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Christian Culture.

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THE REV. CHARLES L. FRY, }

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The bobolink has come, and, like the soul
Of the sweet season vocal in a bird,
Gurgles in ecstasy we know not what
Save June! Dear June! Now God be praised for June!
—Lowell.

Editorial.

WHITSUNTIDE is past. The time for showing forth its fruits is here. "But the fruit of the spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, meekness, temperance."

LAST January an interdenominational supper was given at which \$425.00 were raised "for widening the scope" of the Y. M. C. A. library and procuring

new books for this end. That was a good while ago, and people who contributed are commencing to ask what is the matter, and to think that the new books cannot have been needed much. We therefore ask again, as we have done before, What's the delay? Why has not the library's scope been widened? Why have no new books been put on the shelves?

It may have been very smart, and witty, and like the great city dailies, for one of our local papers to refer in glaring headlines to the graduates of our Reformed Theological Seminary as "*Sixteen Sin Squelchers*," but it certainly was not very original nor dignified; and it did show a lack of good taste and an absence of all sense of propriety, to say nothing of its flippant irreverence, that are to be deplored by all right-minded persons. There are a few things left us yet, we hope, which we may refuse to sacrifice even to the demands of newspaper aliteration.

THIS is the month above all others when every man, woman, and child ought to go out into the country just as often as possible, to see what a favored people we of Lancaster county are. It is a duty we owe our families and ourselves; a means of grace we do wrong to neglect. We need not go far to see in what a garden of Eden we live. It need not cost us more than the poorest can afford.

"No price is set on the lavish summer;
June may be had by the poorest comer."

And it will pay us better than any other investment of the same amount of time and exertion could. To him who will accept them, the country has blessings other and higher far than those we garner in cellar and barn. To them who will gather it, she offers a harvest rich and precious for the spiritual life, a harvest of living thoughts and sentiments, hints and lessons, needful for the inner life of man as are her crops of fruit and grain for the outer.

It was no doubt very convenient for the *Journal of the Knights of Labor* to transfer to its columns entire our editorial on "A Workingman's Free Library" last month. But it doesn't seem to us to have been very knightly to appropriate our work without so much as saying thank you! or giving us a word of credit therefor.

CREED REVISION.

It is always a delicate thing to revise a Church's creed. But it always has to be done sooner or later. It is as natural and inevitable as that the child outgrows its clothes, as that we have to revise our text-books of geography, history, science, philosophy. Creeds are nothing more than text-books of the science of theology. They are purely human devices, adequate at the time when made, but ever growing more and more inadequate as time passes on, and as knowledge grows, thought deepens, and faith broadens and expands.

"Cast leaves and feathers rot in last year's nest,
The winged brood, flown thence, new dwellings plan;
The serf of his own Past is not a man."

The chief reason why it is so difficult to change the creed of a church is that the great majority of people don't think for themselves on such subjects, but prefer to have their thinking done for them, and once for all put into words. Then all they need do is to subscribe to this final formula, and be done with it. It is so much easier, and ever so much more popular, orthodoxly to repeat our father's creed than honestly to think out our own conclusions and convictions. And it is this great easy-going orthodox majority that rules, in churches as in the world; and,

"Worshippers of light ancestral, make the present light a crime,"

discouraging with might and main the few whose living faith refuses to be cramped and cribbed and held a captive in old and worn out forms of theologic thought and speech.

It is a dangerous thing to let a creed get so old that reverence for its antiquity makes an idol of it,—an idol before which men bow, but in which few any longer believe. For when the inevitable and irresistible demand at last comes, to change the creed to fit the real faith of the Church and the larger truth of the present, it causes heart-burnings and ill feeling, and may result in breaking up the venerable old idol entirely. Better no creed at all than an unalterable one.

AN UNPOPULAR TRUTH.

There are two things that are humiliating above all things else to every American citizen and patriot. First, the reckless extravagance with which Congress has passed all manner of pension bills, under which millions of dollars are worse than wasted every year in paying undeserved and fraudulent pension claims. Second, the niggardly and shortsighted policy of Congress in permitting twenty-five thousand Indian children of school age to remain on their reservations without any school accommodation or opportunities for education whatever, while scarcely enough is ap-

propriated even to keep in repair and proper order the schools that have been provided for the eleven thousand Indians now being trained in them.

Congress knows, as well as everyone else knows, that there are millions of dollars paid out to undeserving pensioners whom the nation owes nothing. And Congress knows, too, that one tithe of that sum expended in improving the Indian schools at Carlisle, Hampton, and other places, and in building enough others like them to accommodate the twenty-five thousand Indians still without any schools, would be but tardy justice to a defrauded and oppressed race, would but be paying the interest on a debt we long have owed the red man, would be but doing our plain and honest duty to a people that has claims upon the nation more just and valid than those of half the pension claimants swarming through the land and multiplying from year to year.

Give all deserving claimants their pension, say we; be generous and liberal to them; but don't support an army of unworthy beggars devoid of all self-respect and of every spark of American manhood. Instead thereof, with the money so saved, do justice and right to the Indian. Give him a chance to become an American citizen; to educate himself; to become civilized and Christianized. With the money so saved there will be enough not only to grant the meagre appropriation asked for by Commissioner Morgan for educational purposes, but to double and quadruple it, and to furnish schools and teachers for all the Indian boys and girls in the land.

Such is the conclusion that we believe is slowly but surely being reached by the conscience and common sense of the great body of the thoughtful, justice-loving American people. It is not yet being very loudly expressed in public, chiefly for political reasons; but it is being thought and felt in private more and more clearly and emphatically every day. It may not yet be very popular; but it is going to be; for it is the truth.

A MEMORIAL DAY THOUGHT.

There is something pleasingly suggestive, and particularly so now, as we have just passed through another Decoration Day with its varied and hallowed reminiscences, in the fact that the same tender and beautiful stanzas that are inscribed over the gateway of the National Cemetery at Washington are found also over the graves of the dead soldiers of the South, in the cemetery at New Orleans, and in hundreds of others, North and South. Of the fallen heroes, of both alike, is it said, and truly said,

"On Fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread,
But Glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."

But most pleasantly significant of all, most pregnant of true and healthy sentiments, is the further fact, that this most widely known and most popular of all poems of the kind in our war literature was written by a southerner and a brave confederate soldier. Theodore O'Hara, of Danville, Ky., wrote the poem to commemorate the death of his fallen fellow soldiers of the Mexican war, on the occasion of their burial in the cemetery at Frankfort, Ky., side by side with whom his own body now lies buried too. "Yankee" or "Rebel," "a man's a man for a' that!" With all our differences, of training, tastes, convictions, we still are men and brethren, children of one and the same divine Father of all.

A MISUNDERSTANDING CORRECTED.

An enterprising merchant of our city, and a very good friend of ours, too, has sent us a communication protesting against what he thinks we said, or implied, in a note we printed in our May number with reference to saleswomen in some of our stores being obliged to walk home, unprotected, at hours so late in the evening as to be improper and dangerous. We should print the communication very gladly did not lack of space forbid it. We do wish to remark, however, that our friend's entire protest rests upon a misunderstanding of what we meant and, we think, clearly said.

First, our correspondent thinks we object to "accommodating the public with store service on these two evenings," Saturday and Monday. We do nothing of the kind; nor did we say anything of the kind. We expressly named the hours "ten and eleven o'clock on Saturday and other nights" as being in our opinion too late for young ladies to be on the streets alone. We are heartily in favor of keeping the stores open on Saturday and Monday evenings, and thus recognizing "the rights of the general public," but not till ten and eleven o'clock. Close the stores not later than nine o'clock and the only objection we had in mind will be removed. The "rights" of the public will not be violated, nor the safety of the employees imperilled.

For, secondly, we still insist that it is not a question of the latter's comfort, nor even of propriety, only, but of safety; in spite of what our correspondent says: "We regard the dangers referred to, in your article, as purely imaginary, and almost unheard of, in our city." Since those words were written, within the last two or three weeks, our daily papers have recorded no less than three cases where young women were insulted and subjected to outrageous indignities while walking along our peaceful thoroughfares. So that the dangers we referred to can after all not be "purely imaginary," nor any longer "unheard of!"

In the third place, while we agree with our corres-

pondent that woman, "in entering business in competition with man, must disregard certain society conventionalities," we do not grant that she must ever disregard the proprieties she owes to herself and to man. Under all circumstances woman is still woman; represents the sex of our mothers, wives, and sisters; and as such, be she behind the counter, in the ball room, or by the sacred fireside of home, can demand and should receive from man a respectful consideration, not to say homage and reverence, such as he need not, and certainly does not, give to those of his own sex.

Finally, that our remarks were not "unpractical criticism," as our correspondent thinks, is proved conclusively and beyond cavil by the very interesting and laudable fact that the firm which he represents does, and we believe always has done, precisely that which we have said is the solution of the whole matter, and which surely all others could do as well, namely, allows all women employees to go home promptly as the clock strikes nine, men employees remaining, when necessary, to arrange the counters, cover up the goods, etc. This we regard as not only eminently practical, as our correspondent's own example clearly proves, but also as "the more excellent way," the truly Christian way.

ORIENTAL, AND BIBLICAL, RESEARCH.

BY PROF. F. A. GAST, D. D.

At the suggestion of the editors it is proposed to furnish occasional notes on biblical and oriental research. Such notes may well find a place in a journal bearing the name CHRISTIAN CULTURE. For the results of archaeological and historical investigation in the East are not only extremely interesting in themselves, but they often cast a new and unexpected light on the page of Sacred Scripture, confirming its testimony to facts in regard to which its testimony has frequently been questioned, and affording welcome aid to the interpretation of much that has hitherto been obscure.

Such results should be given to the public in a form intelligible to the general reader. They are accessible only to a comparatively few. Recorded by specialists for specialists, they are found for the most part in costly scientific works or in the published proceedings of learned societies. There is no reason, however, why new knowledge should not be popularized, as well in the department of oriental archaeology and biblical history, as in that of natural science. There is every reason why it should be communicated to the people, as far as that is possible without the use of technical language or foreign written characters; and it will be my endeavor to contribute from time to time notes which may not be wholly without interest or profit, at least to some of our readers.

The progress of modern historical research, especially in the Orient, is simply marvelous. A century ago our knowledge of the ancient world was confined almost exclusively to Greece and Rome. The former existence of vast empires and grand civ-

ilizations, in the territory between the Nile and the Indus, was indeed known from the classic historians and from statements of the Bible; but their true history was wrapped in impenetrable darkness. Millenniums have passed since those empires fell, and those civilizations perished, leaving nothing behind but heaps of ruins to tell the story of a long vanished splendor. A few decades ago we hardly knew the names of peoples that once played a prominent rôle in the affairs of mankind. The Hittites, for instance, are several times mentioned in the Bible from the age of Abraham onward, though it is a question, among scholars, whether they are to be identified with the Hittites of the Egyptian and Assyrian monuments. Even if they are, who could have dreamt from what is said of them in the Old Testament that they stood in any relation to that once warlike nation with which we have only lately become acquainted, whose empire centering in the north of Syria between the Orontes and the Euphrates extended, twelve hundred years before Christ, as far west as the Ægean sea, and was capable of holding its own for many centuries against the might of Egypt and Assyria? What a centre of power was Nineveh—a capital rivaling the great modern capitals of the west and exercising sway over almost all the then known world! Yet so completely was it destroyed that the very spot on which it stood was forgotten, and remained unknown until quite recent times.

Before the discoveries of the present age we were dependent for our knowledge of ancient nations on the writers of classical antiquity. In general, no doubt, they were honest, but unfortunately they were completely ignorant of the language and writing of the peoples they described, and gathered their information from priests and others who either willfully deceived them or related historical traditions that had already become corrupt. Histories like Rollin's, which derive their materials from Herodotus, Diodorus and other Greek writers, are now utterly worthless as regards the oriental nations. They give us only the crudest and most confused ideas of what transpired in the land of the Pharaohs and in the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates. The history of all the Hither Asiatic nations, as well as of Egypt, is in process of complete reconstruction. Much has already been done, much still remains to be done, in consequence of the discovery of new and, for the most part, contemporary sources.

New achievements of the human mind have proved more fortunate, as well as more wonderful than the decipherment, first, of the Egyptian hieroglyphic writing, and, then, of the cuneiform writing on the monuments of Assyria and Babylonia.

The early civilizations have left their traces behind them in masses of ruins which lie scattered far and wide in the desert and on the banks of rivers, in the remains of temples and palaces, in pyramids and obelisks, in papyri and clay tablets, all covered with inscriptions in a strange and unknown written character, the mystery of which it has been given to this century to unravel.

During the French occupation of Egypt, in 1799, there was found near Rosetta a tablet of black basalt with a trilingual inscription in hieroglyphic, demotic and Greek. This proved to be the key to the unsolved enigma. After various fruitless attempts, at

length, in 1819-1822, an Englishman, Young, and a Frenchman, Champollion, succeeded, independently of each other, in reading the names of Ptolemy and Cleopatra. From that time the study of the hieroglyphic writing made rapid progress, and when Champollion died, in 1832, the work of decipherment was far advanced. To-day the Egyptologist treads with confidence on solid and well known ground and is baffled by no Egyptian inscription even of the earliest date.

Still more marvelous, if possible, is the ingenuity which compelled the cuneiform writing to reveal its secrets. A hundred years ago men knew not what to make of those strange wedge-shaped characters. Some supposed they were intended merely for monumental ornamentation. When it came to be understood that they constituted a graphic system, it was not known in what direction they were to be read, whether from right to left, or from left to right, or vertically, or for what language they stood. But no philological mystery can long withstand the methods of modern science; and so, through the labors of Rawlinson, Hincke, and Oppert, the Assyriologist is now able to read a cuneiform inscription with as much ease as the Hebrew scholar reads his Old Testament in the original.

These achievements have furnished us the means of resuscitating the earliest epochs of civilization in the East. They have put us in a position to read the true history of empires of which we had very inadequate conceptions before. They have disclosed new worlds like that of the Accadians and of the Hittites, which astonish us beyond measure. In fact, the archaeological and historical researches of the present age afford us a constant series of surprises. We no sooner recover from one than we meet with another. Perhaps an occasional report from this field may not be uninteresting to the readers of CHRISTIAN CULTURE.

"The wise pastor will recognize the modern tendency to take to periodicals and papers for reading, leaving books for study, and will do what he can to provide his people with a reading which will help, not hinder, their moral culture. He will find no agent better fitted for this purpose than the best of the Christian press. If it is truly Christian, not merely in name and profession, but in tone and spirit, it will be something more than a mere negative influence excluding the evil, something more than a mere ethical influence helping to keep the mind instructed and the imagination pure; it will be a positive influence, using all treasures of literature for Christian culture. Christ will be everywhere and always its standard. It will attack public abuses with something of Christ's courage; it will represent varying views with something of Christ's unalloyed love for truth; it will endure misrepresentation with something of Christ's patience under detraction; it will measure literature and life by their relation to Christ's kingdom; it will use fiction as Christ used it, for spiritual ends, and yet less to teach doctrine than to enkindle sentiments and promote life. It will, by its visits, pervade the household with an atmosphere of faith and hope and charity, by reason of which all seeds of spiritual life sown by the pulpit will germinate more quickly and into a more perfect life."—*Christian Union*.

"TO THE BREACH!"

BY "RACHEL E. LAURENCE."

One is beaten in Life's battle,
Retreating from the fray;
Waste no words in idle sorrow;
Rise! Take his place to-day.

One a helper of the needy,
Hath saved from lives of sin
Many a fallen, outcast neighbor;
Work! Souls thou too may'st win.

But thou must not doubt thy fitness,
Thy wisdom, power or skill;
God's own strength is thine in weakness;
Strive! Thou the place *must* fill.

Work in the Vineyard.

There are diversities of gifts, but the same Spirit. And there are differences of administrations, but the same Lord. And there are diversities of operations; but it is the same God which worketh all in all.—1 COR. xii. 4-6.

LUTHERAN.

CHRIST.—On Friday, May 23, four members were received into the church by rite of confirmation.

On Whit-Sunday a large congregation partook of the Holy Communion in the morning. In the evening there was a special children's service, with addresses by the pastor, the Rev. E. L. Reed, and Prof. R. K. Buehrle.

GRACE.—Twenty-four members were received by confirmation on Sunday, May 18.

The Holy Communion was celebrated in the forenoon of Whit-Sunday, when the church was appropriately decorated with flowers, the work of the Young People's Society.

TRINITY.—The large barrel of contributions for Donation Day for the Orphans' Home in Germantown was fuller in quantity and finer in quality than any sent in previous years. Fifty pounds of the best Lancaster county butter and over \$55 in money were forwarded in addition.

The special offering of the Sunday-school on "Children's Day," May 18th, amounted to more than \$121 for Home Missions.

The 20th of May, which had been appointed for the May-day festival proved too rainy. An afternoon's outing of a somewhat similar character as this was to have been, will be enjoyed by the young people after the pastor's return from Synod.

The visit of Mr. Frank Taft, of New York, one of the most accomplished of American organists, who expected to give a recital before the beginning of the heated term, has had to be deferred. In all probability he will not come now before the fall, when a great treat may confidently be anticipated.

The Rev. F. W. Conrad, of Philadelphia, editor of the *Lutheran Observer*, who filled the pulpit on Sunday, May 17th, was pastor of this church from 1861 until 1864. The Rev. Prof. F. A. Muhlenberg, D. D., ex-president of Muhlenberg College, who was here last Sunday, was in youth baptized and confirmed a member of this congregation. Both these gentlemen cherish a warm regard for Lancaster and "Old Trinity."

MORAVIAN.

The date for holding the Sunday-school pic-nic has been fixed for Thursday, July 10. The place is to be Penryn Park, which has had many improvements made and new attractions added since last year. There will be a number of features introduced at this year's pic-nic never enjoyed before, and a large attendance is looked for. The Committee on Entertainment, consisting of Messrs. A. R. Stamy, Robert Seaber and John Brenner, are preparing a rich programme of amusements for the little folks. The Moravian Sunday-school of York has been invited to join in this pic-nic.

The five classes of the Sunday-school who have taken shares in the College Building Fund have nearly all paid up their installments in full.

From June 8th on, the sessions of the Sunday-school will be held at 9 o'clock in the morning.

The Huss Circle of King's Sons has organized young men's prayer meetings, which are held every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. The young men conduct the meetings themselves, and a very earnest spirit prevails. They have not yet been made public.

The Bishop Boehler Association has raised over \$50 on its handsome Autograph Quilt, and its members are now busy preparing for the Dairy Maids' Party they intend giving, some time this month, in the large garden back of 38 West Orange street.

Miss Mary Cochran and a number of her young Sunday-school classmates and other young friends gave a very delightful little parlor entertainment at the house of her father, Mr. H. B. Cochran, on West James street. The young performers charmed everyone by their naturalness and grace; the neat little sum they realized they decided should go towards a new Sunday-school Hall.

PRESBYTERIAN.

FIRST.—On Wednesday, the 14th inst., Dr. Mitchell gave a detailed history of the movement for the revision of the Confession of Faith. He is of the opinion that no radical or immediate change is probable.

On Thursday, the 22d, the Young Ladies' Mission Band held a strawberry festival in the old lecture-room. The room was handsomely decorated and the festival a success.

MEMORIAL.—On Sunday, May 25th, Mr. H. C. Moore, who was mainly instrumental in building up the Sunday-school of this church, and who for thirteen years has been its efficient and beloved superintendent, resigned that position because of his contemplated removal to Newark, N. J. As a token of the esteem in which he is held, his friends in the school and church presented him with a handsome gold-headed cane, the presentation being made by Mr. Jas. R. Garvin. Mr. Moore's removal is regretted by everyone.

REFORMED.

FIRST.—The communion was administered on Whit-Sunday, Dr. Titzel, the pastor, being assisted by the Rev. A. Carl Whitmer. Four persons were received into membership by certificate.

The Consistory is making an effort to raise \$4,000 to repair the church edifice. It is hoped they will be able to do so.

Dr. J. M. Titzel, the pastor, was one of the dele-

gates of Lancaster Classis to the General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States, which convened in Lebanon, Pa., on the 28th of May. Dr. Titzel has also been appointed to read an essay on "The Intermediate State in its Relation to Salvation," at the meeting of the Spiritual Conference of Reformed Ministers, which will be held in August next, on the college campus.

The Sunday-school of the church will observe the third Sunday in June as Children's Day this year.

ST. PAUL'S.—An adjourned meeting of Classis met in the church on May 19th.

On Friday, May 23d, a number of persons were confirmed.

On Whit-Sunday Posts 84 and 405, G. A. R., attended service in this church in the evening.

Holy communion was celebrated in the morning when the Rev. A. B. Shenkle, of Millersville, assisted the pastor.

BAPTIST.

OLIVET.—On Whit-Sunday the Sunday-school celebrated its eleventh anniversary. The exercises consisted of music and recitations, besides an address on "The Tabernacle," by the Rev. W. King, illustrated with representations of the Jewish tabernacle and its symbolism on a large canvas. The report of the school was read, and was very encouraging, showing it to be in a flourishing condition.

Y. M. C. A.

The Talks on Timely Topics given by different pastors every Sunday afternoon were voted a success so far; and will be continued during this month. On June 1st the Rev. H. C. Yerkes speaks on "The Young Man's Guide Book;" June 8th, the Rev. C. L. Fry, on "The Young Man's Safe Guard;" June 15th, the Rev. J. W. Meminger, on "The Young Man's Example;" June 22d, the Rev. E. L. Reed, on "The Young Man's Opportunities;" June 29th, the Rev. C. C. Clark, on "The Young Man's Christian Manliness."

THE YOUNG MEN'S LEAGUE.

Under this name the Rev. Francis E. Schroeder has started a new organization in our city that deserves all encouragement and success. Mr. Schroeder is devoting himself to this work with Christian enthusiasm and manly common sense. The object is to furnish a place where the young men of all classes can meet every evening, have a good social time, with music, games, and all legitimate and wholesome attractions and means of recreation; where, in a word, they may find a place, occupation, and companions as genial and attractive as those offered by the saloons, bar-rooms, and other resorts of like character, without the evil and harmful elements found in the latter. The League already has about 90 members enrolled, who organized last week by electing Mr. Schroeder, president; Mr. W. W. Watson, secretary; Mr. Chas. Marshall, treasurer; Mr. Chas. Hollinger, business manager; with two vice-presidents yet to be chosen; a number of committees were also appointed. The large and handsome third story room over Frey's Shoe Store, on East King near Centre Square, has been rented, a piano has been secured, and also all the furniture that is needed; and on Thursday evening, June 12th, the rooms will probably be opened with appropriate exercises, music and short talks by Mr. Schroeder, Dr. Hart and others.

SET THE FLAG ON THEIR GRAVES.

Play the peace-bugles low,
While the white lilies blow,
And the apple-blossoms fill
The green valleys with snow;
Let our sweet songs arise
On the spring's western wind;
We can never forget them
Who died for mankind.

Set the flag on their graves,
Where the vernal wind laves
The roses of peace
From the far western waves;
'Tis for you and for me
Their sweet lives they resigned;
They are brothers of all men
Who died for mankind.

Set the flag on their graves,
And the thrush, floating low,
Shall take up our song
And sing on as we go,
O'er the emblem we leave
'Mid the lilies enshrined;
Their lives are immortal
Who died for mankind.

—H. Butterworth.

In Social Circles.

AN unusually large number of people are going to leave the city for the summer earlier this year than formerly. This month will see most of the Lancaster cottages at the seashore occupied; while several parties are going to Europe in the course of the next few weeks.

THREE notable events in the amusement world during May, and the only notable ones, were the Catholic concert in the Opera House on Thursday, 22d; the concert in the same place next evening by Gilmore's peerless band, together with some very fine vocal music; and the presentation of Macbeth, on Tuesday, 27th, with Mme. Janauschek as Lady Macbeth. If we had a few more entertainments like these every winter, the character and tone of Lancaster's amusements would be a little more worthy of the taste and intelligence of our people. The opera house was crowded at each of these performances.

THE special meeting of the Cliosophic Club was held in the beautiful room of the Foltz building, on West Chestnut street, where the club and a number of invited guests were handsomely entertained by Mrs. Rebecca Foltz. The lecture by Prof. H. H. Boyeson, on Russian literature, was exceedingly interesting and much enjoyed by all. The dance that was held after the meeting had adjourned was *not* given by the Clio.

ONE of the most popular forms of outing this season seems to be that of driving parties. Several have been indulged in by parties who know what beauties of scenery and landscape our county affords. We doubt whether there is another county anywhere in the State affording more magnificent and varied scenery and more facilities for enjoying it. We are glad to learn, therefore, that the Messrs. Brimmer, our popular liverymen, have undertaken to bring this form of healthy enjoyment within reach of most of our citizens, by supplying carriages, three days in the week, to take parties over chosen routes in the vicinity of the city at almost nominal prices.

At the Young Ladies' Seminary, at Linden Hall, Lititz, the baccalaureate sermon will be preached on Tuesday evening, 17th, by Bishop J. M. Levering, of Bethlehem, Pa. The commencement takes place in Mary Dixon chapel on Thursday morning, June 19th, when the Rev. Charles L. Fry will deliver the address to the graduates. In the evening of the same day the annual musical entertainment will be given by the pupils of the school. An exhibition of fancy and art work is to be held in the chapel in the afternoon.

COMMENCEMENT week at Franklin and Marshall College is looked for with impatient pleasure by the boys—and the girls. The examination at the academy will be held on June 13th, 16th, and 17th. Sunday, June 15th, Baccalaureate sermon, by Rev. J. S. Starb, at 10 A. M., in the College chapel. Monday, 8 P. M., Junior oratorical contest. Tuesday, 2 P. M., meeting of board; 8 P. M., address by Gen. D. H. Hastings, in the Court House. Wednesday, 18th, 8 A. M., society reunions; 10 A. M., alumni meeting; 12:30, alumni dinner, in Harbaugh Hall; alumni address, by E. R. Eschbach, D.D., in the evening. The commencement exercises take place on Thursday, 19th, at 9 A. M.

UNQUESTIONABLY one of the finest things of the kind ever held in our city will be the Art Loan Exhibition of the Young Republicans' Club, to be opened in the Opera House on Monday evening, June 9th. The committee having charge of the affair have been busy for weeks, and have succeeded beyond expectation in enlisting the interest and co-operation of our citizens. Many rare and valuable exhibits have been promised, including several entire private collections of art treasures and antiquities. These will all be carefully catalogued and a copy put in the hands of every visitor, who will thus have a complete guide to the exhibition and at the same time an interesting memento of the occasion for future reference. The Opera House will be handsomely decorated, and everything possible will be done to secure the comfort and accommodation of the visitor, such as ladies' dressing rooms, a cloak room, etc. The exhibition is to be open from June 9th to 21st, to be followed on June 24th by a "hop" complimentary to the ladies who will assist in the affair.

ART-LOVERS have had a rare treat afforded them through the enterprise of Mr. Chas. H. Barr, the art dealer, who has done so much to educate and elevate the popular taste in our city, especially as regards etchings and engravings. His large and well-lighted art rooms, during Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week, were converted into a gallery of high class etchings, steel, copper and wood engravings, photographs, French carbon photographs, water color fac similes, etc., all from the celebrated art importers and publishers, Radtke, Lauckner & Co., of New York. No such collection of the very finest and best productions of the graver's and printer's art has ever been seen in Lancaster before. An intelligent and obliging representative of the publishers is in attendance to explain the various pictures and answer all questions. Some of the finest remarked etchings we have ever had the privilege of examining were there, and were offered at New York prices. Something comparatively new here are the wonderful water color fac similes re-

produced by a process known in its perfection only to Goupil & Co. If time permitted we should like to describe in detail some of the specially fine specimens of high art that were displayed, that indeed will still be displayed when this issue of CHRISTIAN CULTURE reaches our readers. But as the Exhibition was but just fairly opened when we went to press we are obliged to content ourselves with the few general words just written, and with urging everyone who has not yet done so not to neglect seeing this finest Art Display of the kind ever offered us. The charming little etchings, on fine Japanese paper, which Mr. Barr sent to his patrons announcing the Exhibition, are themselves delightful bits of fine art; each one of them is well worth framing and preserving. We have never seen anything more appropriate and thoroughly artistic in the way of invitations.

ONLY A SONG.

BY THE REV. J. H. DUBBS, D.D.

Only a boy that was singing,
Happy of heart and gay,
Driving the cows from the pasture
Home at the close of day,
Words he had learned from his mother,
Sung in the olden time,
Strains that are now forgotten,
Halting in tune and rhyme.

Under a tree by the wayside,
Dusty his garments and torn,
Rested an aged pilgrim,
Weary of travel and worn;
Mourning o'er shattered ideals,
Beautiful days that had fled,
Friends that were parted forever,
Garlands all withered and dead.

Only a boy that was singing,
Happy of heart and gay,
Driving the cows from the pasture
Home at the close of day;
Singing a song that the pilgrim
Wrote in the days of youth,
Telling of hopes that were brightest,
Honor, and love, and truth;

Bearing a message angelic
Over the waste of years,
Swelling his bosom with rapture
Filling his eyes with tears:
"Pilgrim, be thankful, and cherish
Honor, and love, and truth;
Seeds that the aged have scattered
Grow in the hearts of youth."

Local Lore.

THE UNION BANK OF LANCASTER.

BY F. R. DIFFENDERFFER.

Among the most prominent citizens of this city during the first quarter of the present century, was Adam Reigart, Jr. His father, bearing the same name, had been a prominent innkeeper in Lancaster during the Revolution, and took an important part in the stirring events of that interesting period. The son seems to have been a methodical business man, as is evidenced by his voluminous letter-book, now in the possession of his grandson, Mr. H. E. Slaymaker.

Among many other interesting things, it contains the following letter:

"LANCASTER, July 27th, 1814.

"MESSRS. MURRAY, DRAPER, FAIRMAN & Co.

"Gentlemen: I don't recollect Mr. Kirkpatrick and myself having any particular conversation with you as to the wording of the Notes intended for the Union Bank of this place.

"In the Law the Institution is stiled 'the Union Bank of Lancaster.' The Notes will therefore be short, (which I presume will be no objection) thus for instance:

THE UNION BANK OF LANCASTER

Promises to pay..... Dollars
to..... or Bearer
on demand.....

"The word Pennsylvania must be introduced somewhere, as there is a Lancaster in Virginia. Charles Smith, Esq., one of our Commissioners, promises to call on you, he is a Gentleman of taste, and any suggestions he may make by way of improvement, I have no doubt will meet the approbation of all concern'd, but, to avoid any censure, &c., I will thank you to inclose to me a drawing of the note when convenient.

"I am respectfully,
Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Serv't,

ADAM REIGART."

Here we have evidence that a bank was about to go into operation in this city. Even the notes of issue were in the engraver's hands; and yet how many of our readers have ever heard a word concerning this contemplated financial institution? Even our oldest bankers confess ignorance of the subject. This stimulated research, and the following facts were speedily brought to light.

On page 154 of the Pamphlet Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, for the year 1814, is to be found the text of "An Act Regulating Banks." The first section of the act provides that for the purpose of establishing banking institutions the State shall be divided into twenty-seven districts, all of which are defined at length. The section relating to this county reads as follows: "The county of Lancaster shall be a district, and may establish five banks; one to be called the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster; one to be called the UNION BANK OF LANCASTER; one to be called the Marietta and Susquehanna Trading Company; one to be called the Columbia Bank of Pennsylvania, and the other to be called the Lancaster Trading Company."

Section 2 reads thus: "And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the following named persons shall be and are hereby appointed Commissioners to do and perform the several things herein-after directed, viz: Robert Coleman, James Whitehill, James Himes, Cyrus Jacobs, William Kirkpatrick, Leonard Eicholtz, Christian Hüber, Christopher B. Mayer, John Hubley, Nathaniel Watson, Samuel Bechel, Charles Smith, Jacob Hibshman, Edward Brien, Christian Carpenter, Isaac Elmaker and Adam Reigart." The Commissioners named for the Farmers' Bank were Conrad Swartz, John Swar, Benjamin Schaum, Samuel Carpenter, John Michael and John Gundacker.

It is hardly necessary to say the above named commissioners who were to organize the Union Bank, were among the most prominent, reliable and wealthy citi-

zens of Lancaster. The last survivor, Dr. Nathaniel Watson, died about two years ago.

But the proposed bank did not encounter smooth waters upon its entrance on the sea of finance. The then Governor of the Commonwealth, Simon Snyder, vetoed the bill creating it, as we find by reference to the volume of State laws already quoted. On page 173 for the year 1814 is this record:

"I do certify that the bill, entitled 'An act regulating banks,' which has been disapproved by the Governor and returned with his objections to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, was approved by two-thirds of the Senate, agreeably to the Constitution, on the 21st day of March, 1814, and that the foregoing is the act approved by the Senate.

F. C. LANE,

Speaker of the Senate.

Attest:

JOSEPH A. McJIMSEY,

Clerk of the Senate."

A like certificate appears signed by "John St. Clair, Speaker of the House of Representatives," and attested by "George Heckert, Clerk of the House of Representatives."

This brings us to the period when Mr. Reigart wrote the letter we have quoted in the earlier part of this article. The veto of the Governor having been overridden by the two-thirds vote of both branches of the Assembly, preparations were made to begin operations without delay. The firm of New York engravers was engaged to supply the bank notes which were to serve as the circulating medium of the new institution. Under the terms of the charter, the Commissioners were instructed to procure books in which to enter subscriptions for stock, under the following conditions: "We whose names are hereunto subscribed do promise to pay to the president and directors of the Union Bank of Lancaster, the sum of fifty dollars for every share of stock in said bank set opposite to our respective names, in such manner and proportions as shall be determined by the board of directors of said bank, in pursuance of an act of the general Assembly, entitled An act regulating banks, witness our hands the.....day of..... in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and....." The Commissioners were required to give notice in at least one newspaper published in the county, for four weeks, of the opening of the said books in order to give all an opportunity to subscribe. The books were to be kept open six hours every day for six days, if so many were necessary. Every person above the age of 21 was entitled to subscribe. The shares were fixed by law at 12,000, which represented a capital of \$600,000. No single individual could subscribe for more than 100 shares. Five dollars on every share were to be paid at the time of subscribing. By law, the bank was not allowed to issue bank notes of a smaller denomination than \$5. The note issue was limited to double the amount of the stock actually paid up.

The Commissioners lost no time in going to work. No sooner had both houses of the General Assembly passed the bill over the Governor's veto than the subscription books were opened. By May 21, one month after the veto, enough stock had been subscribed to procure a charter, which was accordingly done. At this point, unfortunately, something unexpected turned up to interfere with the project. What it was

I have been unable to ascertain, as no records have been found to explain the cause. All that is definitely known is that the Union Bank that was to be never went into actual operation. On the 6th of December, of the same year, 1814, the assets were divided among the stockholders and the affairs of the concern were wound up, and with that operation the projected bank disappears from the history of banking in Lancaster county.

"THE HERO OF QUEBEC."

BY J. M. H.

Close by the main gateway of the old Moravian cemetery on Prince street there stands a tombstone calculated at any time to arrest the attention of the wayfarer because of its marked difference from all the other stones or tablets in the cemetery. Every Memorial Day there floats over this grave the significant little flag, that wherever it is planted tells as plainly as could the most elaborate monument: *Here rests a hero.* It marks the resting place, as can be read even by the passer-by on the sidewalk, of

JOHN JOSEPH HENRY,

who at one time was scarcely second to any of his contemporaries in the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens, and whose early career as a patriotic and gallant soldier merits the floral token of remembrance that to-day again adorns the little mound 'neath which he rests.

John Joseph Henry was born at Lancaster on November 4th, 1758. His father, who lies buried in the same cemetery, was William Henry, whose residence and hardware store occupied the southeast corner of Centre Square, and who was for years an assistant burgess of the town, besides being county treasurer, and a member of the Continental Congress from 1784 to the year of his death, 1786. He apprenticed his son at the age of fourteen to an uncle to learn the trade of gunsmith. With the latter John Joseph removed to Detroit; but the somewhat wayward boy would not stay there long, but started home on foot, with only one guide, who died on the way in the depths of the forest. In the autumn of 1775, aged not quite seventeen, he clandestinely joined the Lancaster company of volunteers under Captain Matthew Smith, raised for the purpose of joining Arnold's command then stationed at Boston. Wm. Henry was commissary of the regiment which his son, unknown to him, had joined. The subject of our sketch, in the now somewhat rare little volume he published under the title "Campaign against Quebec," thus describes the soldiers of that command: "Each man of the three companies," he says, "bore a rifle-barrelled gun, a tomehawk, or small axe, and a long knife, usually called a 'scalping-knife,' which served for all purposes in the woods. His underdress, by no means in a military style, was covered by a deep ash-colored hunting-shirt, leggins, and mockasins, if the latter could be procured. It was the silly fashion of those times, for riflemen to ape the manners of savages." It must have been a motley host; but it knew how to fight! Every man was a hero.

Arnold's division being ordered to Quebec; our boy soldier, of course, had to go too. He must have been a keen and close observer; for in after years when he

wrote his account of the campaign, he narrates every detail with quaint minuteness, describing scenery, natural products, geological features, manners and customs of the Indians, and a variety of other matters besides the thrilling adventures of himself and his command. Among the rest he records what was said to have been Gen. Montgomery's original plan of attack upon Quebec, and which he "sincerely believes" to have been true. It certainly was very curious. It was this: "That we, of Arnold's corps, accompanied by Captain Lang's York artillerists, should assail the lower town, on the side of St. Roque; General Montgomery was to attack the lower town by the way of Cape Diamond, which is on the margin of the St. Lawrence. A false attack was to be made eastwardly of St. John's gate. When Montgomery and Arnold conjoined in the lower town, then the priests, the women and the children, were to be gathered and intermingled with the troops, and an assault be made on the upper town."

It would be most interesting to narrate Henry's various experiences in the attack on Quebec, while a prisoner, for he was captured in the battle; the detection of their plot to escape; his sufferings from the scurvy, from the effects of which he remained lame and a sufferer all the rest of his life; but space forbids. He returned home in 1776 and was for two years confined to his bed by his sore leg. Thereafter, still almost a boy, he became a clerk to John Hubley, Esq., who was in the Prothonotary's office. Then he studied law under Stephen Chambers, Esq., whose younger sister he afterwards married. He practised at the Lancaster bar from 1785 to December, 1793, when Governor Mifflin appointed him president of the second judicial district of Pennsylvania. The gout and a complication of other diseases obliged him often to neglect his judicial duties during the latter part of the long term of seventeen years during which he occupied the bench. He accordingly resigned his office; but four months after died, on April 15, 1811, leaving a large family and a host of friends to mourn his death.

His life, early blighted by disease, and ended when scarce past middle age, may appear to have been an unfortunate one. He had looked forward to the career of a soldier. Promotion was offered him on his return from Quebec. Had he remained well he might have become a celebrated commander and a famous man; but he never could have been a braver, nor one better loved by his friends, nor yet one more deserving of the honorable decoration yearly bestowed by the Grand Army of a later generation that knew him not in the flesh though nigh unto him in spirit.

PROFESSOR Schiedt's Summer School of Languages will open its second session on July 7th. As it is held on the beautiful campus of the college, and affords opportunity, at exceedingly low rates, for any one to pursue a thorough course, either elementary or advanced, in the modern languages as well as the ancient, we do not wonder that this enterprise of Prof. Schiedt bids fair to become one of the educational features of Lancaster. Why should not we have as popular and useful a summer school as Concord, Key East, and numerous other places not more favorably located than Lancaster? Prof. Schiedt's assistants are Mrs. R. C. Schiedt, Mme. M. C. Guerpillon, and Prof. W. W. Moore, A. M.

IN JUNE.

June is full of invitations sweet,
 Forth from the chimney's yawn and thrice-read tomes
 To leisurely delights and sauntering thoughts
 That brook no ceiling narrower than the blue.
 The cherry, drest for bridal, at my pane
 Brushes, then listens, *Will he come?* The bee,
 All dusty as a miller, takes his toll
 Of powdery gold, and grumbles. What a day
 To sun me and do nothing! Nay, I think
 Merely to bask and ripen is sometimes
 The student's wiser business; the brain
 That forages all climes to line his cells,
 Ranging both worlds on lightest wings of wish,
 Will not distil the juice it has sucked
 To the sweet substance of pellucid thought,
 Except for him who hath the secret learned
 To mix his blood with sunshine, and to take
 The winds into his pulses.

—J. R. Lowell.

Our Book-Shelf

The one grand necessity in reading is to be vigilantly, conscientiously select, and to know everywhere that books, like human souls, are actually divided into what we may call sheep and goats—the latter put inexorably on the left hand of the judge; and tending, every one of them, at all moments, whither we know, and much to be avoided.—CARLYLE.

Get down your Bryant, reader; take him with you out into the woods these perfect spring and early summer days; and you will thank me for having suggested him to you.

UNO.

Literary biography always has a special charm for me. And I think I am not altogether peculiar in this. Nearly everyone seems to be particularly interested in knowing about the lives of the men and women whose writings have made their names to be almost household words among intelligent people.

It is for this reason probably that the "American Men of Letters" series is one of the most popular of all the many and various series of books published in our country in recent years. Of course the high standard of this particular series, its almost uniform excellence, has also something to do with its popularity, as has also the fact that the volumes are neither too long nor too short, and are beautifully printed and bound, as all of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s books are.

After reading so aggravatingly inadequate and one-sided a biography as is the one I told you about last month, Dr. W. W. Newton's life of Dr. Muhlenberg, it is quite refreshing to turn to the latest volume of the "American Men of Letters," the life of *William Cullen Bryant* by John Bigelow. It is not as full, indeed, nor as elaborate, as Godwin's biography of the poet, but it is, perhaps, on that account, even more interesting; and certainly as reliable and authentic, for Mr. Bigelow was for many years intimately associated with Bryant in the management of *The Evening Post* and finally was made one of the executors of his will. At all events the book is delightful reading, and gives one a higher regard than ever for the man who for a long time was the most prominent figure in American literature.

I think this volume will do good service in recall-

ing our attention to one who, if for many years he was unduly exalted and uncritically praised beyond his merits, has paid the inevitable penalty of this common form of injustice of having since his death been as unduly neglected, and given the cold shoulder by the critics. Bryant may have had too few strings to his harp to be given a place among the world's greatest minstrels; but he at least knew his limitations, confined himself strictly within them, and on those particular strings played with as skillful and true a touch as anyone before him. If the compass of his voice was less than is that of master singers like Tennyson and Browning, or Longfellow and Lowell, within its compass it never broke, but gave as clear and pure a tone as did theirs in anyone of the greater diversity of tunes they sang.

I don't propose, however, at this late hour to enter upon a critical examination of Bryant, nor to compare him with others before or after him. My purpose is merely to call attention to the excellent new biography of him that has just appeared; and to express the hope that the many interesting side-lights thrown upon the poet's different productions, the entertaining anecdotes told concerning them and the circumstances about their composition, may lead to a renewed reading, study, and appreciation of his poetry. For after all, he is and remains our American poet of nature, and the one who most fully interprets for us "the varied language" nature speaks to us in every season, in every tree and shrub and flower.

If he interprets most fully and oftenest her serious moods and teachings, rather than her lighter, gayer, perhaps so much the better. There are plenty of others who paint her for us in her laughing humor. "He was essentially our ethical poet," truly says his biographer. "His inspiration was always from above. In the flower, in the stream, in the tempest, in the rainbow, in the snow, in everything about him, nature was always telling him something new of the goodness of God and framing excuses for the frail and erring." And this is worth much nowadays.

Merely to give you a specimen of the many delightful new incidents and episodes with which the author has enriched his biography, let me give you this reminiscence furnished by Parke Godwin. He was spending an evening with Matthew Arnold. In the course of it the great English critic took up a volume of Bryant's poems, and said: "This is *the* American poet, *facile princeps*." He then told this story: "When I first heard of him, Hartley Coleridge (we were both lads then) came into my father's house one afternoon considerably excited, and exclaimed, 'Matt, do you want to hear the best short poem in the English language?' 'Faith, Hartley, I do,' was my reply. He then read a poem 'To a Waterfowl' in his best manner. And he was a good reader. As soon as he had done he asked, 'What do you think of that?' 'I am not sure but you are right, Hartley; is that your father's?' was my reply. 'No,' he rejoined, 'father has written nothing like that.' Some days after he might be heard muttering to himself,

"The desert and illimitable air
 Lone wandering, but not lost."

IMPRESSIONS OF HENRIK IBSEN.

BY A READER.

"To an American audience it would seem as though Ibsen should speak with greater certainty of a sympathetic hearing than to any other."

"It would really seem as though Ibsen had added a new branch to dramatic literature by inventing the 'Drama of Catastrophe.'"

"Whatever is unsettled, sinister, or critical in this close of the nineteenth century has at least found an exponent in the author of 'Ghosts' and 'A Doll's House.'"

These three extracts from Gosse's preface to Henrik Ibsen's "Prose Dramas" may in a measure prepare the thoughtful reader for the powerful pessimistic studies of certain phases of our modern life, which the Norwegian poet has given the world. Beyond doubt Ibsen has found a large and, perhaps, sympathetic American audience. Even in our city he has been read and discussed more or less critically, which is the *raison d'être* of this article. Pardonable curiosity, a desire to know something of a man whose works are attracting so much attention, led me to order, as soon as it appeared, the first volume of Ibsen's Prose Dramas. Let me warn you not to read these dramas either for pleasure or amusement, or you will be woefully disappointed; for there is no touch of humor to lighten their gloomy background or to soften the lurid colors in which he has painted life. Nor are these dramas milk for babes. They are strong meat for men.

Like Dostoviesky and Tolstoi, Ibsen is realistic in the extreme, and the tone of his writing is more hopeless than theirs. With an unfaltering sincerity of purpose which cannot be questioned, he portrays for us the fearful effect of *any sin*, be it secret or open, upon character directly, or upon society indirectly. Evil stripped of its glamour, in all its base hideousness, he lays before the reader, who needs must shudder at the sight.

He is the surgeon rather than the artist; you feel the sharp knife, and know the hand that holds it will cut deep no matter what horror of disease he may thereby disclose. It is the sin of irresponsibility that dwarfs the soul and leads the "doll wife" into such bitter straits; it is hypocrisy, the network of lies, that crumbles 'neath "The Pillars of Society;" it is the violation of law, human and Divine, that demands as its penalty the suffering of the innocent for the guilty in "Ghosts."

As I laid Ibsen aside I could not but recall the criticism of a bright woman upon some of our modern novels. "I believe in realism," she said; "it is not the manner of writing that I take exception to, but the choice of subjects. Reading such books, if you will pardon the slang, seems to me a species of intellectual slumming. It may, probably will, do me good; but it is not always pleasant or even exhilarating." My friend had not read Ibsen's Dramas, but her criticism may be taken as prophetic.

OUR PUZZLES.

The first correct list of answers to "Characters from Scott," by Misses H. & E. H., in our April number, came from "C. E. Z." of Reading, Pa., and is as follows:—

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Meg Merrilies. | 10. Effie Deans. |
| 2. Rob Roy. | 11. Guy Mannering. |
| 3. Ivanhoe. | 12. Rebecca. |
| 4. Edith Plantagenet. | 13. Cedric. |
| 5. Rowena. | 14. Lucy Bertram. |
| 6. Dandie Dinmont. | 15. Henry Bertram. |
| 7. Domine Sampson. | 16. Saladin. |
| 8. Amy Robsart. | 17. Diana Vernon. |
| 9. Sir Richard Glendale. | |

We print also a new one, contributed by "C. E. Z.," who thus is shown to be as good at inventing puzzles as in solving them. Who'll be the first to send us a correct list of

FLOWERS THAT BLOOM IN THE SPRING.

1. Personal pronoun, a form of pastry, the cry of a bird.
2. Frozen vapor, to let fall.
3. Indefinite article—girl's name—a numeral.
4. Boy's name—a large strong feather.
5. A fop—a rapacious quadruped.
6. Cry of a well known amphibious animal—personal pronoun.
7. Musical instrument—to permit.
8. Useful domestic animal—to glide.
9. A consonant—a conjunction—personal pronoun.
10. A substance made from cream—a small drinking vessel.
11. A number—edge of anything.
12. To stun—a bodily organ.
13. Girl's nickname—a negative—a falsehood—a vowel.
14. A steeples—a diphthong—a vowel.
15. A small cube—a coin—a waiter.
16. To perform—a sneeze.
17. A domestic animal—a product of the forest.
18. A false statement—to want.

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Possesses the delightful Vinous Aroma, pleasantly blended with the flavor of the Seville Orange and is not only agreeable to the palate, and acceptable to the most delicate stomach, but is potent and energetic in its effects. It wakes the appetite, stimulates the stomach, improves and aids digestion, restores tone and vigor to the circulation, gives buoyancy to the spirits, exerts a quickening and rejuvenating influence generally upon the vital powers and nervous energies. It promotes the formation of the red constituents of the blood, and consequently removes pallor, and imparts to the wan and faded cheek the ruddy glow of health. It is an excellent Iron Tonic.

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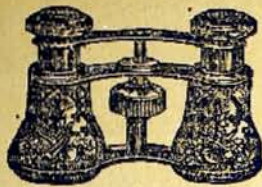
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Children's Suits and Ladies' and
Misses' Jackets and Wraps,
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Was founded in 1794, and is, therefore, in its 96th year. It came into existence at the repeated solicitations of parents living in Pennsylvania and Maryland, who desired to have their daughters instructed in the elements of a polite education, and at the same time, and chiefly, that their physical and moral training should be carefully looked after. A quiet, pleasant village, in a healthful, agricultural region, in a community systematically organized on a Christian basis, was peculiarly fitted for a school that was intended, in its direct and indirect influences, to be an adjunct to the home, and that is, in some cases, a substitute for it. The critical years in many a girl's life are most safely spent in such an institution, where she is separated from influences that are either harmful at her time of life, or that dissipate her interest in the innocent pleasures, the tastes and duties which are so strong in the formation of a refined, self-governed and amiable character.

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The buildings are commodious and specially cheerful, are heated by steam, and provided with hot and cold water. There are ample play-grounds and there is a gymnasium and play-room. The system of domestic arrangements is, in some respects, peculiar, being necessitated by the purpose of the school to be faithful to its claim as a safe place to which to send a child. Intending patrons are referred to the annual circulars, and are invited to make a personal examination of the school.

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Charles A. Heinitsch,

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SUMMER EXCURSION

— OVER THE —

Mt. Penn Gravity Road,

(THE NEW SWITCHBACK,)

✱ AT READING, PENN'A, ✱

Under the Auspices of the

JUNIOR MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1890.

FARE, \$1.50.

Last summer the Junior Missionary Society of Trinity church took three or four delightful excursion parties over the Switchback and Mauch Chunk. This summer it will take similar excursions over the new Switchback at Reading. The advantages of the new over the old in this case are, first, the reduced cost, only one-half; secondly, the less tiresome journey, Reading being just a comfortable distance for a day's pleasure trip of this kind, not necessitating leaving before 7:30 a. m., and getting back by 8 p. m.; third, no walking or climbing from the railroad depot to the switchback station, this transportation being made in open observation street cars through the city, with no additional expense; fourth, the incomparably finer outlook from the mountain summit, the view from the observatory being magnificent beyond description.

The other name of this new Switchback is the Mt. Penn Gravity Railroad. It differs from the older mountain gravity line in that it is a solidly-constructed, fully-equipped, broad-gauge railroad, laid with heavy steel rails on stone ballast and using locomotives instead of stationary engines for motive power.

The road is eight miles in length, starting and terminating at "Mineral Springs Park," Reading's public pleasure grounds, reached, as already stated, by street cars. Running up the romantic Rose Valley Ravine, a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the summit of Mt. Penn is attained, 1,200 feet above tide level. The remainder of the trip is made by gravity.

A stone tower forty feet high on the topmost peak commands a surpassing landscape panorama for thirty miles in every direction. The valley of the Schuylkill, whose loveliness has been sung by the poets of two continents, the broad and fertile Lebanon Valley, the purple peaks of the Lehigh range and the bold outlines of the Blue Mountains, the scores of thrifty villages and towns, the distant flashing railway trains and the silver gleam of river and streams—all these combine to make up a picture of exceeding grandeur and beauty.

Reading has also a number of other attractions to pleasantly occupy any spare time which may be had, chief among which is the Highland House, reached by an inclined railway with stationary engine, at 10 cents fare. The street cars pass directly by the foot of this plane. The outlook at the terminus of the short pathway at the top commands the whole sweep of the valley to the south, all the way to Phoenixville and amply repays a visit.

The price of tickets for the round trip from Lancaster and Columbia is \$1.50 for adults and 75 cents for children; from Quarryville, \$2 and \$1; from Manheim, \$1.20 and 60 cents. This includes the street car fare in both directions and the trip around the Gravity road.

The first excursion will take place on Thursday, June 12th, the pleasantest season of all the year. The train will leave Quarryville at 6:50 a. m., Stevens House, Lancaster, at 7:40, outer depot at 7:48, Columbia at 7:35 and Manheim at 8:20. Returning, leave Reading at 5:55 p. m.