# THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1890.

# **DWIN FORREST**

Extracts from 'The Century's Autobiography of Jefferson.

## AN UNLUCKY NIGHTS EPISODE.

while Hegen with the Mistakes of the Property Man and Only Ended Whith the Editate Falt on the Last Act

"interiment"

Joseph Jefferson's recollections of Edwin Notices (forming a part of "The Autobiogra-hy of Goseph Jefferson") is one of the enter-simility issues of the inid winter similar of the Contary Magazine, which will be inited Pob. L. Four portraits of the famous trage-lian accompany the article—two represent-ing him in contume and two as he appeared the stars.

Jefferson describes Forrest as a hand-tailow, with the form of an Apollo and the of a Hercules; his deep musical under perfect control, and, in pathetic full of tears.



#### FORREST AS METAMORA.

FORREST AS METAMORA. "During my long professional life 1 met him frequently," adds Mr. Jefferson, "and I should say that much of his unhappiness—for he was a very unhappy man—came from an irritable temper, under little control." From advance sheets of this article we quote the following—an am using illustration of Forrest's ungovernable temper: "At the conclusion of the Richmond en-gagement," writes Mr. Jefferson, "the com-pany journeyed to Washington, where we were to open with Forrest as Metamora—a

pany journeyed to washington, where we were to open with Forrest as Metamora-a character that he detested, and one that the public admired. Forrest was always in a state of intense irritation during the rehear-sal and performance of this drama. Irregu-larities that he would have overlooked under larities that be would have overlooked under ordinary circumstances were now magnified to an enormous size, so that when he donned the buckskin shirt and stuck the hunting knife of the American savage in his wam-pum belt he was ready to scalp any offending actor who dared to cross his path. The cop-per colored liquid with which he stained his checks might literally have been called 'war maint's

paint.<sup>9</sup> "At the rehearsal the poor property man, old Jake Bearch, got into a dreadful state of nervousness, and everything went wrong. The tragedian naturally held me, as stage manager, responsible for these accidents, par-ticularly as the unlucky Jake would conceal himself behind set pieces, or mysteriously dis-appear through traps as each mishap oc-curred. In the midst of this dreadful con-ruisen, nericainally brought about he his own fusion, principally brought about by his own ill humor, Forrest turned on me, saying that be would not act that night, and strode out

 THE LAN

 This sole carry prescription of the feasibility over the antitive lift of the second lists being in the two marked are shown and purpersample. At has, to my pilef, the audience quisted down and Purper are to put in an appearance. At has, to my pilef, the audience quisted down and Purper are to put in an appearance. At has, to my pilef, the audience quisted down and Purper are to put in an appearance. At has, to my pilef, the audience quisted down and Purper are to put in the two indices are and Purper are the top of the two at the big laight' would represent the top of the two at the big laight' would represent the top of the two at the top of t

JOHN LA FARGE IN JAPAN.

HE GIVES HIS FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF THAT COUNTRY.

The Approach Described Picturesquely. The Hotel-The Dress of the Nation. Combined Native and European Dress. A Pleasantly Bright Climate.

John La Farge, the celebrated Ameri-can artist, begins in the forthcoming midwinter (February) Century his illustrated papers on Japan. From advance sheets the following

brief extracts, containing an account of some of his first impressions of the country, are taken. Naturally his descrip-tions are full of what artists call "the feeling for color."

as follows:

"We were in the great bay when I The sea was smooth like the brilliant blank paper of the prints; a vast surface of water reflecting the light of the sky as if it were thicker air. Far off streaks of blue light, like finest washes of the brush, determined distances. Beyond, in a white haze, the square white sails spotted the white horizon and floated above it.

made a great noise in the quiet waters. made a great noise in the quet waters. Distant high bills of foggy green marked the new land; nearer us, junks of the shapes you know, in violet transparency of shadow, and five or six war ships and steamers, red and black, or white, looking barbarous and out of place, but still, as if they were part of us, and spread all around us a fleet of small boats, manned by rowers standing in robes flapping about them, or tucked in above their

waists. There **AND** were so many of the... repeating the sky in prose. Still, the larger part were mostly na-ked, and their

mastern. We stopped at little curio shops and barggined over misorable odds and ettds, calling up, I feel surs, the unex-pressed contempt of the floctor, file greats collector of precious incquers; but it is so amusing to see things as they are, and not as they should be. And we went into a show which had an enormous draped sign retaiter, and where, in un-certain darkness, an old, tuberable, dis-

torted dwarf played the part of a spider in a web, to the accompaniment of fiendish music and the declamation

of fiendish music and the declamation of the showman. Then we lingered outside of a booth in which a wrestling match was going on, but did not enter, and we saw the big wrestlers go in or come out, their shoulders far above the heads of a smaller race of men, and we turned at every moment to look at the children, finding of whom are so pretty and who seem to have an easy time of it. Men carry them in their arms as wolfield Men carry them in their arms as women do will us, and many a little elder sister walks about with the infant of the fam-ily slung behind her maternal shoulders. And then there are curious combinations And then there are curious combinations of western and entern dreas—rarely suc-cessful. Our hats and shoes and umbrel-las—all inade here—are used, and our ugly shires stiffen out the folds of the soft Japanese robes, but the multitude wear their usual dreas and make no abuse of hats.

"Wearied by the novelty, every detail of which, however, was known to us be-fore, we walked back in the white,

milkly sunset, which was like a brilliant THE NEW ORIENTAL FAD.

THIS SEASON'S FASHIONS EXPLAINED BY OLIVE HARPER.

> Furkish House Dresses and Gowps Modeled from the Draperies of Greek Statuce-Materials for Next Summer. Some New Fabrics and Old Favorites. [Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 .- The fickle creatures that women are! Only a few months ago, weeks indeed, one had to be either directoire or first empire in style of dress, and for a time fashion was verging on the "incroyable" or unbelievable of the first Napoleon's time; but now that caprice has passed, and the antique and classic are going to have a close race with the oriental fashions of the present

The arrival at Yokohama he describes day for popularity.

came up on deck in the early morning.

"The slackened beat of the engine Z

~ that the crowd looked blue and A WALKING GOWN OF BRAIDED CLOTH. I say oriental of the present day, but

emproidered in silk and effentile of in-risible green. The waist and alcevel are embroidered in a novel manner. The back of this gown is cut Princesse style, with deep box plaits in the back. A small vervel bonnet, with a little gold embroidery and a bird of paradise feather, and tan gloves complete one of the neatest and most ladylike of col-humes. Olave Happen OLIVE HARPER

ELIZABETH W. GREENWOOD.

Antoinette Yan Mottel Wittes of the Re-Bous "Woman Preschete" Boulai Correspondence.] CHICAGO, Jan. 28.-My first meeting

with Elizabeth W. Greenwood was a pleasant surprise. I knew that she was a woman of unusual erudition and deep piety, and my preconceived idea of her was very different from the fair, siender, radiant faced woman who, with quick, soft footstep, came through a curtained doorway filld the elegantly appointed drawing from to fficet fild. She was born in the handsome Brooklyst home Where she now lives, and has always been surrounder with the comforts and luxuries of life. In her similing contail-ity and bright, fascinating conversition a woman of unusual erudition and deep luxuries of life. In her similing cordial-ity and bright, fascinating conversation, one quite forgets the scholar, preacher and reformer and sees only the delicate, perfectly bred woithin, who puts all with whom she comes in contact on the best possible terms with themselves. In speaking of the preparatory years of her life, Miss Greenwood said: "I first went to school, as most young peo-ple do, as a matter of course, but later I went for a love of learning." Although her father's position as a prominent law-

her father's position as a prominent law-yer and a wealthy, scholarly gentleman gave her abundant entres to the world of society, fashionable life, as an end of existênce, had no charm for her.

existence, had no charm for her. When she had graduated from the cel-ebrated Brooklyn Heights seminary of Dr. Charles E. West, she took a first graduate course. This was in 1869, when she was not yet twenty years of age. She then became a teacher of the higher branches in her Alma Mater, giving weekly lectures to the junior and senior

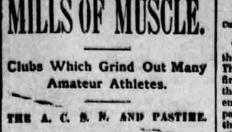
Being possessed of a deeply spiritual nature, she was especially fond of ethics, metaphysics and philosophy, and with no particular alm, but only "for love of it," she took a thorough course in the-

ology. She says, with the gentle directness which is one of her chief charms: "I never sought my work; the doors opened and I entered." However, such thorough prep-

aration as was hers in any given line, in "these most brisk and

E. W. GREENWOOD. giddy paced times," insures its possessor a fitting sphere of action. To one who has listened to her, it seems perfectly natural that from at first speaking in the cause of temperance and giving Bible readings to a group of carnest women she should be cordially invited into the churches of all denominations. Even the Presbyterians and Episcopalians, who hold so firmly to the silence of women in the congregation, accord her and her Bible readings

hearty welcome. I shall not soon forget the first time I heard her speak in public. Refined and womanly, even to the last detail of her costume, and delicately modest, yet with the grace of quiet certainty in her manner, as she appears before an audience she is most pleasing. As she stood lean-ing slightly forward, with a rapt carnest-



Where the Man of Brawn and Agility Train-Skatches of the Prominent Members of Ketil Cluts-Members Who Have Made Names for Themselves on the Field.

Of the many clubs which have been the Of the many clubs which have been the means of developing the prominent athletes of America, the Athletic club of the Schuylkill navy and the Pastime Athletic club are shining examples. The former has a nailtensi reputa-tion, the result of hard, conscientious forth of each individual active [athleta. The Ath-letic club of the Schuylkill navy is not very old. It started in 1881, but is was not until 1984 that it was firmly established. Means Huncher, Publics and W. H. McMillan, where Huncher, Publice and W. H. McMillan, where portrains expose with this article, were very active and earnest in their efforts to lay the foundation of the club find for roles It to a prominent position in athletic fireles. In April, 1884, a meeting was held at the Coloff-nade hotel, fir Philadelphia, and as a result the success of the A. C. S. N. was assured. The club secured quarters at No. 1,013 Market street, and threw open its doors for the public on Thanksgiving eve.



From this time on the club grew rapidly From this time on the club grew rapidly and in two years boasted a membership of 700. At the present time it numbers nearly 1,400 names and ratiks above any similar organization, with perhaps one exception, the New York Athletic club. The A. C. S. N. has made a specialty of boxing and wresting, and in these branches has reached the highest point of proficiency. In track athletics it does not claim a very high posi-tion, but it has a large and enthusiastic contion, but it has a large and enthusiastic con-tingent devoted to these sports, so that it is only a matter of time when thorough devel-opment of the excellent material the club contains will place it on an equal footing with

contains will place it on an equal footing with rival organizations. Morris W. Phillips, ex-vice commodore of the Schuylkill navy, is president of the club. W. H. McMillan, its treasurer, is also com-modore of the navy and president of the Amateur Athletic union. The club has some good men who take active interest in track athletics, and as such might be mentioned the following: For the short distances of 100 and 230 yards, W. M. Perrett, G. W. Hoskins and J. C. Graham are promising candidates for honors; W. B. Rielly, H. W. Schlichter and J. M. Hill should do well at the quarter, half and mile distances. W. H. Taxis, of whom an excellent likeness is given, is relied upon to do some great work

is given, is relied upon to do some great work next season as a bicyclist. He is not a new man by any means, and almost every one who takes an interest in "leg developers" knows his record.

## THE CHINESE NEW YEAR. us Variation of Dates and Very Co-

## The Caucasian has but one New Year's;

the Mongolian has many-in a ser There is, first, the real New Year, the first day of the Chinese calendar. Then there is the day on which the reigning emperor began his reign, and that is a patriotic New Year's. Finally, there is the great "Dovil Drive," about the first of October.



In Chinese annals this is the 4,288th year of this era, as eras were divided by Pan Koo Wong, the divine regulator of time; but as to the real duration of mundane things Chinese history deals with eras so vast and reigns so long that a little variation of 1,000 years is treated as a trifling discrepancy. The New York Chinese made the day glorious indeed. The night before the big Joss house at 16 Mott street had been newly decorated within, and promptly at 6 o'clock Chin Bab, one of the officiating priests, placed four cups of tea in front of the idol of Joss and lighted the big Chinese lanterns on the front of the building. The great event of the day was the Whey Nean dinner at about 8 o'clock,

which was the grand wind up for the departing year. No expense had been spared to make it a success. The Whey Nean dinner is the best the Chinaman eats during the year, and after it in good time-for they spend four or five hours eating, drinking and

smoking-comes the annual purifying bath, which is much like the ceremony some sects have of bathing in the Jordan. Anti-Chinese agitators have de-clared that this is the only bath the Chinaman takes in the year. At any rate the New York Chinamon did all their re-ligion required, and exactly at midnight the blaze of fireworks began from the balcony of their temple, then all those within fell on their knees before the household Joss. After saying the New Year prayer they started in to burn Joss sticks and incense papers, and the room was quickly filled with smoke. Then came congratulations and the greetings

of "Koon he fa Toy," which means "a happy New Year." Informal calling be-gan immediately, but the swell boss Chinamen did not make their calls till next day.

In China they often keep up the festivities for two weeks, but American Chinese are generally poor and limit the thing to three days. In California it lasts a week-like a darky Christmas down south. There is so much latitude in the matter that the Chinese legation at Washington usually begins to cele-brate about the middle of February, and on the 13th of that month two years ago the Chinese minister gave one of the finest entertainments over given in that city, having 600 guests. The reason for this remarkable varia-

tion in dates is that Chinese history bee reigns of the Tien-h

#### Cravelers' Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADSCHED In effect from Nov. 10, 1859. Trains LRAYE LARCASTER and leave and a rive at Philadelphia as follows:

	LANTO	LADCANT
WESTWARD.	Philadelphia.	LADCOMENT
Pacific Expresst	11:35 p. m. 4:30 a. m.	12 a. m.
Way Passengert	4:50 B. M.	STATES.
MAIL WAIDY'S ML JOY	7:00 a. m.	9-51 0. 00
NO. I MAIL TRAINING	via Columbia	9:55 & St.
Ningara Express	8:50 n. m.	10:06 8. 2
HADOVER A COOM	via Columbia	11:00 6. 20
Frederick Accom	11:50 R. TO.	2000 p. 104.
Laucaster Accom	Via Columbia 11:45 a.m.	210 p. m.
Lancaster Accom	vin Mt. Jey	9.40 p. m.
Harrieburg Accord	2:00 p. m.	1433 D. 20.
Columbia Accom	4:40 p. m.	THE AL
Harrisburg Express	5:00 p. m. 9:20 p. m.	7:80 p. m.
Western Expressi		Lin p. m.
Laucaster Acco	*****	Stop p. m.
A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	Leave	Arrive
EASTWARD.	Lancaster.	Phile
Phila. Expressitation	2:20 a. m.	4:30 a. 28.
Fast Linet.	4:45 B. m.	6:50 a. 111
Barrisburg Express	6:25 s. m	8:65 a. mf
Labraster Accom	8:10 a. m. 8:56 a. m.	VIAMLJOY.
Columban Accom	9400	11.46
Atlantic Express Seashore Express. Philadelphia Accom.	11:35 a. m.	1:5 p. m.
Beashore Express	12:56 p. m.	3:15 p. m
Philadelphia Accom.	156 p. m.	*** P. m.
Sunday Mail	8:00 p. m.	it a d d d
Harristrura Acoura	6:60 p. m.	9:85 p. m
Day Express Harrisburg Account	6:55 p. m.	10:55 p. m.
Frederick Accom	12:58 p. m.	
NAME AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY.	and the second second and a	And and a state of the state of

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

J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agen CHAS, E. PUGH, General stanager.

THILADELPHIA & READING RAILBOAL

READING & COLUMBIA DIVISION.

and after Hunday, Nov 10, 1800, trained Lancaster (King street), as follows: Reading and intermediate points, week 780 a.m., 1235, 845 p.m.; Sunday, 868 a.

Bor New York via Allentown, week days, 7:30 a. m., 1235, 3:55 p. m.;
For Reading aud Intermediate points, week days, 7:30 a. m., 1235, 3:55 p. m.;
For Philadelphia, week days, 7:30 a. m., 1235, 3:55 p. m.;
For New York via Philadelphia, week days, 7:30 a. m., 1235, 3:55 p. m.;
For New York via Allentown, week days, 7:30 a. m., 8:55 m.;
For New York via Allentown, week days, 7:30 a. m., 8:55 m.;
For Allentown, week days, 7:30 a. m., 8:55 m.;
For Allentown, week days, 7:30 a. m., 8:55 m.;
For Poitsville, week days, 7:30 a. m., 1235, 125 p. m.;
For Harrisburg, week days, 7:30 a. m., 1235, 125 p. m.;
For Harrisburg, week days, 7:30 a. m., 1235, 125 p. m.;
For Quarryville, week days, 7:30 a. m., 1235, 125 p. m.;
For Guarryville, week days, 7:30 a. m., 1235, 125 p. m.;
For Harrisburg, week days, 7:30 a. m., 1235, 125 p. m.;
For Harrisburg, week days, 7:30 a. m., 1235, 125 p. m.;
For Harrisburg, week days, 7:30 a. m., 1235, 125 p. m.;
For Harrisburg, week days, 7:30 a. m., 1235, 125 p. m.;
For Harrisburg, week days, 7:30 a. m., 1235, 125 p. m.;

TRAINS FOR LANCASTER. Leave Reading, week days, 720, 1135 a. m., 556 p. m.; Sunday, 720 a. m.; 3210 p. m. Leave Philadelphia, week days, 4:15, 10:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m. Leave New York via Philadelphia, week days, 7:35 a. m., 1:30, p. m. 12:15 night. Leave New York via Allentown, week days 4:00 a. m., 1:00 p. m. Leave Allentown, week days, 5:52 a. m.; 4:59 p. m.

p. m. Leave Pottaville, week days, 5:50 a. m., 625 p. m. Leave Lebanon, week days, 7:13 a. m., 1250 7:15 p. m.; Sunday, 7:55 a. m., 3:45 p. m. Leave Harrisburg, week days, 6:55 a. m.; Sur day, 6:50 a. m.

ve Quarryville, week days, 6:0, 11:65 a. m.

Leave quarryville, we days, sa, in a law 8:00; Sunday, 7:10 a.m. ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION. Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut street wharf, and South street wharf. For Ausnile City, weak days, sipress, 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p. m.; Accommodation, 7:20 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; Sunday, Express, 9:00 a.m., Accommodation, 5:00 a.m., 4:00 b.m.

P. m. Returning leave Atlantic City, depot corner, Atlantic and Arkansas Avennes. West daya.-Express 7:30 a. m. and 4 p. m. Accom-modation and a. m. and 4 p. m. Accom-modation and a. m. and 4 p. m. Sundaya-Express 4 p. m. Accommodation, 7:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Detailed time tables can be obtained af ticks

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

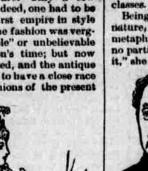
L BAILBOAD.

Arrangements of Passenger Trains on and after BUNDAY, November 10, 188.

NORTHWAR	D.	1.014	Bun	
Leave A. M. King Street, Lanc., 7:00 Lancaster	P. M. 12:85 12:43 12:85	6:25	A. M. 8:05 8:18	2.00
Manheim	1:20	6:01 6:38	影響	4:50
Lebapon SOUTHWAR		0:40	9:33	618
Lebanon	12:30	7:15 7:98	7:55	3:42
Manbelm'	1:16		*13 *13	333
Columbia	2:05 2:00 R, & C		9:50 road,	6:10
B. B. NEFF, Bugt. C. B	See.			143

Wincs.

ness of expression, speaking without notes and with an eloquence which, like Chrysostom's, might be described as "golden mouthed," I could understand how all criticism, on account of her be-ing a woman, is silent before her clear and subtle reasoning, her perfect diction and her evident self effacement in her work. Although licensed to preach, she has never sought ordination. It was old So-journer Truth who said, "What's de use o' makin' such a fuss about yer rights Why dun ye jest go 'long an' take 'em?' This is precisely what Miss Greenwood has done. Seeking no personal honor nor advancement, she brought exceptional fitness to her work, and has simply gone forward with its achievement Her public speaking she simply calls Bible readings, although these same "readings" are so perfect, both in man-ner and matter, that they each of them are a most logical, polished and eloquent sermon. Although a member of the Methodist church, Miss Greenwood has very little. denominational bias. In her immediate family are members of the Dutch Reformed, the Episcopal and Methodist churches. In regard to creed she says of herself: "I believe in God our Father, Jesus our Saviour and an indwelling Holy Spirit, and I do not believe in building the walls close and high about our own little plot, for so we keep out the sunshine of God's best blessing. While perfectly gentle, unobtrusive and womanly, as a successful projector and organizer Miss Greenwood has proved herself the equal of any woman of the day. While she was superintendent of the department of scientific temperance instruction of the Women's Temperance union, in the state of New York, she organized and concluded an effort which eventuated in the passage of the bill by the senate and assembly which provides that "physiology and bygiene, with especial reference to the effect of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system," shall be taught in the public schools of the



IT

of the theatre. I hurried through the front of the house, and heading him off in the alley addressed him, as nearly as I can remember, in the following words: ""Mr. Forrest, before you decide upon this

step let me state an important fact, that per-baps has not crossed your mind.<sup>1</sup> He saw I was in earnest, and stopped short to listen, as I resumed: "Mr. Ford, the manager, is absent, so I must take his responsibility to the public on myself. The blunders on the stage have been unfortunate, perhaps culpable, but you must pardon me for saying that your excited manner and somewhat reasonable demands have contributed not a little to confuse the company and bring about this disorder. But be that as it may, there is another and still more important matter to consider. Every seat in the theatre is taken fer to-night; the audience will crowd the house in expectation of a great dramatic treat, to which they have been looking forward for some time.

"'If you decline to act, and so break your contract with the public, what course is left for met Why, only this: I must wait for the vast concourse of people to assemble, and then go before them and explain the reason of your non-appearance. I shall have to make a clear statement of the case, and say that you have refused to act because there were some slight discrepancies and irregulari-tics in the rehearsal. The public are, you know, quite unreasonable when their diversion is checked, and it is likely that they will be indignant at the disappointment, failing to see the reason as clearly as you may have done. Now, consider for a moment. Under these circumstances will it not be more magnanimous in you to overlook the shortcom

ings and go on with the rehearsal " "He paused for a moment and said: 'I will not go back to the rehearsal. I am tee much excited, and my presence on the stage now will only make matters worse; but if you will see that details are attended to, I will act to-

night,' "I promised to do so, and we parted. I was only too glad to get rid of him on those terms, in his then intemperate state of mind. I went back to the stage and dismissed the rehearsal, cautioning the actors to do what they could to render the night's performance creditable. I now began to hunt up the de-linqueut and frightened property man, Jake Search—an appropriate name for a fellow who needed so much looking after—and discovered him hiding under a pile of old scenery. 'Is he gone?' said Search. 'Yes,' I an-'but he will return to-night; so see

that your properties are in good condition, or he will be the death of you.' "The night came and matters progressed favorably until the council scene. One of the characters here, being overcome with nervousness, reversed his questions to Metamora, giving the wrong lines, and of course receiving au absurd answer. The audience, recognising the confusion of the dialogue, began to laugh, and of course this made matters morse. The act terminates with the Indian's great speech, 'From the east to the west, from the north to the south, the loud cry of vengeance shall be heard,' and here he hurls his knife into the center of the stage, where it quivers a defiance as the curtain falls. In his anger and excitement the blade failed to stick in the stage and bounded into the orchestra, the handle hitting the double bass player on the top of his head, which was as innocent of hair as a billiard ball, so as the curtain came down the old fellow was stamp-ing about and rubbing his bald pate to the pht of the audience

"I realized now that the storm had burst in earnest, and that a total wreck would soon follow. Knowing that I could not avert the catastrophe, and having no desire to face the tragedian's wrath, like a politic but disloyal captain I deserted the ship and went in front to see it go down. Byron says of a basile, 'Oh, what a sight to him who has no friend 'Oh, what a sight to him who has no friend or brother there!' to which Prentice adds, 'and is not there bimself.' The latter was and is not there innset." The latter was now my case. I was not there myself, and I did not intend to be, so from the secure cor-ner of an upper private box I watched the progress of the most disastrous performance I had ever seen. "As the curtain rises on the last act the tribe

of Metamora should rush through the woods as their leader calls them; but by this time the braves were so frightened that they had become demoralized, and as the foremost rushed through the opening in the woods his long bow got crosswise hetween two trees.

ked, and their legs and arms and backs made

A JAPANESE WRESTLER a great novelty to our eyes, accustomed to nothing but our ship and the enormous space, empty of life, which had surrounded us for days.

"The muscles of the boatmen stood out sharply on their small frames. They had almost all-at least those who were young-fine wrists and delicate hands, and a handsome setting of the neck. The foot looked broad with toes very square. They were excitedly waiting to help in the coaling and unloading, and soon we saw them begin to work, carrying great loads with much good humored chattering. Around us played the smallest boats with rowers standing up and sculling. Then the market boat came rushing to us, its standing rowers bending and rising, their thighs rounding and insteps sharpening, what small garments

they had fluttering like scarfs, so that our fair missionaries turned their backs to the sight. "Our hotel," he continues, "is on the quay, just at a corner where a canal breaks in, and where we can see big walls and trees on the other side. Our rooms open on the water-that same blue water spangled with sunshine and fading into sky. There are men-of-war and steamers far out; picturesque junks sailing past rapidly, flattened out into mere edges of shadow and light against the sea and the sky, their great hollow sterns with the rudder far inboard, and sails which are open at the seams. Not far from us was a little sharp pointed boat with a man fishing, his big round

hat as important as any part of the boat. It was already late in the day. European children were out with their Japanese nurses; from time to time a phaeton or a curricle passed with European occupants, and even in this tremendous heat ladies rode out on horseback. "But the human beings are not the

novelty, not even the Japanese; what is absorbingly new is the light, its whiteness, its silvery milkiness. We have come into it as through an open door after fourteen gray days of the Pacific which ended only at sunrise this very morning. And we looked again at all the light outside, from the dining room, where we lunched, where the waiters slipped about in black clothes and where we were joined at table by a foreign gentleman with high cheek bones, yellow face and slanting eyes, and dressed in the latest European fashion with high collar, four in hand scarf and pointed shoes. He was very courteous and managed what little English he used as skill-

fully as he dresses. "And he gave me a touch of the far east in the story of his being here; for he is under a cloud, an amiable exile whose return to his native land might involve his being boiled in oil, or other ingenious form of death. For well as he figured at luncheon with us, I hear that he has been obliged to leave because of his having poisoned too many of his guests one day at table-former enemics of his-and because of his having dispatched with the sword those whose digestion had resisted his efforts at conciliation. However this may be, his extradition is demanded; to which he objects, and in-vokes western ideas of civilization, and protests that his excesses have been

merely political. "And then late in the afternoon we sauntered out into the Japanese quarter; walking, so that we may mingle with the gray, black and blue crowd, and re-spectfully followed by our jinrikisha men, who slowly dragged our carriage bahind them. like grooms following that

that is the same as it was before the Cru sades, and will be as long as those nations exist.

In a leading store yesterday I saw a so called Turkish house dress, minus the trousers. It was made of finely embroidered silk tissue, full and with a sash of the same done in gold and silver. The

fine silk tissue chemise had long sleeves, and was open like them all, V shape, and over this was posed on the figure a cardinal red velvet jacket thickly embroidered in gold thread. The sleeves were long, and so arranged that they could be closed from the top to bottom, or left open, as the wearer desired. With this was a pair of those heelless slippers, embroidered also stilly in gold thread. The dress is that of the Iontan Greek girls' holiday attire, but everything oriental here is called Turkish.

Greek gowns modeled from statuesque draperies on Greek sculpture are also seen very often this winter. They gen erally are made in white flannel, cashmere, veiling or crepe de chine, or, prettier yet, Japanese crape, and bordered with silver or gold castle braid laid on in key pattern.

The importing houses and best of the retail houses are now showing their advance lines of summer materials for the benefit of the wealthy class who have all their pretty summer clothes made during Lent. The same lace effects of last season are continued, only they are even more pronounced. Pale tints in the softest and most delicate shades and combinations are seen.

Among the new goods for the spring I notice that Irish poplin is one of the foremost novelties. It is in gray, drab, cream and darker shades of solid color. and it is also seen in an exquisite brocade. French poplin is also among the new

importations, and is in some patterns made with a "lace work" stripe which is exceedingly handsome.



NEGLIGE OF CARDINAL AND WHITE.

A very pretty neglige morning gown can be made of striped flannel, or cardinal sateen with open work stripes, with the skirt which is to be made quite plain with or without a flat band of lace above the hem. The jacket to match can be of turkey red calico with a lace vest, or it can be of cashmere or flannel with a surah vest. The style is very pactty and dressy. The cuffs and a band down the fronts are made of velvet. This jacket is equally pretty in cream white with blue, or moss green, or ruby trimmings, and is quite dressy enough

for morning wear anywhere. For a stylish and elegant walking gown a moss green ladies' cloth is richly

state of New York. Miss Greenwood systematically arranged every county and township in the state, and by means of circulars and letters secured the signatures of 57,419 persons to a petition asking for the passage of this bill. She also wrote a per sonal letter to each of the senators and

assemblymen. But after all has been said of Miss Greenwood as an able scholar, a successful philanthropic worker and an elo quent preacher, it is pleasant to record that she is still a sweet and winsome woman. ANTOINETTE VAN HOESEN.

## Jack O'Connor.

Here is a picture of Jack O'Connor, known by some as Peach Pie O'Connor, the popular catcher of the Columbus (O.) team.

> Columbus team during the season 1889, but had almost decided to abandon his old employers and join Players' league for 1890. There was considerabl regret and dissatisfaction over his intention, but now that he has signed to play with his old

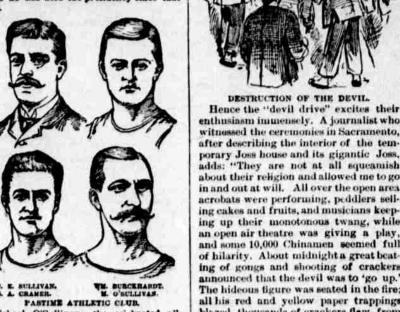
team for the season JACK O'CONNOR. 1830 everything is stailing once more. O Con-nors did great work for the Columbus team during the season of 1889. He has shown that as a back stop he has few superiors, and his throwing to bases is remarkably accurate. If all that is claimed for him is true, it is not to be wondered at that Columbus was so anxious to retain him. By signing with Columbus O'Connor will receive \$500 less than if he had joined the Players' league.

The club has a handsome new home now on Arch street. It is a five story building, the entire front being of stone. The interior elaborately fitted up, and the gymr

and paraphernalia are of the finest. The Pastime Athletic club of New York city differs from the A. C. S. N. in some respects. The Pastimes are essentially an ath-letic club. There is practically no social element, and it gives more attention to track athletics than to boxing contests, etc. The club has had a wonderful growth. Organized more than eleven years ago, with but thirteen members, it has grown and prospered, until today its membership roll contains almost

400 names. Financially well off, it takes high rank among the clubs of the A. A. U. The club has been called the "athletic nursery," a name which time has proved well

applied. The present board of officers consists of: President, James E. Sullivan; treasurer, A. J. Murberg; secretary, H. Druses. The president is also secretary of the Amateur Athletic union. He is an athlete of ability. He made his debut in 1878, winning his event, which was a two mile walk. In 1884 he held the half mile championship of the state of New Jersey. His connection with the Pastimes dates from the third week of its beginning. With the exception of one or two years ho has held the presidency since that time.



adds:

year

announced that the devil was to 'go up.

The hideous figure was seated in the fire

all his red and yellow paper trappings

blazed, thousands of crackers flew from

his sides, and when the fire reached the

hollow column constituting his solid

body, he shot high in alr, like a rocket.

and exploded with a fearful stink! And so they were rid of the devil for another

Geological Formations.

Teacher (after a lecture on geology)-

Now, children, I want to tell you of

something I saw in Utah. There is a

high mountain there, far from human

habitation, yet the top of it is covered with oyster shells. How do you explain that?

Bright Boy (whose parents formerly lived in the west)--Well, 1 dunno, of course, but when we lived in Kansas, a

big cyclone struck our town, and the last I saw of the railroad restaurant it

was way up in the air, headin' fer Utah? -New York Weeksy.

Miss Frances Willard comes out strong

sometimes. She says: "Catch Edison and constrict him inside a wasp waist-

coat, and be sure you'll get no more in-

ventions; bind a bustle upon Bismarck,

and farewell to German unity; coerce

Robert Browning into corsets, and you'll

have no more epics; put Parnell into pet-

Michael O'Sullivan, the celebrated allround athlete, was formerly a member of the Gaelie Athletic association of Ireland. While in the old country he made quite a reputation. He left Ireland in 1885 and came t America, soon afterward joining the Pastimes. His specialty is the weight throwing. He is now second best to Mitchell in this

event. Samuel A. Cramer is the present champion of the United States for the four mile walk. He joined the Pastimes in the early part of

1858. William Burckhardt is the present champion of the A. A. U. for the mile walk, won at Travers Island, Sept. 14, 1889. He made his first appearance as a walker in 1886, but did not win his event. He advanced rapidly, however, and in a few months was con ed almost the equal of Lange, the star Man-hattan athlete. At the Detroit meeting in 1888 he won the championship for the mile, defeating Lange, his best competitor, in the fast time of 6:54 1-5.

This was a great surprise to his friends, bimself and Lange, but they have since ceased to be surprised, as his victories are many and come often. He is considered by judges to be a finished

walker, his style being almost perfect. He has many unsuccessful imitators. The Pastimes are credited with having the

prettiest grounds in New York city, situated where once was the old Central Athletic club.

ticoats and home rule is a lost cause." The track, which was measured twelve laps to the mile, was made by the members themselves. The emblem of the club is the Don't stand on the bow of a ferryboat or the platform of street cars unless your throat is protected. - Philadelphia North American. blue Brazilian cross, which has been worn by many of the most prominent athletes in New York.



graduated therefrom." "office open every week day during business hours and also on Monday, Taesday and Thurs-day Evenings for the Enrolment of Students, Announcements, etc., sent when requested. Visitors always welcome. Address,

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, M. A., aug 19-0m MdS Principal andFoun

Carriages.

SLEIGHS ! SLEIGHS !

SLEIGHSI EDW. EDGERLEY,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

10, 42, 43 & 45 MARKET STREET. (Rear of the Postoffice), LANCASTER, PA.

I have now ready the finest assoriment of ALBANY and FORTLAND SLEIGHS, both Single and Double, ever offered to the public, Prices to suit the times, Call and examine them. A full line of Buggies, Fiscions and Carriages of overy description. Also Second-Hand Work of every variety. Give me a call. All work warranted. By-Repairing in all its branches. One set of workmen especially employed for that purpose.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS AND GUN NERS.—All persons are hereby forbidden to trespass on any of the lands of the 'ornwall ad Speedwell estates in Lebanon or Lancasier counties, whether inclosed or uninclessed, either for the purpose of shooting or fishing, as the massing on said lands of the undersigned affe this notice. WM. COLEMAN FREEMAN

MA. COLEMAN FREEMAN R. PERCY ALDEN, EDW. C. FREEMAN, Attornays for E. W. Coleman's Main

O'Con nor caught for the