

# CHRISTIAN CULTURE.

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## Christian Culture.

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LANCASTER, PA., MAY 1, 1891.

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Now do a choir of chirping minstrels bring  
In triumph to the world, the youthful spring;  
The valleys, hills, and woods, in rich array,  
Welcome the coming of the longed-for May.

—Carew.

### Editorial.

If you neglected to plant a tree on April Arbor Day you still have an opportunity to redeem yourself by planting one on the Arbor Day in May. Don't miss it.

It is encouraging to note that several more towns and cities have, within the last few months, enacted ordinances forbidding the posting of indecent show-

bills within their limits. Such bills are still displayed with impunity in our city, debauching the young and disgusting all right-minded people. Are not our "city fathers" going to do anything about it? Why not?

It seems high time that public sentiment should make itself heard and felt in protest against the employment of armed bodies of private detectives by corporations like those controlling the coke region in this State. Nothing appears to us more utterly and plainly at variance with the whole spirit of American institutions and principles; and it can only be conducive of harm, irritating to violence and bloodshed, as has been abundantly proven by the history of former strikes. It is un-American, unjust, and if it is not unlawful it ought to be.

We call special attention to the Rev. Percy J. Robotom's communication on another page. We hope and believe his request for books for the prison will meet with a liberal response from our readers. The silent influence of a good book cannot be measured. We have hopes for any man or woman, however seemingly hardened in vice and crime, who will read and can be interested in good, wholesome literature, and it is only such literature that is wanted—not tracts and sermons, etc., but works of standard fiction, travel, popular science, etc. Let every one who can help in this good work.

The next Working-people's Entertainment in the Court House will be given on Tuesday evening, May 5th. It will be of more than ordinary interest, and will close the series for this season. Mr. Howe, the manager of the phonograph, was here the other day specially to test the acoustic properties of the Court House, and thoroughly convinced the gentlemen in charge of this popular series of entertainments that every one in the room, even in the remotest corner, will be able to hear and enjoy every sound from the marvelous instrument. Yielding to the expressed wishes of many of our working people, who prefer to pay for their entertainment rather than accept it free, a nominal admission price of Five Cents will be charged, which will also help to pay the expenses necessarily incurred. Tickets will, however, be sold exclusively to working-people at the door.

A CRITIC who must have read our April number somewhat hastily and carelessly finds fault with what he thinks we said about the use of flowers at funerals. He considers our language to have been "certainly severe and very unkind, to say the least," and declares that "If the flowers must be removed let it be done with a gentler hand than you have shown." If our critic had been a little less hasty in his reading we feel sure he would not have criticised us as he did. For we said not a word against flowers as such, nor against them as offerings of fond friends, at funerals. What we did protest against was "the barbarous custom of turning funerals into 'displays,' floral or otherwise;"—and we herewith do so again, and shall do so until the vulgarity of the custom shall be recognized by all,—even by our critic! We further said that "No one but the most ignorant and vulgar any longer indulge in it—those whom the cheap, popular attention secured by a showy funeral compensates for their bereavement." This too we herewith unqualifiedly reiterate.

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If one were to judge from the proceedings of some synods, conferences, etc., we read of, one would conclude that the chief purpose of churches was to raise money, and skill in doing this the main and essential qualification of ministers. A church's prosperity often seems to be measured by the number of dollars it contributes—not for the spread of the Gospel, oh, no! but for the strengthening, and spread of denominationalism. The standing and efficiency of the minister is judged according to the same monetary standard. What he does for the spiritual enlightenment of his fellow-men, for their intellectual, moral, and social advancement and purification, often goes almost for nothing, while his success or failure is determined mainly by the amount of money he raises for denominational "causes." It is all owing to the evil of denominationalism. Indeed, it is only one of its many still greater evils. The real cause of Christ suffers incalculably because of the waste of energy, money and enthusiasm that is entailed by the prevalent spirit and system of denominationalism.

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OUR good friend Julius F. Sachse, Esq., of Berwyn, Chester county, editor of the *American Journal of Photography*, has just published a most exquisitely written, printed, illustrated and bound little volume entitled "Devon and Its Historic Surroundings; or, Summer Rambles over Hill and Dale." It is full of historical and antiquarian lore concerning old inns, churches, buildings and localities, all of them illustrated from photographs taken by the author himself, some from nature, and many of them from rare old prints. The illustrations are as fine as anything of the kind we have ever seen. Among them are pictures

of the once famous Spread-Eagle Inn, the Old Wayne Homestead, exterior and interior, old St. David's church at Radnor, dating from 1715, in whose graveyard rest the remains of brave "Mad Anthony" Wayne. A number of the quaint old inns on the Lancaster turnpike are given, Washington's Headquarters at Valley Forge, and some charming bits of scenery. It must be a double delight to be able to embellish one's antiquarian researches by so skillful a use of the camera. Our readers will be glad to know that Mr. Sachse will contribute a most interesting account of an episode in Ephrata history to the June number of *CHRISTIAN CULTURE*.

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WE are glad to see that at least now that Dr. Howard Crosby is dead he is being praised for the active interest he took in public affairs, local and national. We remember very distinctly that this was not always thus. Some of the secular papers that praise him most loudly now used to be even louder in their denunciation of his "meddling with politics," and their advice to him that "the shoemaker should stick to his last." And some of the religious journals which now gladly and boastfully hold him up as a proof that the pulpit and ministry have not lost their hold on public affairs, if we mistake not, only a few months ago at least gave him the cold shoulder and maintained a disapproving silence with reference to his "injudicious" efforts to purify politics, reform society, and destroy drunkenness. They still do it towards those who hold as he did that it is the duty of the Christian minister to enter with a living and active interest into the whole life of the community of which he is a member, and not to "stick to his last" in the sense of confining himself to the work of "preaching and visiting," and his labor and influence to the narrow little circle of his own particular church or denomination. The simple fact is, the technical work of "the pulpit and ministry" has lost its hold on the public to a great degree, and Dr. Crosby showed, if anything, that the way to regain that hold is so to enlarge and extend their work as to reach out into the everyday practical affairs of men and lay hold on every department of public and private life. The church and the world need more men who are willing to do this even though it "doesn't pay," and does take hard work, and is found fault with and criticised.

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It is often said that only those who are safely here in the East, and know little about the Indian as he really is, can have any sympathy for or interest in him. We have two letters before us that disprove this. One from a reader of *CHRISTIAN CULTURE* in Colorado, who writes us some of his experience in trying to have justice done to the red man and to shield him against cold-blooded robbery followed by murder in the form

of an "Indian war." Among the rest he tells us how the white Indian traders are assessed for political purposes; and gives an instance of how, some time ago, a "political rascal," who had been an Indian agent, was rewarded for his rascality by receiving an important appointment in California; how our correspondent personally called on the President at Washington and gave him the facts in the case after they had been investigated and found true by a committee in Congress; how the President and others high in administration circles promised to revoke the appointment; and how, finally, they did nothing of the kind, but advised him "to make no noise about it." So hard is it to have justice done! Our second letter is from an army officer, formerly stationed in Dakota and written to an intimate friend. It is also interesting for its specimens of army slang and forcible expression. Dated April 7th, 1874, it shows that then as now, as always, the government's treatment of the Indian has been the same:

"Old fellow, there's a big nigger in the fence, you bet! This band (Spotted Tail's) has been moved three times since 1870; and for the life of me I can't see why, unless *some one is particularly interested*. I don't know much about Indian agencies, but by — I'm not a fool. Once since we have been here (six weeks) they have issued beef to poor 'Mr. Lo.' I hear the cattle are lost (!)—ain't that thin? \* \* \* Spotted Tail is very friendly with all of us—has called on me, and *got something to eat*; etc."

#### A NEEDED WORK.

In these days when there seems to be a kind of "organizing craze" abroad, and societies are springing up like mushrooms with every object under the sun, and not a few with no object at all, we hesitate to recommend the formation of still another organization here in our city. And yet we feel convinced that right here in this county seat of Lancaster there is a work waiting, demanding to be done, as important and much needed as any in which even the most commendable of our various associations are engaged; and one which can scarcely be done by individual effort. We refer to the work of helping discharged convicts from our prison to regain their self-respect, virtue, and opportunities for making an honest living.

Statistics show that of the 1,800,000 convicts in the prisons of our country, more than two-thirds are not hardened or habitual law-breakers, but rather what may be called accidental criminals, who are therefore perfectly capable of reform. This proportion probably holds good also of Lancaster county. The great majority of the prisoners discharged from our prison from time to time are willing, even desirous and anxious, to begin a new life; and would do so if it

were not made next to impossible for them. They come out of prison branded by society, avoided by every one but the vicious, trusted by none, suspected by all. If they profess to desire to lead a new life, who believes them? If they try to get employment, who will give it to them? They are made bitter and desperate, and are practically forced back to their old haunts and evil companionships, for nowhere else do they get sympathy, encouragement, or help.

Now it is just at this time, this critical hour in the ex-convict's life, when new ambitions, longings, and resolves, if ever, are stirring in his breast, that Christian society has its opportunity to reclaim and save him. In England there are to-day between sixty and seventy organizations whose special work it is to do this. Every discharged prisoner, immediately on leaving his place of confinement, finds himself taken possession of by some member of one of these associations, who supplies his immediate needs, gives him a temporary homelike home, surrounds him with clean, respectable associations, and helps him to find, or perhaps has ready for him, such honest employment as he is fitted for. So marked have been the good results of this work and so largely has the prison population of Great Britain been reduced thereby, that the government now renders pecuniary aid and encouragement to the societies engaged in it. There are also a number of similar associations in this country. The president of one of these, Mr. G. S. Griffith, of Baltimore, speaks with enthusiasm of the work accomplished there. He says:

"I take the liberty of referring to many scores of ex-convicts in the State of Maryland and in the city of Baltimore who are doing well and giving entire satisfaction to their employers. Some are carrying on business, and two are to-day preaching the Gospel in one of our States; one has been in the ministry for nearly fifteen years, and he is also eminently useful as an educator. I have had several in my own employ, one of whom has been with me for over twenty years, another for twelve years, both of whom are very faithful and efficient and give perfect satisfaction in every particular. One of these men is actively engaged in Sunday-school work, and is a prominent officer in the church. These results have mainly been brought about by the 'Maryland Prisoners' Aid Association.' The statistics show that during the last three months assistance was rendered as follows: The society gave clothing, shoes, tools and provisions to 134; sent to their homes 57; gave pecuniary aid to 53; secured employment for 58, and furnished 54 meals and 22 lodgings. This assistance was given to discharged prisoners from the Maryland Penitentiary, Maryland House of Correction, and Baer City Jail. In my opinion similar effective associations should be estab-



lished in every State of the Union, as no prison system is complete without them."

Why should not a similar work be undertaken here in our city and county? It is as much needed here as anywhere else. It surely is practicable; and there ought to be enough Christian philanthropists in our community to undertake and carry it to a successful issue. It is a "paying" work, a practical charity, full of sound common-sense Christianity. It would cost much less than, for example, our Soup Fund, and we think would do infinitely more real good—and less harm.

By all means, then, let us have a Prisoners' Aid Society and that right soon.

#### THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.

If a good beginning is half the battle won, then certainly are the Pennsylvania-Germans, who on April 15th met and organized in the Court House, to be heartily congratulated. The men in attendance were an intelligent, earnest, and thoroughly representative body. They went to work enthusiastically, and yet deliberately and with characteristic cautiousness and conservatism. They laid their foundations with an eye to the future, not for an ephemeral structure to be built thereon, but one that should last; not for a merely local, but for a national institution.

Unfortunately, however, even a good beginning is, after all, no more than a beginning. However deep and solid the foundation, it is only a foundation. The superstructure yet remains to be reared. And to do it well will require just as much enthusiasm, earnestness, and wisdom as it did to effect an organization. Indeed, the real, hard work is all in the future; and the manner in which it is done will determine whether the society is going to be a living and potent factor in our literature and life, or only, like too many other organizations, a mere name expressive of no reality. Naturally much depends upon the Executive Committee. If its members are willing to work, give time, labor, ability for the good of the cause, without hope of honor, praise or reward, with an eye not to local or self-interest, but only to the highest interests of the society; then, and then only, will it be a success.

But, even then, there will depend much on the energetic and intelligent co-operation of the individual membership. Every one must do his part in carrying out the objects of the society, and especially also in interesting others in it. There are few who cannot do something at least in the way of "discovering, collecting, and preserving" still-existing documents, etc., relating to Pennsylvania-German genealogy or history in their immediate localities or families. It is every member's duty to do what he can in this important line of work, perhaps the most important un-

dertaken by the society. We know that very much can be done if each one will do his part. But we are inclined to think that not much of it will actually be accomplished until the society has an official journal in whose pages such work can be recorded and preserved. Such a journal is an absolute necessity, moreover, to keep up interest among the members, afford a medium of communication between them, and to represent the society and its work before the world. And with it, also, a home for the organization should be secured as soon as possible, a proper building where a library could at once be founded and articles of historic and antiquarian interest and value deposited and safely kept.

All these will come in due time, we suppose. We believe them essential to the ultimate and permanent success of the society. All the more anxious are we, therefore, that every member should go to work, and keep hard at work, as soon as possible to put the organization on so strong and solid a footing that it may be able to accomplish the results expected of it and fulfill the end of its being. While, therefore, we heartily congratulate the members upon their fine, healthy society, we at the same time warn them not to rest content with that. *You have organized; now go to work.*

#### THE PARK QUESTION ONCE MORE.

Like many another myth, that of Antæus of old who, as often as he touched mother earth had all his wounds healed and his strength restored, was but the poetic expression of a universal human experience. Man needs, for his physical and moral health and well being, frequently to come in contact with outdoor nature. And to remind him of his need with every recurring Spring instinct stirs within him and drives him out into the fields and woods, fills him with longing for the enjoyment of

"Holy Nature sweet and free:"—

an instinct as strong and as authoritative as that which daily makes him crave for food and drink and nightly urges him to seek his couch for sleep.

Account for this tendency as we may, it is a proof of our kinship with universal nature and our dependence thereon. We are an organic part of the grand Whole. We cannot utterly separate ourselves from the rest, nor can we attempt it without harm; for every infringement of law brings its penalty, and it is in accord with some deep-seated, far-reaching law that, as Thomas Bailey Aldrich in his latest volume of dainty verse expresses it,

"When first the crocus thrusts its point of gold  
Up through the still snow-drifted garden mould,  
And folded green things in dim woods unclose  
Their crinkled spears, a sudden tremor goes  
Into my veins and makes me kith and kin  
To every wild-born thing that thrills and blows."

In this view of the matter the maintenance of public parks becomes a duty belonging pretty nearly in the same category as that of maintaining public institutions for feeding and sheltering the hungry and homeless, and caring for the indigent sick, or at least as that of guarding the public health. For while the well-to-do always and everywhere have means and opportunity to satisfy their wholesome craving after nature, there are hundreds and thousands in every city to whom this is either wholly denied by circumstances or granted only in such niggardly wise as to make the craving more intense and painful. Especially is this true of the children who more than all others need the free enjoyment of nature's beauties and bounties for their proper spiritual and bodily development. The child that cannot make intimate acquaintance and friendship with the springing grass and fragrant wild flowers, the rippling rills, life-laden winds; that cannot know and love as dear comrades the trees of the forest and dainty songsters of meadow and woodland; yes, the child that does not often come in literal contact with mother earth, digging into her warm bosom, feeling her pulsating heart, inhaling the rich, spicy, vivifying odor of her breath laden with health and fullness of life;—that child is robbed of its rights and denied its heritage. Such a child, or grown person, knows nothing of the best of life. He cannot but be dwarfed and crippled in his development, and suffer in his moral and physical health.

Yet there are hundreds right here in our city who are left in this condition, just in those early years when they most need the elixir of nature; and all because Lancaster—wealthy, liberal Lancaster!—has no public park nor excuse for a park. Facilities she has for one, beautiful as any in the land. There are stretches along the Conestoga ready planted and laid out, that need scarcely more than to be left alone for a few years, to grow into as picturesque a park as could be desired. We know of no city anywhere that has equal facilities for laying out and maintaining a magnificent park at less cost than has our city. And surely Lancaster is not too poor to do it! It does not lack the intelligence to see the need and benefit thereof. It certainly is not want of progressiveness, "slowness," nor yet the absence of a liberal and enlightened public spirit.

What is it then that keeps us so far behind the times, so blind to our opportunity, so derelict in our duty? What is it that keeps us from having a public park?

A chocolate sociable is to be held in the rooms of the V. M. C. A. on Tuesday evening, May 5th. As it is in charge of the Ladies' Auxiliary the success of it is assured.

The library is being well patronized, as it ought to be; for a better collection of books it is not easy to find in any public library.

## MUSICAL MASTERS.

BY E. PAULINE COOPER.

### I.—JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH.

"Oh, music! Thou who brought'st the receding waves of Eternity nearer to the weary soul of man, as he stands upon the shore and longs to cross over! Art thou the evening breeze of this life, or the morning air of the future one?"

The origin and early history of music of all the arts is that most impossible to trace. The past guards her secrets jealously, and this one concerning the birth of her fairest, youngest child, she refuses to divulge. To trace the origin and progress of music through the philosophy, poetry and mythology of Greece, "to find its image engraven upon the tombs and obelisks of Egypt, everywhere gilding the twilight of antiquity with its suggestive presence," to follow it through the systems of Mohammedans and Israelites, the licentious period of the ancient Romans and the pure period of the early Christians, is a long and difficult though interesting task which has already been completed by far worthier pens than mine. Suffice it to say that in the twelfth century the true laws of harmony were discovered, and this discovery naturally led to the polyphonic, or "many-voiced" music. This period of the art may be regarded as having two distinct divisions, the Classic and the Romantic. Classicism in music, as in all other arts, means adherence to the beauty of form; the predominance of types over individualities; the portrayal of the general rather than the particular. Classicism seeks to express what is true of the many, thus creating for itself at once a narrow limit. Romanticism, the "product of the present century," bursts through these forms and boundaries, and in the genius of Ludwig von Beethoven was discovered the new and glorious epoch, the culmination and "high white star" of which is the music of Richard Wagner.

The greatest and most representative composer of the classic period is Johann Sebastian Bach. Born in the little village of Eisenach, near the close of the seventeenth century, and belonging to a family who had been for centuries musicians, the child showed a talent for music at an early age. Upon the death of his parents, when he was ten years old, he was adopted by his elder brother, who at once began giving him lessons. We all know the pathetic story of the confiscated manuscript, which the young student had secretly and laboriously copied by moonlight, and of the long walks from Lüneburg, where he was a soprano in St. Michael's choir, to Hamburg, to hear the organist Reinken. At the age of eighteen he was given the position of organist in the beautiful little Gothic church of Arnstadt. Here he astonished the people by his wonderful improvisations, to such an extent that they forgot to sing and listened, awestruck, to the divinely beautiful playing of the inspired master.

In 1708 he went to Weimar (that gathering and resting place of so many poets and musicians) where he held the position of organist at the court chapel for nine years. While in Weimar he won undying fame as an organist and composer of sacred music. Here he composed some of his greatest works; among the rest the grand and imperishable cantata "Deep grief is mine, etc." From Weimar he went to Köthen

where he was appointed chapel master to Prince Leopold. In Köthen he wrote much of his piano, orchestral, and chamber music, his six Brandenburg Concertos, many of his famous "Inventions" and the first part of the renowned "Wohltemperirte Clavier." In 1723 he left Köthen and went to Leipzig as "cantor" in the venerable St. Thomas School. Here he wrote many of his grandest works, among which are the glorious Magnificat, for five voices, the grand Passion-Music of St. Matthew and St. John, the second part of the "Wohltemperirte Clavier" which consists of forty-eight Preludes and Fugues, and "The Art of the Fugue" which was never finished. It is in the famous Passion-Music of St. Matthew that there occurs the wonderful soprano solo "Blute nur, liebes Herz,"—"the greatest, most glorious of earthly things." In this work is also the tenor solo "Whom will ye that I give unto you?" and the answer crashing down in the one mighty word, "Barabbam!" With his many difficult and masterly Fugues, every musician should be well acquainted. These, with his Preludes, are "to the musician what his breviary is to the priest." Among the master's other compositions are the many he wrote for the organ, some grave and some gay. One of the latter is called the Coffee Cantata, which opens with the words "Silent be and chatter not," probably written *à propos* of a Kaffee-klatzsch.

As in the lives of so many artists, the influence of woman can clearly be traced in that of Bach. His first wife died in 1720, after having borne him five sons and three daughters. A year and a half afterwards, in 1721, he married a daughter of one of the court musicians of the Duke of Weissenfeld, fifteen years his junior, who seems to have been a wise and prudent housekeeper as well as a competent musician, possessing a fine soprano voice and a thorough knowledge of the technique of music. It was for her that in 1722 he wrote a collection of "easy pieces for the piano." "Three years later," says Professor Upton, "he had completed for her a whole volume of music, containing forty-six preludes, minuets, rondos, polonaises, etc., thirty-five of which are for the piano; among them the favorite C Major prelude, No. 1 of the 'Wohltemperirte Clavier,' five chorals—'Wer nur den lieben Gott lässt walten,' 'Gieb dich zufrieden,' 'Schaff's mit mir Gott,' 'Dir, Jehovah, will ich singen,' and 'O Ewigkeit, Du Donnerwort' and, lastly, seven songs, followed by a wedding poem, which are not only of peculiar interest because they were written for his wife, but also because they are the only short songs, not of a sacred character, which Bach has left." He probably composed the words to these as well as the music; and at least one of them was inspired by his love for her in the brief days of their courtship. Tender love and devotion breathe through them all, especially through the one just referred to, "Willst Du dein Herz mir schenken?" whose question was so happily answered by her lifelong affectionate devotion. "In this volume, written in figured basses, her own handiwork appears, where she has filled in the chords; and his corrections scattered through them leave an interesting and touching souvenir of the great master, and the pupil who was to him the nearest and dearest of all."

In Bach's compositions are found combined and wrought out all the different previous musical efforts.

One writer says: "In him is reflected the growth of the Christian music for almost a thousand years. It is to Bach that we owe the application of the polyphonic art-forms to instrumental music, and the entire remodeling of the latter."

His music, as a rule, is intensely religious. By this I do not mean that it is all sorrowful; on the contrary a great deal of it is bright, sparkling and happy. It is the sort of music that we would denominate healthy for the soul; as sweet and wholesome as the clear, flowing water of some mountain stream. His whole nature was religious, and though extremely orthodox, he was not bigoted. "In his musical delineations of Christ he rises superior to all bias of creed and does not depict the Blessed One from the exclusive view of any sect, but from the serene height of collective humanity." He was, indeed, an altruist and believed in that divine brotherly love which makes sacred to each other all mankind. It was his intense religious life that sustained him in his great affliction. For some time before his death he was totally blind. The grand old master endured his trial nobly, and dictated his last chorale, "When we in sorest trouble are," to his son-in-law, Herr Altnikol. He died at Leipzig in 1750, leaving a large library of music as his bequest to posterity and the memory of a truly divinely inspired man, one of the God-given souls, who has indeed joined

"That choir invisible  
Whose music is the gladness of the world."

## BOOKS FOR THE PRISON.

TO THE EDITORS OF CHRISTIAN CULTURE.

Dear Sirs: A recent visit to the Lancaster County Prison revealed a want which the writer thinks can be happily supplied by the citizens of Lancaster. The chaplain informed the undersigned that the prisoners read and enjoy the works of standard authors, books of travel, biography, etc. Unfortunately the library is in a dilapidated condition, hardly a book is complete, and those that are entire show evidence of time and use.

We live in an age in which the reformatory principle is inherent in prison management. Its demonstration is practically limited to the employment of prisoners in industrial pursuits and their kind and humane treatment by those in authority. We are aware that in some prisons, as in Sing Sing, under the efficient administration of Mr. Brush, night school has been introduced with all the accompanying incentives to personal advancement. Mr. Brush, in a recent report, bears testimony to the excellent results of the library on the conduct of the prisoners. It may not be expedient, or perhaps wise, to introduce the school into our prison, but is it not feasible to continue a good work begun in the past by those interested in this unfortunate class of men, and replenish the library?

We venture, therefore, Messrs. Editors, to ask your readers to look through their libraries and see if there be not a few books, or one book, which could be profitably used in the manner suggested by this communication. The editors of CHRISTIAN CULTURE, or the undersigned, would willingly see that the books were used for the purpose appropriated.

Respectfully,

PERCY J. ROBOTOM.  
St. James's Rectory, April 22, 1891.



## ABOUT HORSE-KEEPING.

If a man could go into open market and for two or three hundred dollars purchase the lifelong devotion of a friend, though a humble friend, it would be accounted a wonderful thing. But that is exactly what happens, or might happen, whenever a horse is bought. You give him food, lodging, and the reasonable services of a valet, in return for which he will not only further your business or your pleasure, as the case may be, to the best of his ability, but he will also repay you with affection, respond to your caresses, greet you with a neigh of pleased recognition, and in a hundred ways of his own exhibit a sense of the relationship.

There are men to whom a horse is only an animate machine; they will ride and drive him, hire grooms and draw checks for his sustenance and keeping, but all without a single thought of the animal as having a character, a mind, a career of his own; as being susceptible to pain or pleasure; as a creature for whose welfare they have assumed a certain responsibility, of which they cannot get rid, although they may forget it or deny its existence. Even among people who are intelligent, religious, and kind-hearted, as the world goes, there is sometimes found, as we all know, especially when their own convenience is concerned, an astonishing indifference to the sufferings of dumb beasts. \* \* \* \* \*

Just as a disinterested affection or something approaching it may exist between man and woman, so it is possible to be fond of a horse, and to be happy in his well-being, with no admixture of those baser feelings to which I have alluded. I wish that you, gentle reader of this paper, might be induced to try the following experiment: We will suppose that you have a stable with an unoccupied stall in it, and by preference, though it is not essential, that a paddock is appurtenant to the stable. (Not everybody, indeed, is so fortunately situated, but still the conditions just mentioned are by no means uncommon.) Now let us suppose further that you go into the market or to some private person and purchase, as you may easily do, for forty or fifty dollars an old broken down horse, of whom a long hard day's work in a cab, an express or peddler's wagon, has been, and unless you intervene will for some years yet continue to be extracted. Take him home and watch the quick transition from misery to happiness. He comes into your stable with stiff, painful steps; his legs swollen from hock and knee to ankle; his ribs clearly visible through a rough, staring coat; and, above all, with that strained, anxious expression of the eye which nobody who has once seen and understood it can ever expel from his memory. It is the expression of despair. You take off his shoes, give him a run at grass or a deep bed of straw in a comfortable loose box, and forthwith the old horse begins to improve. Little by little, the expression of his eye changes, the swelling goes out of his legs, and it will not be long before he cuts a caper; a stiff and ungainly one, to be sure, but still a caper, indicative of health and happiness. He will neigh at your approach, and gladly submit his head for a caress, whereas at first he would have shrunk in terror from any such advances. (It may be ten years since a hand was laid upon him in kindness.) If you have any work for him to do, the old horse

will perform it with alacrity, exerting himself out of gratitude; he will even flourish off in harness with the airs of a colt, as who should say, "There is life in me yet; don't send me to the knacker; behold my strength and agility." Treat him as you would if he had cost you a great sum, or as if you expected to win a great sum through his exertions. Let him have good blankets, good grooming, and all the little attentions of a well-ordered establishment. Is there anything ridiculous in this? Shall not the stable, as well as the house, have its sacred rites of hospitality? Shall not the old cheap horse be made as comfortable as the young and costly one?

And here I anticipate an obvious criticism. "The horse should be killed, and the money that it costs to maintain him be given to the poor." I grant it. Let the old horse be shot, and let the two dollars and fifty cents per week necessary for his support be given in charity. But see to it, ye who might maintain an equine pensioner, and forbear to do so for reasons of conscience—see to it that the poor be not defrauded of the sum which would thus have been saved for them.—*H. C. Merwin in The Atlantic Monthly for May.*

## THE ANEMONE.

BY THE LATE ALICE WHITSON.

Bright little flower blossoming there,  
Breathing thy purity into the air—  
Little anemone, waiting to be  
The sweetest of all sweet surprises to me—  
If thou could'st speak as I speak to thee,  
Thy language not half so tender would be  
As thy silence that pleadeth so plaintively.

## 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.*

## EPISCOPAL.

*St. James's.*—Mr. S. M. White, of Harrisburg, enters upon his duties as organist and choir master of St. James's church on the first Sunday in May. We say "good-bye" to Mr. Bausman with regret and wish him a successful and happy sojourn in foreign parts.

The rector has been invited and has accepted the invitation of the G. A. R. to deliver the sermon on Sunday evening, May 24, before the posts of Lancaster. The service will be held in St. James's church.

The Rev. L. S. Humphrey, assistant minister of Christ church, Williamsport, Pa., was elected by the Trustees of Veates Institute, assistant teacher, the position made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Joline.

## LUTHERAN.

*Trinity.*—The vestry has unanimously resolved to thoroughly renovate the parsonage, from roof to cellar, during the coming summer, and the plans have been completed in the most satisfactory manner. It is altogether probable that the interior of the chapel will also be handsomely improved. The painting of the church steeple has judiciously been deferred until autumn, after the heated term is ended.

At the April meeting of the young people's circle, a programme was outlined for a regular old-fashioned May-day celebration, along the banks of the Cone-stoga, including the erection of a May-pole and the crowning of a May-queen. If the weather shall prove auspicious, the occasion will be one of more than usual interest and pleasure. The officers elected by this association for the ensuing year are: President, Charles L. Leonard; vice-president, Frank H. Rudy; secretary, Daisy E. Anderson; assistant secretary, Minnie Baumbiller; treasurer, Christian W. Musselman; censor, Ada M. Cochran; executive committee, Daniel M. Groff, Christian W. Boos, Roland H. Kinzer, Kate S. Eichholtz, Bertha G. Snyder and Mary F. Cooper.

The 35th anniversary of the Junior Missionary Society will be commemorated on Sunday morning, May 3. Rev. W. A. Passavant, of Pittsburgh, superintendent of the General Council's home mission work in the United States, will make a special effort to be present and preach the sermon on the occasion.

None of the monthly entertainments given by this society for a considerable time past have excelled in merit or appreciation the delightful evening of elocution and music, held on April 16th. Every selection, from first to last, was a feature, and although there was a pleasing variety, they all blended into one harmonious whole. Quite a number of requests have been made for its repetition.

At the semi-annual session of the IV Conference, held last month at Steelton, the representative of this congregation was Theo. A. Kinzer. Synod will meet at Pottstown, from the 21st to the 27th of this month.

The congregation that assembled to hear the sermon of Rev. Dr. Jacob Fry, on Sunday evening, April 12th, was one that filled the spacious sanctuary to its full capacity. The sermon made a deep impression as having been one of exceptional power.

The annual time for the letting of pews and sittings in this church is the first Monday afternoon of May, occurring this year on the 4th inst., from two until four o'clock.

*St. John's*.—The chapel of the new church is approaching completion, and will be dedicated in the early part of July.

The General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church will convene in Lebanon, Pa., on May 20th.

The Sunday-school Convention of the Harrisburg Conference of the East Pennsylvania Synod was held in East Petersburg, on April 27th and 28th. The papers read and discussions that followed were able and interesting.

A Dairy Maids' Party, for the benefit of the church, is in contemplation, and will probably be given in the near future.

#### METHODIST.

*St. Paul's*.—A Chapter of the "Epworth League" has been organized, with the election of a president, four vice-presidents, a secretary and a treasurer.

The object of the League is to promote an earnest, intelligent, practical and loyal spiritual life in the young people of the church.

The first vice-president of each chapter of the League is chairman of the department of Christian work. This department will have charge of the prayer meetings, which will be held at 6:30 every Sunday evening.

The second vice-president is the chairman of the department of literary work.

The third vice-president is the chairman of the department of entertainment, and will act in conjunction with the literary department and provide bi-monthly literary meetings. These will be held on the second and fourth Friday of each month.

Chapters of the Epworth League are being organized all over the State, and it will be the standard young people's society of the Methodist Church.

#### MORAVIAN.

The Corn Supper on April 16, was a decided success both socially and financially. The handsome sum of \$86 was cleared and put into the Church Improvement Fund. The inception and success of it were mainly due to the energy of Mrs. H. Shenk and her daughters.

The recently organized St. Andrew's Circle of King's Daughters are going to take as their special work the furnishing of a bed in St. Joseph's Hospital and caring for its inmate, as well as partially caring for a little invalid girl in the hospital.

The choir of the church has been reorganized and had several additions made to it. Miss Stella Carpenter is leader. The resignation of the organist, Mr. H. C. Ricksecker, who had held the position for many years, has made a vacancy which has not yet been permanently filled.

The Junior Huss Circle is the name chosen by a newly organized circle of King's Sons composed of younger boys. Mrs. J. L. Light is at their head.

The Peter Böhler Circle are making preparations for a garden party, which is to have some novel features, in the not distant future.

On Sunday, April 26th, the Rev. Jesse Blickensderfer of the Provincial Elders' Conference at Bethlehem, Pa., preached very acceptably in the forenoon. During several days following he visited a number of members of the church at their homes, but found the time for making a canvas not propitious, and therefore postponed it until early fall. His mission was to present the claims of the new Theological Seminary building that is to be erected at Bethlehem.

On May 7th the pastor will lecture at Bethlehem under the auspices and for the benefit of the Comenian Literary Society of the Moravian College. His subject is "Chaucer and His Work." He will give a second lecture at the same place on "Shakespeare and the Elizabethan Drama," on May 28th.

#### PRESBYTERIAN.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States will meet in Detroit the third Thursday in May. It will be opened by a sermon by Rev. W. E. Moore, D.D., of Columbus, Ohio, who was born at Strasburg, this county, and is considered one of the clearest brained men in the Presbyterian church. The delegates to the General Assembly from Westminster Presbytery are Rev. D. R. Workman, of Leacock, and Rev. Crag Cross, formerly of Chanceford.

A committee appointed by the Westminster Presbytery will meet at the Union church, Monday, May 11, to install Rev. Robert H. Kirk, pastor of that church. Rev. Robert Gamble has been appointed to preside and propose the constitutional questions; Rev. J. Y. Mitchell, D.D., to preach the installation sermon; Rev. J. R. Miller, D.D., of Philadelphia, to deliver the charge to the pastor, and Rev. J. Martin, of Lincoln University, to deliver the charge to the people.



The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor gave a reception April 17th, in the lecture room of the church. Mr. Mann, the President of the Society, was master of ceremonies. The pastor delivered an address of welcome, to which Major A. C. Reinachl responded in his usual happy manner. After the literary programme light refreshments were served. The attendance was unusually large, and the event was a notable one.

The Ladies' Home Missionary Society meets in the chapel Saturday afternoon, May 2. They have in readiness carpet to be sent to Mrs. R. R. Gould, of Hydra Mission, Howcan, Alaska.

The ever present superintendent of the Sabbath-school, Geo. A. Lane, Esq., was too ill to be at his post on April 26.

#### REFORMED.

*First*.—At the regular monthly missionary meeting of this church, held Wednesday evening, April 8th, an interesting letter from a supposed missionary in the West, was read by Mr. Naly, of the Theological Seminary.

The April Tea given by the Ladies' Aid Society, in Martin's Hall, on Thursday and Friday evenings, April 6th and 10th, was quite a success. Three hundred dollars over all expenses were realized.

The Consistory of the Church is still earnestly engaged in efforts to raise money for repairing and beautifying their church edifice. It is to be hoped that they will succeed in raising enough money to make the intended improvements during the ensuing summer.

At a meeting of the Consistory of the Church, on Monday evening, April 20th, Elder Henry S. Shirk was elected delegate to represent the church at the annual meeting of Lancaster Classis, to be held at Hummelstown, Pa., during the month of May, and at all special meetings that may be held during the ensuing year. Elder Hiram Stamm was elected as his alternate.

*St. Paul's*.—The Junior Missionary Society has been very active during the past month. A spelling and pronouncing contest, conducted by Miss Landes, of Millersville, was held in the lecture room of the church. The monthly meeting, held at the home of Miss May Byrne, was very well attended.

The Y. P. A. will entertain its friends with a fine programme of recitation and music on Friday evening.

A series of illustrated lectures on the Pilgrim's Progress will be given at the twilight service, commencing on Sunday evening.

The B. of A. and P. conducts the Wednesday night service once each month. They are also engaged in special work among the young people of the city. They recently visited all the churches in the city and gave a report of the number of persons present at each service, and also an outline of the sermon to which they listened. The report of attendance would surprise a great many persons, but it might not be well to give it here.

#### FOR THE WORKING PEOPLE.

The series of entertainments for working people in the Court House will be brought to a close for the present season by a phonograph concert, on Tuesday evening, May 5th. The programme will include selections by Gilmore's Band, the Symphony Orchestra, Marine Band, Brooklyn Quartette, and a score of other

numbers of the same high standard, thus constituting an entertainment as novel and wonderful as it is pleasing. The exhibitor of the instrument, Mr. Lyman H. Howe, of Wilkesbarre, is the same one who was in the city about a month ago, only he has recently added some new cylinders which he regards the finest in his collection. The tickets, instead of being distributed free of charge, will be sold at five cents each at the door, to test the question whether a large proportion of our working people would not gladly take advantage of these enjoyable and instructive evenings if they were allowed to pay a nominal admission fee, who will not attend if the distribution of tickets be gratuitous.

#### NORMAL NOTES.

A Young Woman's Christian Association has been formed in the State Normal School. The organization was effected through the agency of Miss Hattie Dyer, the Secretary of the State Y. W. C. A. Miss Euphan Macrae is president, and Miss Mame Hollinger is secretary.

The Y. W. C. T. U. are again actively employed in several departments of work. They intend holding a grand reception very soon.

The Webster-Hayne Association is an organization comprising twelve of the best debaters of the school. The purpose of the society is practice in debate. The sessions are held on Saturday morning.

There are over seven hundred students in attendance at the Normal School, and twenty-nine instructors in the faculty.

The Kindergarten is one of the most interesting places in the school. Miss Ver Plank has nineteen precious little tots in her care.

The school is divided into seven classes, which meet on Sunday morning for Bible study under the direction of the teachers.

The Sunday evening prayer-meetings are well attended and are especially interesting this summer.

#### THE COLLEGE.

Dr. Callender's lecture on April 21st was a success. So would Major Brown's on Africa have been, a few days after, if he had had a larger audience.

The anniversary exercises of the Goethean Literary Society take place on Friday, May 1st, and those of the Diognothian on Friday, May 8th. Both are held in Fulton Opera House.

A prize of \$15 has been offered by the Glee Club to the person who shall compose the best college song for Franklin and Marshall College. The offer is open to all persons, whether of the college or not, and the limit of time will be next October.

For at least a week after July 29th the beautiful campus will be kept as lively as ever during the sessions of College, for the Spiritual Conference of Reformed ministers will again meet there, as it has done the last two summers. The Conference promises to be even more largely attended than before, and the papers read and discussions following cannot but be interesting and instructive, for many of the ablest men in the Reformed denomination take part in them. The members of the Conference nearly all board and lodge in Harbaugh Hall.

On Thursday, May 14th, the Reformed Theological Seminary closes. A number of the students will take charge of congregations during their vacation. The number of the graduating class is eight.

## WAITING.

BY HERMAN E. BOCH.

No more will I pursue my toilsome way  
Through this long night of doubt—no farther stray  
From that straight road, which, when a child, I trod  
With Faith, and Hope, and in the light of God.  
The darkness here is deep; and I do fear,  
Should I keep on, no light will e'er appear  
Through you still growing gloom. Could I but take  
A path that leads to where the dawn doth break!  
But, oh, the way is lost, and, bruised and sore,  
I can plod on through this drear waste no more.  
Here will I wait till clouds of black despair  
Have roll'd away; till Hope's star, bright and fair,  
Shines through the heavy darkness of this night  
To guide me to the realms of endless light.

## Local Lore.

## THE JULIANA LIBRARY AND ITS CATALOGUE.

BY F. R. DIFFENDERFFER.

## III.

This notice would be incomplete without the names of the liberal, progressive men who united in securing a charter for this early Library. The charter occupies pages 15, 16, 17 and 18 of this most interesting volume. It begins as follows:

"THOMAS PENN and RICHARD PENN, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietaries of the province of Pennsylvania, and counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware: To all to whom these presents shall come, GREETING. WHEREAS Edward Shippen, Esq; the Reverend Thomas Barton, Emanuel Carpenter, Esq; Adam Simon Kuhn, Esq; Isaac Richardson, Esq; Robert Thompson, Esq; Isaac Saunders, Esq; James Wright, Esq; James Webb, George Ross, the Reverend Samuel Magaw, Joseph Rose, William Atlee, James Anderson, Samuel Bonde, James Bickham, William Bamsman, Samuel Bethell, Colonel James Burd, Michael Gross, James Gibbons, John Smith, Caleb Sheward, Samuel Scott, Josiah Scott, James Starrett, William Smith, Thomas Smith, Stephen Atkinson, John Ashbridge, Robert Clench, Jacob Carpenter, John Craig, Thomas Davis, Abraham Deuff, James Ewings, John Edwards, Joshua Evans, Sebastian Graff, James Galtbreath, John Gibson, John Grosh, Abraham Gibson, Thomas Hollyday, Barnard Hubbley, Adam Hoops, Henry Helm, Michael Habberstick, David Henderson, Adam Kuhn, jun. Thomas Meirshall, Philip Lenheer, George Mayer, Isaac Myers, John Postlethwait, Samuel Postlethwait, Benjamin Price, Joseph Pugh, John Powell, Stewart Rowen, James Ralf, John Barr, William Henry Steigle, Matthias Slough, Frederick Stone, Joseph Simons, Francis Sanderson, Rudy Stoner, James Webb, jun. Paul Weitzell, Jacob Whistler, Frederick Yaiser, Robert Fulton, and George Burkert, HAVE, at great expence, purchased a large and valuable collection of useful books, in order to erect a library for the advancement of knowledge and literature in the borough of Lancaster, etc. etc." in all 77 names.

What a splendid record the above is. Not the borough only, but the county also is well represented

in the list of incorporators. When Dr. Franklin founded the "Philadelphia Library Company" in 1732, the oldest subscription library in the country, he says, he was not able, with great industry, to find more than fifty persons, mostly young tradesmen, willing to pay down, for this purpose, forty shillings each, and ten shillings per annum. When we consider the relative wealth and population of the two towns, it must be admitted, Lancaster was far ahead of Philadelphia. Lancaster, too, was a German settlement, while Philadelphia was English, yet the former who has so often been charged with indifference to educational matters actually surpassed the Quakers in their efforts to advance the cause of education and general intelligence.

We come now, lastly, to what is strictly speaking the catalogue proper of this now defunct library. It begins on page 31 of the book, and is called a "Catalogue of Books belonging to the Juliana Library." Instead of being catalogued or arranged under the head of subjects or departments, the somewhat peculiar one of size is adopted instead. It opens with the "Folios" of which the titles of 65 volumes are given, occupying five pages; pages 33 and 34 are missing only 31, 32 and 35 remaining. While it is interesting to go over the several items in this list one by one and see what they considered the best reading in those days, space does not permit us to enter into any extended remarks concerning these books. We will however mention a few of the most important. The first one enumerated is "Smith's complete History of the Old and New Testament, with large annotations, and practical observations, from the beginning of the world to the establishment of Christianity, adorned with curious cuts and maps. 2 vols. London, 1757." Following this comes "Rapin's History of England" in two volumes and its continuation by Tindal, in two volumes more. No. 8 is "Puffendorf's Law of Nature and Nations;" 9 and 10 are a copy of Camden's excellent "Britannia." Chambers's Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences" in two volumes, and "Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language" in two volumes, and then recently published, came next.

If any book was purchased out of the funds of the Association, no mention is made of the fact, but all donated books have the names of the donors attached to them in the catalogue. Dr. John Sayre, we find, was quite a liberal donor. A Latin Commentary on the Gospels, another on the remaining Books of the New Testament besides several other religious publications in the same language and put down as his donations. This person was evidently a scholar as all the books given by him are printed in the Latin language. Thomas Penn, one of the Proprietaries, gave "Systeme Agriculture, or the Mystery of Husbandry discovered." At the conclusion of the list of folios, four blank leaves are inserted for the purpose of allowing the possessors of catalogues to make additions to them as new books were purchased or acquired by the library.

The list of "Quartos" is not very long, occupying only two printed pages; the number of books is 57. "Bower's History of the Popes" in 5 volumes comes first; Smallett's translation of Don Quixote follows; Eleven volumes of "Lathrop's Philosophical Transactions and Collections"; "Strahlenberg's Historico-Geographical Description of Europe and Asia;" "An-

son's Voyages"; "Bell's Travels," given by Doctor John Sayre follow\*. In all the quartos number 58 volumes.

The list of octavos comes next. Unfortunately only pages 39 and 40 are left, and with them this imperfect catalogue ends. How much larger it originally was will probably never be known unless a complete catalogue should turn up in some out of the way place or in an unexpected manner. What the philosophical instruments spoken of on the title page consisted of we do not know. The few fragments of the Librarian's accounts which are still in existence show that there was a small telescope, some chemical and philosophical apparatus and an orrery, quadrants, forestaff, camera obscura and a magic lantern. This is digressing, however. Among the octavos we find the "Monthly Review" in 23 volumes; 21 volumes of the "Proceedings and Debates of the House of Commons"; a two volume edition of Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding follows; there is also a copy of Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, and a 6 volume edition of Plutarch's Lives. The last book in the catalogue is Gordon's Geographical Grammar. With this partial enumeration we must conclude our notice of this most interesting relic. It is idle to conjecture the remaining contents. Perhaps matters of interest were contained therein equal to any we have already given. We can only regret its incompleteness. On the first page is written "For Mr. William Henry"; this gentleman was the librarian for a series of years. His manuscript accounts as such, a few pages of which in a fragmentary form still exist, are full of interest.

Not the least interesting portion of this old catalogue is that taken up with the By-Laws. Its control was under a Board of twelve Directors. The first Board was composed of the following gentlemen: Edward Shippen, Thomas Barton, Isaac Whitelock, James Burd, William Henry, Joseph Ross, Adam Simon Kuhn, John Hopson, Thomas Poutlney, William Atlee and George Ross. Article second of the laws provides "that the members of the said company shall not at any time exceed one hundred." Rather short-sighted that. In all probability the membership was never carried to that number. No member could hold more than one share of the stock. There was a yearly meeting of the stockholders in the borough of Lancaster on the fifteenth day of September. One-fourth of the members were a quorum. The treasurer and librarian were salaried, and were required to give bonds. If the librarian was absent from his post for thirty days his place became vacant. The Directors were to meet quarterly, or oftener if necessary; the

times for regular meetings were September 20, December 20, March 20 and the 20th of June. A folio could be kept by a reader eight weeks, a quarto six weeks, an octavo four weeks and a duodecimo two weeks. Section 23rd provides that stockholders about to remove from the county of Lancaster may sell their shares. While this article was in course of preparation, Mr. George Steinman, of this city, brought to the writer a document drawn up under the provisions of the just quoted section. It is an interesting relic and is incorporated as one of the few remaining mementos of this Library. It reads as follows:

"I, James Sayre, being about to remove from Lancaster County, do hereby, in consideration of five Pounds lawful money of Pennsylvania to me paid by Jasper Yeates, of the Borough of Lancaster, Esquire, assign transfer and set over to the said Jasper Yeates Esquire all my Right Interest and Estate in and to the Books, Estate and Effects of the Juliana Library Company in Lancaster; and request that the Directors of the said Company will confirm the said Transfer Witness my Hand and Seal the twentieth Day of April in the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy one

JAMES SAYRE.

Scaled and delivered }  
in the presence of }  
Willim. Atlee."

This account would be incomplete without some of the particulars which have been gleaned from other sources. Those therefore, who have never had access to that information, may be interested in knowing that of all that collection of books, but very few volumes are now to be found. A search in the two public libraries of this city failed to bring to light a single one. When the library was sold, the books fell into private hands. Some are no doubt still in existence, in and about this city.

There is, however, one notable exception to the seeming mystery in which their fate seems involved. Mr. William Heitsch, of this city is the owner of a copy of a Bible purchased by his father when the library was sold. It is a sumptuous edition in three folio volumes, with an extended commentary on the Old and New Testaments.† On the lid of the first volume in large gilt letters, is this inscription:

The Gift  
of  
The R<sup>e</sup>. Honble.  
Lady Juliana Penn,  
To  
The Juliana Library,  
At Lancaster.

The volumes measure eleven by seventeen and a-half inches, and are bound in full Russian leather. The binding is highly ornate. Beautiful and elaborate hand-tooling adorns the back and outside and inner margins of the cover; such indeed as the best binders

\*After the above was written and sent to the Editor of CHRISTIAN CULTURE, the identical copy of "Bell's Travels" in Russia and Asia, mentioned above, was unearthed in the book store of S. H. Zaim & Co. The writer needs hardly say that in less than five minutes after he saw it, it became his by purchase. It is still in an excellent state of preservation, although the full calf binding is somewhat the worse for its 128 years' use. The Catalogue is in error in stating it was donated by Dr. Sayre. On the first fly leaf of Vol. 1 is written  
For the Library at Lancaster  
T. PENN.

I am also informed that in the Mechanics' Library of this city there are, or were, some years ago, several volumes in which is written—"From the Juliana Library"; the handwriting is that of the late George Reichenbach, who was a competent authority. A number of other volumes are said to be in the possession of Mrs. Bell, of Philadelphia. F. R. D.

†We give the title page: Commentary on the Books of the Old and New Testaments, in which are inscribed the Notes and Collections of John Lock, Sr., Daniel Waterland, and the Right Honorable Edward, Earl of Clarendon, and other Learned Persons, with Practical Improvements by William Dodd, LL. D., Prebendary of Bacon, and Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty, London, 1770. Dr. Adam Clark calls this "by far the best comment that has yet appeared in the English Language." This was the famous Dr. Dodd, who was executed for forgery in 1777.



of the present day might be proud to own. These volumes are not enumerated in the catalogue, which fact seems to prove they were given to the Library after 1766. The late Hon. Henry G. Long once told the writer he purchased a copy of "Seneca's Morals" at the sale of the Library, which, with the volumes of the Bible just mentioned, are the only books belonging to the association he has been able to trace.

There is no record to show where the books were kept prior to 1761. In that year, as appears from the fragmentary minutes of the meeting held on May 9, 1761, a room was rented from Benjamin Price, on North Queen street, for the term of three or five years, at a rental of ten pounds per annum. In 1766 the Library was moved to the house of Judge William Henry, on East King street, now known as No. 8, who, as we have already said, was the librarian. His accounts with the Library show that he drew rent from Nov. 1, 1766 to Nov. 1, 1768, at the rate of six pounds per annum, and a like sum for his services as librarian. How much longer it remained there, no records remain to show. It was moved from thence to No. 1 East King street, where it seems to have remained for a period of years. Its last change of domicile was from this place to No. 21 North Queen street. The cause of this last removal was to procure a cheaper rent, from which fact we may infer its financial condition may not have been flourishing. It went there prior to the year 1800, and there it remained until 1843, Mr. George Weitzel being the owner of the premises and acting as librarian. Its days of greatest usefulness seem to have been over at the date of this last removal. Mr. George Weitzel, the son of the last librarian, when more than eighty years old, and whose memory covered the period between 1810 and 1843, told the writer few books were given out during that period. Occasionally persons would call for books which were seldom returned.

The librarian and owner of the premises dying in 1843, the remaining books were sold at public auction to satisfy the claims of the estate for rent. The appraisers were Mr. William Gable, who lived a few doors south of the library building, and Dr. John Miller, who lived almost opposite. Michael McGrann was the auctioneer and Thomas Zahm the clerk. Accounts conflict as to the amount realized from the sale; one placing the sum at \$300 and the other at \$80. There is a tradition that there was a previous sale of a portion of the books, also to cover arrearages of rent. This may be true, but there is no evidence on which to base it. One of the relics of the Library still in existence is a finely engraved copper plate portrait of Thomas Penn, nine by eleven inches in size. This represents a handsome man of imposing presence, with something of the build of his distinguished father. The inscription on the plate is as follows:

Davis, Pinx. 1751.

THOMAS PENN, ESQ.,

Martin, Sc.

One of the Proprietors of Pennsylvania.

The date affixed shows this portrait not to have been engraved especially for this Library.

The library was described to the writer, by Mr. Weitzel, as occupying a wall space about twelve feet wide by eight feet high. This we conclude would allow for about 800 volumes. In its palmy days it may have numbered 1,000 volumes, perhaps. There

were, however, only about 300 at the period of the final sale. When we remember that the famous Philadelphia Library numbered only 5,000 volumes at the close of the Revolutionary war, the Juliana Library must be regarded as a very respectable collection of books for a small provincial town as Lancaster then was. During the most flourishing period it must have had a very respectable income from its subscribing members. From September 21, 1766, to September 15, 1769, the sum that reached the librarian's hands was £122, 5s. 4d. Its most flourishing period was evidently between 1766 and 1800.

The German immigrants to Pennsylvania and their descendants, have for an entire century been charged not only with ignorance, but with having been indifferent to educational matters. No charge could be more baseless or slanderous. The very reverse of all this is true. Everywhere throughout this Commonwealth the church and the school house rose side by side. The founding of the Juliana Library in a German settlement and principally by Germans gives irrefutable evidence of their progressive spirit and their deep interest in education and general intelligence. Most of the founders were men of German ancestry. They gave both their influence and money to the cause of education. We rejoice to say the time seems at hand when their progressive spirit and many sterling virtues will be made better known to the men of to-day.

"I do not believe in house-to-house pastoral visitation. What earthly good is there for me to make a series of calls on ladies, the men of the house being at business and the children at school? The conditions of city life make pastoral work of that kind impossible; it can be done in the country."—*Dr. R. R. Merdith.*

#### IN A LIBRARY.

A precious moldering pleasure 'tis  
To meet an antique book,  
In just the dress his century wore;  
A privilege, I think,

His venerable hand to take,  
And, warming in our own,  
A passage back, or two, to make  
To times when he was young.

His quiet opinions to inspect,  
His knowledge to unfold  
On what concerns our mutual mind,  
The literature of old;

What interested scholars most,  
What competitions ran  
When Plato was a certainty,  
And Sophocles a man;

When Sappho was a living girl,  
And Beatrice wore  
The gown that Dante deified.  
Facts, centuries before,

He traverses familiar,  
As one should come to town  
And tell you all your dreams were true:  
He lives where dreams were sown.

His presence is enchantment,  
You beg him not to go;  
Old volumes shake their veiled heads  
And tantalize, just so.

—*Emily Dickinson.*

## TO SESTIUS.

## HORACE—ODE IV, BOOK I.

BY M. E. ZAHM.

The bright spring sun now melts the winter's snow,  
The dry ships gladly seek the sparkling sea,  
From stall and fresside, herd and ploughman go,  
No longer lies the hoar frost on the lea.

The crescent moon sees Venus lead the dance,  
Surrounded by the Nymphs and Graces fair,  
While Vulcan, in the workshop, sees advance  
Those bolts with which Jove rends the summer air.

Now on the glossy head the myrtle twine,  
Or flowers, which from the loosened earth upspring;  
On Great Pan's altars, bound with wreath and vine,  
A lamb or kid for sacrifice bring.

Pale Death, impartial, goes with eager feet  
The poorest serf, the greatest king to claim.  
O, blessed Sestius, life so short and fleet,  
Makes hope to us seem but an empty name.

Night presses on thee, and the faded shades;  
And Pluto's home, with restless spirits filled,  
Calls thee to wander 'mid its shadowy glades  
And leave, on earth, the cups with red wine filled.

## 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.

## JUST PUT ON OUR SHELF.

From the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, and to be had at F. D. Smith's, Barr's, or Herr's bookstores.

*James Freeman Clarke.* The Autobiography, Diary and Correspondence of this profound scholar, broad-minded thinker and noble man; edited and supplemented by Edward Everett Hale, D. D. With an excellent portrait. Cr. 8vo., \$1.50.

*Charles G. Finney*, being Vol. V. of "American Religious Leaders," an appreciative sketch of the life and theology of perhaps the greatest revivalist since Whitefield, by Prof. Geo. Fred'k Wright, 16mo, gilt top, \$1.25.

*Who Wrote the Bible?* A fair, conservative, popular statement of the results of recent Biblical criticism, of course not a final answer to the question. By Washington Gladden, D. D. 16mo., \$1.25.

*Japanese Girls and Women.* A pretty little volume, reliable, interesting, suggestive and fresh; by Alice M. Bacon. 16 mo., \$1.25.

*Excursions in Art and Letters.* A veteran artist's criticisms on art, and a charming poet's studies of poetry; by W. W. Story. 16 mo., \$1.25.

*A Guide-Book to the Poetic and Dramatic Works of Robert Browning.* A veritable Browning cyclopedia, invaluable to students and readers of the great English poet; by Geo. Willis Cooke, Uniform with the "Riverside Browning," Cr. 8vo, gilt top, \$2.

*The Sister's Tragedy*, with Other Poems. A beautiful book, containing some of the strongest and most important work yet put forth by one of our most fastidious poets, Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Cr. 8vo., gilt top, \$1.25.

The late President Garfield in one of his speeches used these words: "We are accustomed to call England our fatherland. It is a mistake; one of the greatest of modern historians, writing the history of the English people, has said that England is not the fatherland of the English-speaking people, but Germany. I go into that and say, the real fatherland of the people of this country is Germany."

I am inclined to accept this more literally than ever before since reading two recent additions to Our Book-Shelf from those interesting pages I want to read you a few extracts. But first about the books themselves. I think you will want to get them for your library—I know you will if you are a Pennsylvania-German and at all interested in the history of your German ancestry in America. The first is a well-made duodecimo of about 300 pages on *The German Soldier in the Wars of the United States*, by J. G. Rosengarten, published in a new and revised edition by the J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, and is full of facts and figures, which make it an exceedingly useful book in spite of its unsystematic arrangement and frequent repetitions, and its lack of even a table of contents for the guidance of the reader.

If any one ever doubted how great and important was the part taken by German settlers in the making and preservation of our nation, let him but glance through this book of Mr. Rosengarten. Why, not only are one-third of the inhabitants of our State today either Germans or of German descent, but as early as 1750, when our total population was only 270,000, not less than 90,000 of these were German born. And these were not pioneers only in the work of felling forests, tilling the soil, and establishing homesteads. They were just as truly pioneers in our religious, educational, and literary life. Their printing presses were among the earliest and busiest. Their teachers and preachers they brought with them from the very beginning. Yes, and they were pioneers, too, in the defence of their adopted country against its enemies. Says Mr. Rosengarten: "In 1775 the vestries of the German Lutheran and Reformed churches at Philadelphia sent a pamphlet of forty pages to the Germans of New York and North Carolina, stating that the Germans in the near and remote parts of Pennsylvania have distinguished themselves by forming not only a militia, but a select corps of sharpshooters, ready to march wherever they are required, while those who cannot do military service are willing to contribute according to their abilities. They urged the Germans of other colonies to give their sympathy to the common cause, to carry out the measures taken by Congress, and to rise in arms against the oppression and despotism of the English government." During the late war out of 2,018,200 soldiers whose nationality was ascertained, 187,858 were Germans—a larger proportion by far than that of any other nationality. Of individuals who distinguished themselves a host of names at once occur. DeKalb, Steuben, Muhlenberg, Weeden, Herkimer, Ziegler, Weisenfels, Wedcke, Schurz, Buell, Rosecrans, Heintzelman, Sigel and dozens more. Of all of these Mr. Rosengarten gives brief sketches with much other general information.

For entertaining details, however, and funds of out-of-the-way information, we turn to *The Story of an Old Farm*, or as it is more adequately described in its subtitle, "Life in New Jersey in the Eighteenth Century," written with an antiquarian's instinct and the pen of a lover, by Mr. Andrew D. Mellick, jr., whose German ancestor, Johannes Mellich, cleared the land and built the "old homestead" in Somerset county, N. J., around whose story and that of its successive occu-

pants since the first one's immigration in 1735, the author has woven a most beautiful narrative of the history, manners and customs, labors and hardships, sorrows and joys, in peace and in war, of the early German settlers in New Jersey especially, but also in New York and Pennsylvania.

The volume itself is a handsome one, an imperial octavo of about 750 pages, beautifully printed on extra fine paper with generous margins, gilt top, uncut and elegantly bound, altogether a piece of work that commands itself at sight to every book lover, and is cheap at \$5, the price at which it can be had, postpaid, from the author. Only one accustomed to antiquarian work can at all appreciate what years of patient research, loving rummaging among old documents and deciphering of time-stained manuscripts, what patient following of slender clues, what tedious correspondence and wide and varied study and reading, are represented by a volume such as this. In fact it is a type of the kind of work I hope some time to see done by members of our newly organized Pennsylvania-German Society. It would serve as a good model. Painstaking and minutely accurate, it yet is never tedious or dry. The author evidently understands well that to make history and genealogy alive and potent, that is, really worth anything, much more than a bare chronicling of facts is required. So well has Mr. Mellick succeeded in making his story alive that, I confess, I could scarcely stop reading after I had once commenced it. I am only sorry that space will not permit me to read you enough of it to give you a taste of its mellow old-time flavor and charming qualities. As it is, I must select almost at random.

Look first of all at some of the sights old Johannes Mœlich saw when he visited Philadelphia in 1735, to be registered as an immigrant. "It seemed very singular to meet so many long-drawn Quakers, moving at measured pace with solemn visage, clad in lengthy shad-breasted drab coats adorned with horn buttons, their flapping waistcoats extending far down over the small-clothes that covered their sober strides. The long, straight hair of these peripatetic monuments of sedateness was covered by broad-brimmed felt hats, looped at the side with strings. These Quakers offered an excellent foil to the brilliantly-arrayed young gallants, who tripped jauntily by, under gold-laced cocked-hats, with their gaily embroidered coats cut low at the neck behind, that the great silver buckles fastening their plaited stocks might be displayed. In that picturesque period it was the fashion for young gentlemen to wear short, straight, steel rapiers, often with jewelled hilts, which gave them quite a martial appearance, though not altogether in keeping with their clocked silk stockings, silver-buckled shoes and ruffled wrists and throats. \* \* \* \* Old gentlemen, met on the way, were frequently resplendent in plush breeches, vests of various hues, and skirts stiffened with buckram till they stood out at an angle. Often double rows of solid silver buttons extended down their coats, and it was not uncommon to see suits decorated with conch-shells set in silver. A brilliant sight they presented in all the glint of polished metal, as they stamped along, shaking their powdered wigs, striking the pavement with their long silver-headed canes, stopping oc-

casional to greet some old friend and extend a pinch of snuff, not so much because of generous proclivities, as the desire to display their chased silver and gold snuff-boxes, which were generally carried in the hand."

But in those days there were other sights to be seen, too. "Proceeding westward along Chestnut street they are met by such a procession as has never been seen on the highways of Europe; a drove of negroes, coupled two by two, recently imported from the Guinea coast, and probably just landed from Barbadoes. \* \* \* In front of a tavern, from a rude platform resting on two upright hogsheds, was being held a slave auction. 'Likely negro boys' and 'breeding wenches,' as the placarded bills announced, were being knocked down at a few hundred dollars a head." \* \* \* Further on "there surges by an unfragrant rabble, in the centre of which, tied to the tail of a cart, a poor wretch is bellowing with pain, as stroke after stroke from a constable's whip falls on his naked back. \* \* \* Following the cart are a number of petty criminals surrounded by constables. It is the weekly market day parade of evil-doers." In the State House yard Herr Mœlich looks wonderingly at an encampment of Indians, squaws plaiting baskets for sale, young bucks shooting coins off posts with their arrows, etc.

But I wanted to tell you a little more about the early Pennsylvania Germans;—about patriotic Christopher Ludwig, or Ludwick, who not only devoted his considerable fortune to the cause of freedom by baking bread for the half-starved Continental troops at Germantown, afterwards being made Baker-General by Washington, but who caused the British a greater loss in the number of their Hessian allies than all the Continental army could effect by their bullets. He systematically went about inducing the Hessians to desert, by taking a number of them, with Washington's sanction, through the city, and showing them how Germans in this country were prospering, how comfortably they were housed, how many of them were becoming wealthy and all were contented and happy. Then he sent them back with instructions to tell their comrades what they had seen. In consequence, numbers deserted, many of them settling in Philadelphia, as also many did in Lancaster county. The late Gen. Custer, by the way, was the great-grand-son of a Hessian soldier, Küster, who settled in Pennsylvania after Burgoyne's surrender.

One of the most typical and picturesque Pennsylvania-Germans was Gen. Peter Muhlenberg, the story of whose dramatic assumption of a military cloak in place of his clerical gown is well-known, and has been immortalized by our gifted townswoman, Miss Blanche Nevins in her statue of him in the Capitol at Washington. Mr. Mellick gives many charming bits of incident about this "fighting parson," whom a contemporary described as being "corpulent and clumsy, but as brave as Caesar," and whom "although exhibiting but few of the refinements of education, his bold and undaunted front and military carriage proclaimed the veteran soldier. He was a good liver and fond of entertaining his brother officers. On New Year's day he gave a supper and dance, inviting



many of the ladies of the neighborhood, and none of the company were permitted to retire before three o'clock in the morning."

General Muhlenberg seems always to have been rather free and easy in his manners and practices. For example, before taking charge of his church in Virginia, while visiting London for the purpose of obtaining ordination from an English bishop, he and a brother minister took occasion also to visit the theatre and see Garrick act,—a greater breach of clerical decorum then than it would be now. While yet pastor of his charge in New Jersey he showed the same disposition. The parishioners loved him all the more for it. "He was a part of their life—of their pleasures as well as their pains. With them he fished the streams, with them he roamed the hills for game; he could dance as well as pray, and no festive occasion was complete without his presence."

It was the same afterwards in Virginia. His popularity was unbounded. "By his skill with the rifle he shot his way into the affections of many a frontiersman, and his love of hunting brought him the companionship of not a few of the leading men of that hunting-loving province—among them Patrick Henry and Washington. With the latter he often explored the mountains with horses, hounds and horns, in search of deer, and it is said that in the use of his favorite weapon he found himself the peer of his illustrious companion. The friendship thus formed proved lasting, and was probably largely influential in transforming the country parson into a Revolutionary soldier." As is well known, he never after returned to the sacred profession whose duties and responsibilities appear never to have been thoroughly congenial to him.

Before stopping I must yet tell you an episode that took place here in our own city, which Mr. Mellick relates in full. A brave Continental captain having been murdered by a Tory regiment in New Jersey, Washington, as a retaliatory measure, decreed that one of the British officers in the hands of the Continentals should be executed. "In furtherance of this retaliatory measure eight captains and five lieutenants, who were on their paroles in Pennsylvania, were directed to report at Lancaster, in order that the victim might be selected. They assembled on the morning of May 25th [1782] in a room of the Black Bear tavern, twenty mounted dragoons waiting in the inn-yard to bear away the unfortunate who should be chosen. \* \* The names of the thirteen British officers were written on separate slips of paper and placed in a hat; another hat contained thirteen slips of the same size, all blank but one, which was inscribed 'unfortunate.'" Two drummer boys drew the lots simultaneously one from each hat. The "unfortunate" slip fell to the lot of a Captain Agill, the youngest officer present and a great favorite. "The meeting then broke up, everyone in tears excepting the young man selected." Every effort was made to have Washington countermand the order for his execution, even our French allies strongly pleading for young Agill's life. But nothing seemed to move him until the prospects of speedy peace caused Congress on November 7th to order his release. Had he been executed, it would

have been a blot upon our honor; and I fail to understand how Washington could even have thought of proposing to execute a man who was on his parole.

But, now I must stop, although I feel as if I had hardly come to the most interesting parts which I had intended reading to you out of this most charming volume.

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