christian countries are made much of in Turkey and Persia. A man with one horrible eye in a puffed cheek, a man with all his foot mashed into one revolting and diseased toe, a twisted, distorted, most unhuman looking dwarf—these are in a sense heroes in Persia. They like to see animals slaughtered and skinned and dressed; the sight and smell of warm, flowing blood and offal is agreeable to them.

And Nasr-Ed-Deen is in all these respects the most Persian of Persians. On his first visit to Europe he had the sheep for his cookery slaughtered in the reception halls of the palaces in which he was lodged. And this was rather the least offensive of his domestic performances. In England some of the clergy and noble ladies tried to impress on him their ideas of the proper dignity of women; he could not even understand what they were talking about. When the Princess of Wales was presented in court dress, he laid his hand on her bare shoulder and said she was fit for her place. What further liberties he might have taken had not the princess retired can only be conjectured. At Berlin he asked Emperor William why he did not "cut off that ugly old woman's head and get a young princess to be the mistress of the harem."

Nasr-Ed-Deen was born in 1830, and ascended the throne in 1848, occupying by a strange train of circumstances a position somewhat similar to that held by James I in English history—that is, all the old royal lines are supposed to unite in him by descent. But this is not proved, and the recent claim that he is also a descendant of Cyrus and Darius has nothing to support it. The general statement about the filthiness of Orientals does not apply, of course, to the various princes and nobles of India, Siam and eastern Asia generally who have visited western Europe; they have generally displayed both elegance and refinement, while that branch of the Turanians which overran Persia and Asia Minor appear destitute of both and humanity as well. The late princes of Persia are of the Mongol stock, and the Persian branch of it has shown all the bravery of the race but few of the redeeming qualities of the Mongols in China and India.

Nasr-Ed-Deen has waged three terrible wars, two with Russia and one with England; in the first two he lost a third of his territory, and the latter ended in 1857 by his granting all that England asked. In 1873 he made the grand tour of Europe, leaving behind him a trail of stench and vermin. It cost $150,000 to put Buckingham palace in repair after he left it. His sleeping room had to be drenched with disinfectants before the workmen would consent to work in it; all the furniture and hangings were burned and the plaster scraped from the walls. At Paris he did better, but the jewelers and artists levied on his baggage and the government had to pay them for articles he had bought. At Vienna Emperor William got sick after the first interview, and thereafter the courtiers kept the shah "soaked" with champagne, and therefore comparatively decent.

And now the poor monarchs of Europe have to stand a repetition of this thing because Nasr-Ed-Deen is their royal brother, and monarchical etiquette demands it. How thankful we should feel, as the Sunday school books say, that we live in a free country and can kick a shah outdoors if he don't behave himself.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS AND GUNNERS.—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 trespassing on said lands of the undersigned after this notice.

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