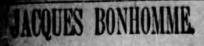
THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1889.



MAX O'RELL, Author of "Jonathan and His Continent," "John Ball and His Island," "John Ball's Daughters," Etc.

VIU-THE FRENCH IN ENGLAND. B Do Not Emigrate Extensively,

Areaching Do Not Emigrato Extensively, in These Are Some Thirty Thousand of Them in Great Britain-Read What they Are Like.
A Frenchman out of France is very of like a fish out of water.
Of all the European people, the French is those who emigrate the least. Their matry is large and rich enough to feed an and give them employment, the inity ties are very close, the ambition or great wealth seldom exists, and they water living on a snug little income in broad. Not one boy is brought up with view to being sent abroad when he is your settled out of France are men those career was blighted by the politi-al events of the last thirty or forty

Since England gave hospitable shelter the crowd of poor Huguenots who, ounded out of their own country after he revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in , came and settled in Spitalfields, d created the silk weaving industry of icland, the country has seen many an inrush of French fugilives into her bor-ders. The chief were those that took piece after the coupd'etat of 1851, and after the overthrow of the Commune in 1871. At the present time there is no country where so many Frenchmen are to be found as England. Indeed, you ad now over thirty thousand Frenchmen settled there, and the number is increasing every day. This colony is not only important by its number, but it is inborious and well writed rious and well united; and the English need not begrudge them the hospitality they receive, for they are most useful members of the community. In twelve years (from 1874 to 1886) only two chmen were condemned for acts of honesty committed in England, and one of these two was only a passing vis-lior. A good many years ago the French residing in England did not know each other, and, for that matter, did not uch care to make acquaintance.

Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Alphonse Esquiros, settled on England's hospitable shores in the carly part of the year 1859. With them were a host of industrious and learned men, such as Charles Cassal, mber of the representative assembly of 1848, who was soon appointed to the professorship of French at the Lon-don university; Theodore Karcher, one of the leading journalists of France, who was for thirty years professor of French at the Royal Military academy; Valentin, the famous prefect of Strasburg, whose prowess during the siege of that fown by the Prussians is still engraven on the memory of the French: Nadaud, Tallandier, and many others. To these men, or, rather, to their memory-for most of them are gone now-we French residents in England owe a great debt of titude. They taught the English respect for France, and the French respect for England. They helped, by their writings, to make the people of the two countries understand each other better. They were the real engineers of the Chanet tunnel, as I once heard the late Lord loughton call them. Besides the French Benevolent society

d the French hospital, there are now a London and in the provinces many French clubs and associations, which prove that the French in England no r shun one another's company, but,

and never trices to imitate the English-man either in his habit or his dress. If his English vocabulary is of the most limited, his knowledge of England is still more so. One of this type, and a London correspondent of a Parisian paper, once wrote to his editor that "Lord Salisbury wrote to his editor that "Lord Salisbury yesterday kissed the queen's hands on his appointment as leader of her majesty's opposition." Another remarked that English boys are more respectful to their fathers than French ones, and, to prove it, he added: "In the English upper classes the son invariably calls his father monource a word which is pronounced governor, a word which is pronounced guv nor." If the dear fellow speaks bad English, he will never admit that there are in England a good many Frenchmen who write and speak very good English. Then there is the Frenchman whose great ambition is to be thought English. He frequents only English people, gives his fellow countrymen a wide berth, and has not a good word to say for them. I am inclined to think that his slurs against his countrymen cannot be appreciated by his English friends, for my ex-perience of the English tells me that their own admiration for England makes them respect a Frenchman for remaining French. Needless to say that this specimen is a nob. He would fain make you believe that all his spare time is spent in the country houses and the yachts of wealthy or titled English friends. His conversation is full of the "splendid

shooting we have just had at Lord So-and-so's place," or the "delightful cruise we had in the North sea in Sir John's yacht last August." He never says "the English do this or do that;" but his language bristles with such expressions as "we should never stand that in Eng-land," or, "as we say in English." What would he not give to be able to go a little further and say, "we English?" He pushes his English get-up so far as to wear whiskers and shave his upper lip and chin, and not for the world would he be betrayed into a shrug of the shoulders. I am happy to say that his name

is not legion. A Frenchman not very uncommonly met with in England is the Anglophobist. He hates the very name of English. Needless to add that the man is a social failure.

IX-CRITICS OF THE FRENCH.

Why Foreigners Understand the French So Little -They Have Homes and Love Them, Too, Even Though They Have No Name for Home.

Looking at Paris, and calling it France, is the great mistake which most of our would be critics make. This was perhaps never more forcibly

illustrated than on Sunday, the 29th of January, 1888, from the pulpit in the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

"Show me the dress of a people, and I will tell you what their morals are," exclaimed the famous Rev. Dr. Talmage, As it was evident, from what had gone before, that the reverend doctor was going to speak of France, a vision of my country people rose to my mind's eye. I thought of the industrious, orderly, virtuous, sober, thrifty millions-the men in their always suitable clothing, never aping that of the class above; the women in their simple costumes, which, whether those of the picturesque Bou-logne or Granville fishwives, the peasants of Normandy, Brittany, Burgundy, Picardy, Champagne, or the south, are always models of neatness, simplicity and suitability, from the crown of the picturesque cap to the sole of the strong, sensible shoe. I then remembered the trim little seamstress, milliner, dressmaker, or shopgirl, in her natty dress, brightened up by a pretty bonnet on Sunday, but never decked with cheap

now guo is the criticism of the ignor-To feel the whole meaning of those sweet words, chez soi, chez nous, one

sweet words, chez sol, chez hous, one must know the language they form part of. They call up in French hearts all the tender feelings evoked by the word home in the Anglo-Saxon breast. How many English or American peo-ple have an inkling of their value? Do they cars to know that some hun-ded near back the French used to any

dred years back the French used to say en chez (from the Latin in casa, at home) and that the word chez was a noun? That later on they took to adding a pro-noun, saying, for example, en chez nous; and that the people, mistaking the word chez for a preposition, because it was al-ways followed by a noun or a pronoun, suppressed the en, so that now the French and that the word chez was a noun language has lost a noun for home, but has kept a word, chez, which to this very day has all its significance? What an idea of snugness, happiness, is conveyed by the little sentence, restons chez nous, on the lips of a young couple, though their chez nous may but represent the most modest of abodes! What a delight-ful title chez nous would be for a little volume containing sketches of the life of happy married couple!

Home life unknown in France! Why, the mistake is one of the most glaring ever made. There is no more home loving, home abiding creature on earth than the Frenchman.

The very narrowness of the French is the result of their contentment with home; for they are narrow, it must be admitted, provincial to the highest degree. Yes, the French are essentially home loving. And their morality, so often impugned by ignorant critics, who find it easier to repeat idle nonsense than to study for themselves, will bear favorable comparison with that of any nation, including the look-hew-good-I-am Great Britain. Of this I am convinced from the depths of my soul. But we are happy, and care not a jot

what impression we make. You will never hear a Frenchman ask a foreigner: "Now, what do you think of us?"

We never trouble to show our best skie to the foreigner. This is what misleads completely so many outsiders. In France, the vice that there is, is on the surface for every one to see. It is all open to every looker on; them is very little hidden. What there is, that you see. No slightest effort is made to hide defects. In comes the Englishman or the American, and forgetting the carefully hidden vice which exists, and with a vengeance, in his own great towns,

cries out upon the immorality of Paris. I will go so far as to say that, in France, there is not even so much vice as there appears to be.

Let me explain myself. Far from attempting to hide our faults, we, as a matter of fact, often make show of those we have not. The Frenchman is the braggart of vice. If you say to an Englishman: "I know you are a virtuous man," he will think you only give him his due. If you were to pay the same compliment to a Frenchman he would resent it. Like the Anglomaniacs represented in that charming American comedy by Mr. Bronson Howard, "The Henrietta," "each fellow," in France, "wants every other fellow to believe that he is a devil of a fellow-but he isn't." Reduced to literature for a means of knowing something of the real French

character read, then, those French writers who portray the home life of the people (for, after all, we have a few who do), not those who build up extravagant tales of passion, from the materials every nation will afford to those who go in for sensational novels. Would you judge the English people by the works of "Ouida" or Miss Rhoda Broughton? Take rather the writers who, with There was a grand illustration of the only the uneventful lives of ordinary point the reverend doctor wanted to French people as material, have suc-

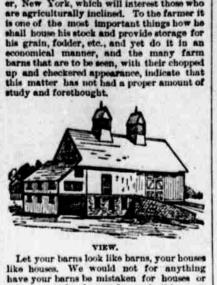
has computered that horrible monster, Rables, but because the great savant has shown his perfect disinterestedness by offering his services as a free gift to his native country, and indeed to all mankind.

I have lived many years in England; I have traveled a great deal in Europe and in America. The day on which I meet a more happy, home loving couple than my countryman Jacques Bonhomme and his dear wife—then I will let you know. THE END.

STELLE

FARM, BARN AND HENNERY. This Will lie of Interest to the Agriculturist.

This illustration gives a correct idea of a country farm barn, from Palliser & Pallis-er, New York, which will interest those who



your houses for barns; for such things we have seen, and it makes us feel as if there

was a screw loose somewhere. Barns should not be built for show. They should, of course,

be made to look well, and be pleasant spots in the landscape, and built in the most sub-

to save as much labor as possible in the care of the animals that are to be housed and fed in them. Let them be well ventilated and

in them, Let then be went ventrated and lighted, properly floored; the stonework of the foundation thoroughly built, not dry, but laid up in good cement mortar. Don't invite the rate, as they will come without.

It has always been a mystery to the writer why the farmers have not, in a general way,

been wide awake enough to their own inter-ests to properly house their fowls, instead of

letting them run wild over the whole place

and roost on wagons, carts and agricultural implements when not in use and stored; to

the state of the s

DRIVEWAY

SHED

GROUND FLOOR.

let them lay their eggs where they please,

and then have pleasure of hunting for them, and often finding them at a late day-such

certainly must be the case, else why so many

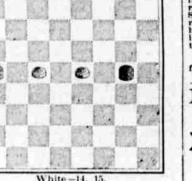
bad eggs amongst those "nice fresh country

eggs?" Chickens are one of the most profita-

of him. His class presented him with a cost-by haton as a parting gift. Therr Niklisch easily obtained a desk among the first violinists at the Royal Opera and occupied it four years. In 1878, after his ex-periences as a member of the above or chestra, he went with Angelo Neumann, a celebrated manager, to Leipsic and was installed as as-sistant conductor in the old opera house. He remained there for a year, drilling the chorus and soloists and conducting the smaller operas and operettas. Neumann was soon convinced that in Niklisch be had found a real musical wonder. At the end of that year he transferred him to the new opera his inportant duities for merly ten years and was then engaged to take his present position.

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Chess problem No. 40:	and the second	dis-itw&itd8		
White, Black, 1. Kt to K Kt 5 dis x 1. K to R sq (a)	HIS FINGER NAILS CAME OFF.	Travelers' Guide.		
2. Kt to K B 7 x 2. Kt o Kt sq 3. Kt to K R 6 dis x 3. K to R sq 4. Q to K Kt 8 x 4. R x Q 5. Kt to K B 7 mate.	"For a year I was afflicted with a horrible case of blocd poison, and upwards of five months of that time I was unable to do work of any kind. My finger nails came off and my hair dropped out, leaving my head as clean	PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SCHED In effect from Nov. 10, 1889. Trains LEAVE LANCASTER and leave and a rive at Philadelphia as follows:		
If 1B interposes 2Q x R on R 8 x 2R to B sq 3Q to Q5 x 3R interposes 4Q x R x 4K to R 5Q to B 8 mate. Checker problem No. 40: Elack6, 7, 8, 9, 5, 19. White-13, 17, 21, 26, 27, 28. White. Elack. 120 to 23 17 to 10 227 to 24 28 to 12 324 to 50 319 to 23 Elack wins. FROMLEN NO. 15, BY "MOSSHACK." Black13* 16*.	and smooth as if 'it had been shaved. I con- sulted the best local physicians, and spent hun- dreds of dollars for medicines of different kinds, but without receiving the slightest benefit. I was advised finally to visit Hot Springs. This I did, but becoming discusted with the treat- ment I was receiving there, commenced taking swift's Specific (S. S. S) The effect that S. S. had on me was truly wonderful. I commenced to recover after taking the first bottle, and by the time I had taken twelve bottles I was en- tirely cured-cured by Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) when the world-renowned Hot Springs had failed. WM.S. LOOMIS. FOUR YEARS ON CHUTCHES. FOUR YEARS ON CHUTCHES. For fifteen years I was afflicted with rheuma- tism, four years of which I was compelled to go on crutches, Words are indequate to express the sufferings I endured during that time, Dur- ing these fifteen years of existence (it was not living), I tried every known remedy without receiving any benefit. I finally began on Swift's Specific (S. S. S., is the best blood purifier on the market to-day. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., (3) Atlanta '7a.	WEBTWARD, Pacific Expressi News Expressi Way Passengeri Way Passengeri Hanouster Accom Ult46 a, m. 2200 p. m. Western Expressi Past Liner. Columbia Accom Western Expressi Pass Liner Columbia Accom Bancaster Acco Way Passengeri Western Expressi Pass Liner Pass Liner Pass Liner Pass Liner Passengeri		
	M ^{CLANE'S} LIVER PILLS. THE GENUINE DR. C.	Day Expression 4:45 p. m. 6:50 p. m. Harrisburg Account 6:55 p. m. 9:35 p. m. Mail Traint 8:35 p. m. 10:55 p. m. Frederick Accom 12:53 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, Genera. Passenger Agen		
White-14, 15, Black to move and win. Following is the solution to No. 134, 1 H. C. Wardell, Colchester N. Y.	MCLANE'S CELEBRATED- LIVER PILLS! FOR	CHAS. E. PUGH. General stanager. PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD READING & COLUMBIA DIVISION. On and after Sunday, Nov 10, 1889, train- leave Lancuster (King street), as follows: For Reading and intermediate points, week		

This is to certify that I have been subject at

This is to certify that I have been subject at times to severe headache; sometimes the pain would be so severe I could rest neither day or night. Hearing of the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pitts-burg, Pa., I sent and got a box, of which I took two pills on going to bed, for two nights. They relieved me entirely. Some time has now elapsed and I have had no more trouble from sick headache.

elapsed and I have had no more trouble from sick headache. M. JOHNSTON, 118 Lewis street, N. Y. This is to certify that I have had the liver complaint for six years, and I never could get any medicine to help me until I commenced using the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa. I can now say to the public, that they have com-pletely cured me; and I do hereby recommend them to all persons afflicted with a discassed liver. Try them. They will cure. MARIA EVANS, No. 88 Lewisstreet, N. Y. Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. Mc-Lane's Liver Pills, prepare by Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa. Price 25 cents a box. Sold by all druggists.

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On and after Sunday, Nov 10, 1889, trains leave Lancaster (King street), as follows: For New York via Allentown, week days. 750 Rev Tork via Allentown, week days. 750 Rev York via Allentown, week days. 750 Rev York via Allentown, week days. ICK HEADACHE! Mr. and Mrs. Williams, No. 278 Seventh street, N. Y., testify that they have both been suffer-ing with liver complaint for about five years, during which time they have spent a large amount of money and tried many remedies, but to no purpose. Finally, hearing of the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills, prepared by Flem-ing Bros., Pittsburg, Pa., they purchased four boxes, which they took according to the direc-tions accompanying each box, and new pro-nounce themselves perfectly cured of that dis-tressing disease. For New York Via Allentown, week days, 12:35 p.m. For Allentown, week days, 7:30 a. m., 3:48 m.; Bundāy, 3:55 p. m. For Pottsville, week days, 7:30 a. m., 3:48 p. m., Sunday, 3:55 p. m. For Lebanon, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 5:25 p. m.; Sunday, 8:06 a. m., 8:36 p. m. For Harrisburg, week days, 7:00 a. m., 12:35, 5:25 p. m.; Sunday, 8:06 a. m., 8:36 p. m. For Quarryville, week days, 9:25 a. m., 2:00, 8:00 p. m.; Sunday, 5:00 p. m. TRAINS FOR LANCASTER.

on the contrary, seek it. In these clubs and societies, where the

French can be seen at home, as it were, their characteristics come out in full light. Gayety and good fellowship reign, out tempered-if one may say so-by the little national failings, jealousy and yearning after elective titles. These so-cieties, we see, are subdivided into sections, committees, commissions, etc., such having a president, a vice president, a treasurer, a secretaire rapporteur, a secretaire archiviste and what not.

For that matter, you will never see half a dozen Frenchmen meet round a able for the discussion of anything but a good dinner without appointing one of cir number president, another vice itle; and if there are six members, and only five titles to be dispensed, the one who is left out sends in his resignation, nd goes about abusing the other five It seems up to now as if the republic had failed to make the French people real ablicans. We are destitute of the at requisites of a republican-respect dience to elected governors, and deference to the voice of the majority. Universal suffrage may be absurd (1 think it is): but having chosen to establish it, we should abide by its decisions, ether they concern the government of a society or of a nation. I am afraid it is our misfortune to have made a reblic before we had made republicans ourselves. However this may be, the French societies in England are doing good work, especially the society of nch teachers, whose aim is to improve the teaching of French in England, and to help honorable and intelligent compatriots.

Now, something about Frenchmen you may come across in England.

There is a type of Frenchtnan who, after residing ten, fifteen, twenty years in England, cannot speak English. He proud of it, and sometimes wonders at, with so many Frenchmen in Engand, the English do not all speak French by this time. But he will tell you that the English have no aptitude for lan-Although he has lived five guages. years in the same apartments, could you believe that his landlady still compels him to give his orders in English? He receives his paper from France every day, and avoids reading an English one. Why should he try to perfect his knowldge of the English language? He knows he speaks it badly, but he assures you that you require very few words to make yourself understood of the people. This worthy Frenchman carries his strictism to the extent of buying all his stothing in France. He would not for the world invest in a cravat or a pair of cloves of English manufacture. He de-clares it impossible to wear English gar-ments, and almost impossible to wear out French ones. Besides, he does not see why he should not give his country nefit of some of the guineas he has cked up in England. Like every child of France, he has the love of fine linen, ad, in his opinion, the article is only to found on the other side of the channel. So he goes about in his narrow ed hat and turndown collar, fastand low in the neck, and finished off with a tiny black tie, a large expanse of hirt front, and boots with high heels and pointed toes. He holds his head high, is always smilling and happy look-

As he goes along the street he hears As no goes along the street he hears people whisper, "There's a Frenchman!" But, far from objecting to that, be rather likes it, and I admire him for it. Ho likes the English and recognizes their wild qualities; but, as he possesses many of his own, he keeps to his native stock.

Did he use it? Not he! Passing over the great country and the people who should represent France, he goes to Paris-a cosmopolitan town, where the good or bad tastes of visitors, aye, and even their vices, are catered to -and calling its inhabitants The French, he proceeded to censure them, and lamented that their eccentricities in dress should be followed by the women of other countries. He passed over the fact that, in the best Parisian society, when a lady's street dress calls forth the highest admiration, that admiration is invariably expressed by such words as: "How exquisitely simple!"

imitations of what her employers wear.

Was not this a fine opportunity the doctor neglected of giving a hint to his countrywomen?

When, copied in vile stuff and unartistic colors by clumsy fingers, the creations of Parisian milliners reappear all over the world, they are often eccentric enough, I admit-another form of French as she is "traduced"-and it is no wonder that reverend doctors are found to frown on them; they shock none istro than the French themselves.

After all, I suppose it is little wonder that outsiders should know so little of the French. French life is so, so exclusive! The passing visitor to our shores gets no opportunity to judge of his host's real character. As a nation we are not hospitable, I am sorry to say. A stranger will meet with politeness and attention as he travels through our country, everybody will help him, and if he appears in Paris armed with letters of introduction, he will be made welcome at social gatherings; parties may be given in his honor perhaps; but, go where he may throughout the country, he will not have a chance of penetrating into the inner family circle. The home life of the bulk of the people will remain a closed letter for him.

On the other hand, modern literature is of little or no use in the case either, for most of our noveliats do not describe every day life. They describe the exception. A picture of middle class lifethat is to say, the existence by the largest part of the community-is too peaceful, ineventful, humdrum if you will, to attract the novel writer or to please the novel reader. Our manners debar him from drawing scenes from the birth and growth of the love that ends in matrimony-romance only begins after the marriage ceremony is over-and the French novelist turns too often to the portrayal of illicit love.

Because he does so is no reason for inferring that this kind of love is more common in France than elsewhere. A Balzac may charm with pictures of com monplace people and their doing; but to the ordinary novel writing pen a moving tale of passion is a necessity. So, rare examples of unholy passion are seized upon as groundwork for much French fiction, and the foreigner reads and ex-

claims: "This is a picture of French life!"

But it is not. The foreigner runs avery with the idea that he knows us; but he does not, and

his criticisms on us, of which he is so lavish, are worthless. The best critics France has had have been Frenchmen. It is to them that we

must turn for true portraits of the French. But to return to our foreign critics. I was not greatly surprised, on coming

to America, to hear that home life hardly existed in France. I had heard that sefore. And the overpowering reason advanced to prove this statement was that time honored Angio-Saxon "Chest-nut:" The French language has no equivalent for the English word home.

djuncts to any farm, and it is a very ceeded in giving to the world the most charming novels. For delightful pictures of high life, go to Gustave Droz and Octave Feuillet. Read Cherbuliez

and Edmond About. If you would know what brave, honest folk our peasantry are, turn to Erckmann-Chatrian. These are the really popular authors in France. My own conviction is that the objectionable books published in France are more patronized by foreigners than by the French themselves, for I seldom come across, among my French friends, a man who has read them. M. Zola's books are read, I admit, but not for the same reason as they are read in England. Here they sell as objectionable books; in France they sell as the works of a transcendant artist. We read Zola's too often repulsive details for the sake of the masterly genius displayed in the handling. No

body, I imagine, reads Shakespeare or the Bible for the sake of many filthy passages. None the less every man of taste regrets the prostitution of such a genius as Zola's to such an unworthy cause. An undergraduate was complaining to me one day that no good French modern novel could be obtained at Oxford. "All we can find in the French department of our booksellers," he said, "are the works of M. Zola. There are piles of La

Terre "Well, my dear sir," I interrupted, "does it not strike you that booksellers are tradesmen, and that they of course keep the articles that are wanted? If there was no demand for 'La Terre,' there would be no supply, and you would not see piles of the book." The manager of a great French bookelling firm in London told me once that his firm alone had received orders for more than ten thousand copies of "La Terre" in England.

I don't wish to get up a case against the English people. Judge for yourselves; I have stated facts. I assert that, to those who will look at

us without bias, we must appear in our true light the happiest and most home loving people among modern nations.

The Frenchman's wife and children are his adoration. The former is his friend and confidante, who thoroughly enters into his aims and aspirations, and knows to a france the amount of his account in the bank. The latter are rays of sunshine which brighten his daily life more than any gold could ever do. Rich in the love and camaraderie of his dear ones, and in the things which he knows how to do without, he clings to his home and country, and gets the full enjoyment out of the blessings that heaven sends him, but has no desire to

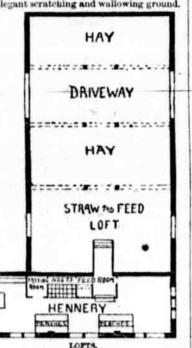
grasp more than his share, and sighs not after wealth. Oh! that his critics would look more at his qualities which are great, and less at his defects which are infinitesimal compared with them, and which, for the most part, are but the exaggeration of then

What is his narrowness but the outgrowth of his love of home? What is his overdone interest in women but the outgrowth of his warmts of heart? Look at his foremost place in the ranks of art, science and literature; look at his magnanimity in conquest, bravery in danger, pluck in adversity. Look at the world's work done by him. He is prouder of his Pasteur than of the great Napoleon, not because he has saved the silkworm industry of France and Italy from destruction, and taught the French

wine makers to quickly mature their wine; not because he has effected an enormous improvement and economy in the manufacture of beer, and has rescued the cattle of Europe from the poculiarly fatal disease of anthrax: not because he

easy matter to keep them where there is a number of cattle to feed. W. 1 The hennery here shown was carried out as

an addition to barn at hillside farm, New Milford, Conn. As the shed below is a neces sity in connection with barn, and a roof in dispensable, the only additional expense is the floor, one side and ends, with the interior fittings, to make a hennery which will accommodate easily 100 to 200. The floor should be tightly boarded, then covered with a coat of boiled pitch and tar, on which spread soil two or three inches in depth. This will give an elegant scratching and wallowing ground.



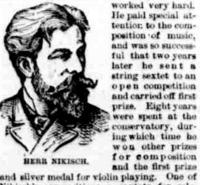
The windows all arranged to slide sideways, the openings on outside being covered with wire netting; the feed bin built so as to hold several bushels, and arranged to take care of itself, by constructing the bottom so as to empty into a small trough into hennery, in front of which is placed a perch; the chicks to feed in space adjoining marked chickens, which is inclosed by pickets, open enough for them to run through. Nest boxes are arranged in tiers, one above another, and loose so that they can be taken through into nest room and emptied, and for setting hens, turned around and fed from nest room.

nerr Atthur Nikisen.

One of the most renowned orchestral con-ductors of the day is Herr Arthur Nikisch, the successor of Herr Wilhelm Gerickens conductor of the Boston Symphony orchestra. He has won considerable fame in Germany, and the impression of his work in Boston has been vivid and lasting.

In 1855 Herr Nikisch was ushered into this world at Azent-Miklos, a small town situated in the principality of Lichtenstein, Germany, At an early age he displayed a wonderful musical talent, and played the violin in publie when only 8 years of age. In his eleventh year he entered the Royal

Conservatory of Music in Vienna, where he



Nikisch's compositions, a cantata for solo, chorus and orchestra, was often repeated. When he graduated from the conservatory he was allowed, as a tribute to his abilities as a conductor composer, to conduct a sym-phony in public. His fellow students, among a Mottl and Faur were very food

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Grave Cause for Anxlety

xists when the kidneys lose their activity. Prompt measures should be taken to renew it. otherwise Bright's disease, diabetes, or some other organic trouble, is to be apprehended as a consequence. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is most desirable diuretle, as its stimulative ac-tion upon these organs never crosses the border line of safety and merges into irritation. as do many stimulants used for the same purpose by the careless and uninstructed. The stimuli of commerce, flery and unmedicated, are not sultable corrective agents in a case like this. They excite without producing a permanently de-strable result. The "just medium" between them and an ineffectual diarctic is the Bitters which is also a specific for malarial complaints dyspepsia, constipation and rheumatism.

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Leave New York via Philadelphia, week days, 7:45 a.m., 1:30, p. m. 12:15 night. Leave New York via Allentown, week days 1:00 a. m., 1:00 p. m. Leave Allentown, week days, 5:52 a. m.; 4:30

p.m. Leave Pottsville, week days, 5:50 a. m., 4:85

Dave Lebanon, week days, 7:12 a. m., 12:30 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

day, 6:50 a. m. Leave Quarryville, week days, 6:40, 11:45 a. m.,

Leave Quarryvine, week days, 5:30, 11:50 a. m., 3:00; Sunday, 7:10 a. m. ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION. Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut street wharf, and South street wharf, For Atlantic City, week days, express, 9:00 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; Accommodation, 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; Sunday, Express, 9:00 a. m., Accommodation, 8:00 a. m., 4:30 p. m.

Returning leave Atlantic City, depot corner, Returning leave Atlantic City, depot corner, Atlantic and Arkansas Avenues, Week days,— Express 7:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Sundays— Express 4 p. m. Accommodation, 7:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Detailed time tables can be obtained at ticke effects.

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

L BAILROAD, & LANCASTER JOINT LINE

Arrangements of Passenger Trains on and after BUNDAY, November 10, 1889.

NORTHWARD.			Sunday.		
Leave A. M.	P. M.	P. M.			
King Street, Lanc. 7:00	12:35	0:20	8:05	9:00	
Lancaster 7:07	12:43	0:33	8:13	4:04	
Columbia	12:05				
Manhelm	1:20	6:01	8:45	4:23	
Cornwall	1:46	6:28	9:17	5:01	
Arriveat					
Arrive at Lebanon	1:58	6:40	9:32	5:15	
SOUTHWAR	D.				
Leave A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. N.	P. M.	
Lebanon	12:30	7:15	7:55	8:45	
Cornwall	12:45	7:26		4.00	
Manhelm'			8:40	4.30	
Lancaster	1:52		9:12	5:02	
Arriveat				0.00	
Columbia	9-05				
King Street, Lanc, 8:35	1.000	0.05	0.00	5-10	
				0.10	
A. M. WILSON, Supt.	R. & C	. Rall	road.		
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