

## AFTER.

BY PHILIP BURKE MARSTON.

A little time for laughter,  
A little time to sing;  
A little time to kiss and cling,  
And no more kissing after.

A little time for scheming  
Love's unperfected schemes;  
A little time for golden dreams,  
Then no more any dreaming.

A little while 'twas given  
To me to have thy love;  
Now, like a ghost, alone I move  
About a ruined heaven.

A little time for speaking  
Things sweet to say and hear;  
A time to seek and find thee near,  
Then no more any seeking.

A little time for saying  
Words the heart breaks to say;  
A sharp, short time wherein to pray,  
Then no more need of praying.

But long, long years to weep in,  
And comprehend the whole  
Great grief that desolates a soul,  
And eternity to seek in.

## EXPRESSIONS.

An unsophisticated young person of Kent  
Brought forty old jokes on Lent.  
He was pounded with chairs,  
And kicked down the stairs,  
And sent home with his nose badly bent.

Comb-makers—bees.

Plane facts—shaving.

All shopkeepers believe in signs.

All what time was Adam married? Upon  
his wedding Eve.

"If I hit yet," said one small boy to another, "yer'll be usin' yerself for snuff ter morrow."

"How can a young married couple live  
economically?" asks an exchange. Why, by  
sponging on the old folks.

One man sloped with the wife of another  
from a speeling bee in Tennessee. Such bees  
interfere with the honeymoon.

"You look good enough to eat," said he,  
looking over her shoulder into the mirror.  
"Food for reflection," she replied without a  
smile.

In the stomach of a Pennsylvania cow,  
recently killed, were found 17 wrought iron  
nails. She had co-widely outside and oxide  
inside.

Every man who has become president of  
the United States has been elected during a  
leap year. This is something for the girls to  
wonder over.

When a girl is 20 she feels very easy on  
that score. It's only when she scores an-  
other that she begins to wonder who en-  
vanted wrinkles.

Tuesday's snowstorm didn't hurt any.  
March will probably continue to be lamb-  
like until it is old enough to be mutton, and  
then will come to its capers.

A new punishment for criminals would be  
to condemn them to solitary confinement  
until they had solved the 13, 15, 14 puzzle.  
They'd find it a worse "cell" than theirs.

De Lassere estimates that the Brooklyn  
bridge will endure for six centuries. There  
is a possible chance, therefore, of its being  
completely before it is worn out.

In a Paris salon: "Do you know that young  
man whose hand you just took?" "Yes,"

"He is seen everywhere in the boîts, in the  
theatres. Who is he? What does he do?"

"He doesn't do anything. He is a charge  
d'affaires."

"Oh, mother, may I go play 15?" No,  
no, my dearest daughter; it's the biggest  
frand that ever was seen. Go draw the  
washing water—and the length of the fair  
daughter's countenance was expressive of  
the great length of time it would take to  
solve the puzzle.—New Haven Register.

A lecturer on optics, in explaining the  
mechanism of the organ of vision, remarked:  
"Let any man gaze closely into his wife's eye  
and he will see himself looking so exceed-  
ingly small that."—Here the lecturer's  
voice was drowned by the shouts of laughter  
and applause which greeted his scientific  
remark.

Lang Syne Again.—Old Schoolfellow:  
"Yes, it's me, sir. Gatin' on pretty mid-  
dlin', thank you. Undertaking line, sir.  
Hope you'll give me a turn some day, sir.  
If you stick my card up over the mate-  
piece, sir, so as your friends might have it  
handy if anything happened, sir, thank you."

When a Connecticut man's wife claims to  
be too sick to go out and split the wood, he  
stands it about three days and then tells her  
that the stores have got their spring bonnets  
on show, and when she gets back, all out of  
breath from a fruitless search, he says if  
she's able to race three miles to look after  
bonnets she's able to split that wood. Women are too much the creatures of impulse.

Thackeray's and Dickens' Ways With Char-  
acters.

[By Richard Proctor, the Astronomer.]  
While Thackeray's success in delineating  
characters ordinarily met with in the world  
must be admitted by all who give the mat-  
tress, there are many who deny to  
Thackeray the power which Dickens is re-  
garded as possessing in a very eminent de-  
gree—that, namely, of delineating such  
strange and whimsical characters as are less  
frequently met with. Probably if Thackeray  
had allowed himself the same license as  
Dickens, and made his world have  
been as successful in presenting the  
amusing manner the grotesque, the fanci-  
ful and the weird. The license I mean is  
that of combining in the same character in-  
congruous characteristics. This license, in  
deed, Dickens took with characters of all  
orders; and not only so, but he took the  
further license of distributing among differ-  
ent characters the peculiarities of  
one and the same person whom  
he knew in real life. For instance, we know  
that some of the peculiarities of Micawber  
were copied from what Dickens had seen in  
his own father, while others were taken from  
other originals. So Mrs. Micawber has many  
ways which Dickens had noted in his own  
mother, while others of her peculiarities  
were not such as characterized Mrs. John  
Dickens. But we find also that while the  
oddities of Micawber and of his wife  
were borrowed from different sources, so  
the characteristics of Dickens' father and  
mother we distributed among different  
characters—Mr. and Mrs. Nickleby, Mr. and  
Mrs. Micawber, etc. One of the most  
memorable illustrations of Dickens' manner  
in such matters, a manner unquestionably  
resulting from deficiency of the creative  
faculty (which, until the real origin of many  
of his characters had come to be known, was  
misakenly supposed by inexperienced  
readers to be possessed by Dickens in a very  
large degree), is to be found in Dora and  
Flora. Copperfield's first meeting with Dora  
is Dickens' meeting (when little more than  
a boy) with a lady by no means so young as  
Dora is represented. The courtship is de-  
rived from his youthful love for the original of  
Flora. The married life with Dora, so far  
as her household ways are concerned, presents  
Dickens' own experience, so  
that Dora there represents a third person,  
and that person his wife. And  
lastly the death of Dora, and Copperfield's  
sorrow during the following years, are drawn  
from the death of his wife's younger sister,  
Mary, and the sorrow Dickens felt for years  
thereafter. Yet though the real Flora for-  
nished only one of these four copies from  
which the Dora of fiction was composed, we  
find her forming a part of two distinct and  
very unlike characters, the characteristics of  
her later years being in part reproduced in  
Flora—but only in part, for some of Dora's  
ways were derived from other sources.

Nor can it be said that, after all, Dickens  
so artistically combines and distributes what  
he had observed that they become effective  
as if they were real creations. For no one  
say that Grant will be nominated,

possessing any power of critical discrimination  
had failed to recognize the incongruity of many—one may almost say all—of Dickens'  
characters long before it became known  
that he had constructed them of heterogeneous  
materials and applied his materials to  
heterogeneous purposes.

Another remarkable illustration of Dickens'  
manners of writing is to be found in a  
picture which is common, and in some re-  
spectively very much admired—the childhood  
and death of little Paul Dombey; yet  
the ways of the old fashioned child were  
borrowed from one child (a child with whom  
Dickens had been exceptionally well ac-  
quainted himself, while the later scenes were,  
it is needless to say, taken from a differ-  
ent experience. And, by the way, does  
any one know why the original description  
of the death scene was altered by Dickens  
in the later editions of "Dombey and Son." I  
took up, in February, 1874, at the house of  
Dr. Chandler, of Bethlehem, a copy of  
"Dombey and Son," to read the account of  
Paul Dombey's death, for I had been speak-  
ing blasphemous about "the immutable,"  
and I knew that reading that scene would  
put me in a better frame of mind. I then  
learned for the first time that the remark  
made by Miss Fox, after the child's death  
had been excised. I have since looked for it  
in vain, in many copies of "Dombey and Son."  
As I remember the original description,  
after the words, " \* \* \* the old, old  
fashion death—oh! thank God for the still  
older fashion, Immortality." (I quote as  
nearly as I can remember them.) Then fol-  
lowed a break, and then these words, or  
words like them: "Go." Miss Fox remarked  
to Susan Nipper in confidence and tears that  
"Dombey and Son is a daughter after all." I  
have been assured these words were never added to the chapter, and that my memory altogether played me false; but I  
am perfectly sure that they were there.  
Moreover, in removing them, probably by  
advice of Forster or some other friend, Dickens  
failed to remember another passage which  
referred to them, and should have been  
altered at the same time, viz., where  
Miss Fox, after Florence's return to her  
father, says: "So that, as I remarked on a  
former sad occasion, Dombey and Son is a  
daughter after all."

After digging some distance they came to a  
large stone slab on edge, closing the mouth  
of a cavern about 10 by 12 feet square and  
six feet high. On the floor lay bones in  
large number, some hundred, but the larger  
portion bones of different species of animals.  
Some of them were in a good state of preser-  
vation, and could easily be named and class-  
ified, while others crumbled to dust on ex-  
posure to the air. Bones of wildcats,  
rabbits and dogs were found, while some  
larger animal bones could not be classified,  
though they are supposed to belong to the  
supreme court. Horse's bones were already  
on the docket with the others. If the  
opinion in Horse's case was favorable, and  
the other two men were exonerated before it  
was promulgated, it would make their ex-  
ecution deliberate murder, and leave a lasting  
stain on the escutcheon of Indiana. Governor  
Morton was too good a lawyer to hesitate.  
He turned the screw on the president, and  
the men were saved.

There was also found some large bodies of  
charred wood or charcoal. One of these is  
as large as an ordinary base-burner stove.  
Cleess glass was made for metal ornaments,  
but none were found, though several articles  
of flint and stone were discovered such as  
are generally found in mounds and ancient  
fortifications.

The cavern is a mystery to every  
body. If it were not for the stone and flint  
articles, the theory of some, that the skele-  
tons are the remains of murdered persons  
hired by their murderers, would be generally  
accepted. There are many stories of  
murders and mysterious disappearances  
during the same time throughout this section.  
Old settlers tell of moves from Virginia  
and other States, and of travelers along  
the once great highways from the East to  
the West, being murdered for their money,  
and their bodies never found. It may be  
that the dead past has now revealed the  
resting place of some of its dead after a long  
lapse of years.

There are reasons, though, for not crediting  
the murderers' hiding place theory. Some  
little distance away from the cavern  
stands an ancient mound, and it is believed  
by some that the cavern was once the  
entrance to a subterranean passage leading to  
the interior of the mound. This idea  
seems so plausible that arrangements are  
being made to thoroughly explore the  
cavern. It is proposed to dig into it,  
and excavate to a depth sufficient to uncover  
all it contains. The work will be superin-  
tended by competent persons, who will  
carefully preserve whatever may be dis-  
covered.

## ANOTHER CAVE MYSTERY.

Startling Discoveries in Highland County,  
Ohio.

HILLSBORO, March 22.—The residents of  
Marshall township, this county, are consider-  
ably excited over the somewhat remarkable  
discovery of a cave containing human  
bones together with large quantities of the  
bones of animals. The cave, if it deserves  
that name, is on what is known as the Ridge  
farm, now belonging to Hon. John L. Hughes.  
For many years hunters have noted that  
there was a rabbit, foxes and other game  
when pursued always made for a certain  
point on this farm, and disappeared suddenly  
from sight at the conclusion of the  
small stream. A son of Main, while chasing a rabbit  
for five days since determined to investigate,  
and at the base of the hill where his game went  
out of sight he found a hole. Reaching in  
he grasped something in his hand which  
proved to be the long bone of a human. His  
curiosity being now very much excited, he  
procured assistance, and commenced digging.  
Peoples flock out from the village,  
and came pouring in from the surrounding  
country, as the news rapidly spread. The  
locality is but a short distance from the no-  
torious Bob McElroy's old headquarters,  
and within the range of his once noted gang,  
nearly all of whom are now in prison under  
long sentences. In fact, it was supposed  
that McElroy was hid in one of the numerous  
caves that exist in the eastern part of the  
county, after he made his escape from jail  
here in so daring a manner about three years  
ago.

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large stone slab on edge, closing the mouth  
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