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The sweet calm sunshine of October now
Warms the low spot; upon its grassy mould
The purple oak-leaf falls; the birchen bough
Drops its bright spoil like arrow-heads of gold.

—Bryant.

Editorial.

We again call the attention of our readers to the high character of our advertisements. We admit none but such as are truly representative of the best elements of our business life, and such as we have full confidence in personally. There are several new ones which our readers will do well not to overlook: The Keystone Business College, Astrich's Palace of Fashion, Roy's Book-Bindery, Marrow's Confectionery, The Hardman Piano, and Webster's International Dictionary.

THE Young Men's Democratic Society is doing a genuinely good work in having its band give concerts at the county almshouse. No class needs the soothing, soothing, refining influence that good music can give as do the poor creatures there gathered together. We hope the concerts will be continued through the winter, for then more than at any other time will music be welcome to dispel the dreariness and gloom of indoor life at such an institution, to bring a little cheer and gladness into those hard, dull lives. All honor to the Y. M. D. S. band for its truly Christian work.

THE action of our energetic mayor in again calling the attention of the railroad company to the need of better safeguards against accidents at the crossings, especially at that dangerous place, the intersection of Prince and Walnut streets, is commendable. The negligence of the railroad, and its slowness and apparent reluctance to furnish safety gates, even after a number of lives have been lost for lack of them, is incomprehensible—worse, it is criminal. We are altogether too lenient with the indifference, or niggardliness of some of the great corporations. We forget that they have a right to exist only as servants of the public, which ceases the moment they try to become tyrants.

ON the evening of September 26th a meeting of persons interested in educational matters was held at the Moravian parsonage to discuss the feasibility of introducing the University Extension Plan here at Lancaster. There is no reason why our city should not form several classes and have the privilege of enjoying some of the lectures of the course. It will unquestionably prove a success and a great benefit to our people. But is there not some way of combining this movement with that of the Mount Gretna Chautauqua elsewhere referred to? It appears to us a concentration of interests in this case would be an advantage to both. Under all circumstances, however, let the good work of education and Christian culture go on. We cannot have too much of it.

IT would be interesting, and appalling, to know how many tons of garbage are decaying in the back yards of our city, breeding stench and disease. Only comparatively few of our citizens are willing or able to pay from ten to twenty-five cents every week to

have the waste of their households removed; and those who are, neither know nor care where it is dumped. If the truth were known, it would be seen, we believe, that of all the causes of disease in our community this is one of the chief. And it will remain such until the removal of all garbage—not only of carrion!—is taken in hand by the city itself, a thing that should have been done long ago. In regard to this, as to several other matters, it is well to remember that a population of 33,000 is no longer a country village.

Of all the manifold and various excuses for refusing to take part in the general Christian work of a Christian community and its general progress and improvement, there is none more pitiful than this that was overheard the other day advanced in all seriousness by a leading church member and "worker": "There is so much to do for our own church that I cannot do anything for outside causes." Think of that! Making the church, which should be the leader in every movement for the public good, an excuse for withholding all aid and doing nothing at all! If the work of keeping up an organization of any kind takes so much time, money, and energy as to leave none for the fulfillment of the end of that organization, then it is high time that organization—be it a church or any other—were dropped. Such an organization is an incumbrance, not a benefit, to the community.

For an association not yet half a year old the Pennsylvania German Society shows a good deal of vigor and great promise of future good work. Its first annual meeting and banquet at Harrisburg on the 14th inst., will bring together some of the most eminent men in the State, and call forth several important contributions to the history of the early German and Swiss settlers in and makers of our commonwealth. The Committee on Publication will also have ready by that time the first volume of the Society's transactions, giving a full history of its inception and organization, with the constitution and by-laws, and the text in full of the papers read and addresses made at the meeting held in this city on last April 15th. It will be a handsome as well as a historically valuable and important volume, that will be appreciated not only by members of the Society, but by the public in general.

It was a happy thought on the part of some of our citizens to buy the late President Buchanan's beautiful estate of Wheatland and convert it into a general cemetery. A new cemetery is very much needed, as both our other cemeteries are nearly full; and a more beautiful spot could not well have been chosen. What is most gratifying to many, however, is the fact that so an old historic place will be preserved and set apart for the use of the public. The old house in

which Mr. Buchanan lived is, we believe, to be converted into a chapel, with the exterior to remain without any material change in appearance. The remains of the former distinguished owner are to be removed to the new cemetery, which will itself be a most appropriate monument to his memory. We are heartily in favor of anything that will preserve our old historic landmarks, and certainly none is more worthy of preservation than Wheatland, and there is no worthier method of preserving it than in the manner proposed.

As we had feared, and warned the working people would be the case, their selling intoxicants at the recent Labor Day picnic practically made them responsible, in the eyes of the public, for all the shameful debauchery and disgraceful drunkenness that prevailed. We were not alone in protesting against it. We know that many of the most prominent and respectable of the working men of our city did all they could against it. But they were overruled. It was urged that only by the sale of beer and liquor could the expenses of the day be met. This was only an excuse, however; or if not, if the sale of intoxicants and making of the day a grand debauch really was necessary to pay the expenses, then better not have had the day at all. It was "paying too dear for the whistle." It did more harm to the cause of labor in this city and county than can be remedied in many a year. It thoroughly disgraced the cause. We are exceedingly sorry for it. We always believed, and still do, that Labor Day could and should be made an effective means of good to all concerned, even one of the factors entering into the final solution of the "labor problem." The opportunity to do this was utterly missed at Lancaster; and missed opportunities are hard to redeem. As for the actual result attained, it may be summed up about as follows:

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Profit. | { A good many thousand dollars for the makers and vendors of beer and liquor. |
| | { The benefit of the advertising for our merchants, manufacturers and other employers. |
| Loss. | { A good many thousand dollars out of the earnings of the working people. |
| | { A good deal of the public's confidence in them and their cause. |
| | { Their one special holiday brought into disrepute. |

That is, all the profits went to the employers, all the loss to the employees. And no one to blame for it but the latter themselves. These are cold facts, not pleasant ones, but wholesome to think over between now and next Labor Day.

AFTER all, in the end, it is not numbers so much as quality that counts, even in this world. The majority that rules at last is not always the one that counts the most heads, but the one that counts the strongest brains and truest hearts. In the final balance Right

and Truth always weigh more than crowds of mere men or tons of mere gold.

An illustration of this is the "Mohonk Indian Conference," which will hold its ninth annual session at Lake Mohonk, on the verge of the Catskills in New York State, from the 7th to the 9th of this month. It consists of only about one hundred and fifty men and women who come together annually to deliberate carefully, profoundly, earnestly upon the Indian question, and then go to their homes and try to impress their convictions upon the nation and have their principles carried out into practice. Only a few in number, yet we have the highest authority for saying that the source and inception of every act of legislation, of every change in our national Indian policy for the better, of nearly all that great quickening of the public conscience on the question, in the last nine years, is to be found right there at the Mohonk Conference. As Senator Dawes said at the meeting last year: "Public sentiment for the Indian has been manufactured *here*. Power to carry legislation in Congress has had its inspiration *here*. This conference it was that insisted upon it that the House of Representatives should pass the Allotment bill, which had been twice through the Senate," and that bill and the influence that passed it finally had their origin there. "Never more than now has the spirit which has animated these conferences pervaded the legislative halls and the administrative bureaus." Verily, the poet's words are true, and how full of encouragement, that

"Get but the truth once uttered, and 'tis like
A star new-born, that drops into its place,
And which, once circling in its placid round,
Not all the tumult of the earth can shake."

DENOMINATIONALISM.

We do not believe that the time is very near when Christian union, in the only true sense, shall prevail even only among the Protestant churches. We all the more deplore the fact. It is humiliating and a standing reproach and rebuke. Indeed it seems almost a sin to keep up our denominationalism in face of the fact, patent to all, that the mere cost of keeping up the various separate organizations, the cost of government, of church and Sunday-school publications, papers, church books, etc., with all connected therewith, diverts from its legitimate channels of Christian work to the illegitimate ones of mere denominational work, the great bulk of the revenue of Protestantism. Certainly more than half the expenses of Christians are used in the maintenance of the denominational machinery,—millions every year, that might and ought to be used in doing the work of Christ pure and simple, supplying the spiritual and physical needs of mankind.

The same is true of the waste of talent. Most of the best talent of the various churches is employed almost in the furtherance of denominational interests, not of Christ's and humanity's,—or at least only indirectly. Is this justifiable? Is it not morally wrong?

Moreover, the continual temptations to uncharitable feelings, words and deeds, the more or less open friction, the rivalry and envy, that are the inevitable accompaniments of denominationalism, are themselves enough to condemn it utterly. They are directly inimical to true Christianity, a hinderance to his holy cause.

If all the money, talents and energy of the Christian church, which now is thus scattered and practically wasted in the manner indicated, could be put to the real and sole use of establishing and spreading Christ's Kingdom on earth, it would not be long before his Gospel would indeed be preached to *every* creature, his Kingdom come and his will be done on earth as it is in heaven.

A PENNSYLVANIA CHAUTAUQUA.

In deploring the many evil tendencies of the times we sometimes lose sight of the equally numerous and important tendencies in the direction of improvement for the mental, moral, and physical condition of man. We often forget that the darker the shadow, the brighter must be the light.

It is doubtful whether ever in the past there have been so many agencies at work for the spiritual advancement of the mass of the people, not only in religious matters, but also intellectually, as now. Never before were so many and various educational schemes in operation. So numerous, indeed, have they become, that lovers of the genuine and haters of humbug and shallowness, are lifting their voices in loud protest against the whole tendency. We agree with them that with the so-called popularizing of science and art and philosophy and literature and what not, there naturally, perhaps necessarily, is fostered much superficiality and mere pretence. We agree with them that "Summer Schools," the "University Extension Plan," literary clubs, and scientific circles, can never be adequate substitutes for a good college education. They hold a relation to the latter not wholly unlike that which the reading of a more or less full review of a book holds to the reading of the book itself. They are not the whole loaf, perhaps not even half the loaf. But then is not half a loaf, or even a quarter, better than no bread at all? From a thoroughly good review one can sometimes get more benefit than from the book itself. So long as a thing does not pretend to be more or other than it is, it is unfair to call it a humbug. And, moreover, from the taste of learning received even from a very imperfect

course of study there often, very often, springs a love of more, an ambition to pursue the study further until it is mastered. The very purpose of most book-reviews is to induce their readers to become readers also of the book reviewed.

The fact of the matter is that for them who really wish to improve themselves all these popular schemes are valuable helps, guides, means and opportunities. For those who do not, they avail but little. Can much more be said even of our best colleges and schools? Always in the end the individual is responsible for the result to himself.

With this understanding of the question we can and do give our hearty approval, and promise our unstinted assistance to the movement just organized to found a "Mount Gretna Chautauqua of Pennsylvania," especially as it is begun under auspices exceptionally favorable, and promises results more than ordinarily valuable.

The history of this movement, in a word, is this: Some weeks ago a party of public-spirited gentlemen who, like many others, had been impressed with the many natural advantages of that beautiful and popular central Pennsylvania summer resort, Mt. Gretna, met on the grounds and exchanged views on the subject. They received the assurance of Mr. Coleman, ever ready to further any movement for the public good, that as owner of the grounds he would give the project his liberal support. Then they appointed a committee of fifteen men from different parts of the State to take steps at once to get the project into shape, to lay the foundation, as it were, for a Pennsylvania Chautauqua, and if possible to effect an organization. This committee met at Mt. Gretna on September 24th, and formally organized the "Mount Gretna Chautauqua of Pennsylvania," an association "for religious, intellectual, and social culture," by means of lectures and classes in science, literature, philosophy, art, etc., of religious instruction and exercises, and social entertainments, concerts, games, and other like means. The association will be on the basis of a stock company. They will probably erect cottages on the grounds, and furnish all the equipments needed for a first-class summer school. By next summer it is expected that a programme of lectures, instructors, and entertainments will be ready equal to that of any similar institution in the country, as the enthusiastic coöperation of some of the leading men, in the State and beyond it, has already been assured. The association is to be unpartisan, unsectarian, broad and liberal as Christianity in its spirit, principles, and aims. It is in no sense a local enterprise, but distinctly and truly a State affair, one in which the entire State shall be interested and represented. It is to serve no private or corporate interests

other than those before indicated, the religious, intellectual, and social interests of the people.

We regard the movement as one of the highest importance and greatest value. No such association, none as broad in its scope and wide in its interests, has heretofore existed in our State. Other States have them. None of them needs them more than does Pennsylvania, and none can make them more useful and successful. With wise management and unflinching energy we believe that the Mount Gretna Chautauqua may become a centre of far reaching influence for good, an educational haven that shall leaven the whole lump. It appeals not only to the pride, but to the encouragement and coöperation of every citizen of the Keystone State, of every friend of culture, and every lover of his fellow-men. We await impatiently the final report of the committee in whose hands the consummation of the enterprise now is.

"CO-OPERATIVE CHARITY."

BY ONE WHO HELPED MAKE IT A SUCCESS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Being in entire sympathy with the suggestions of last month's *CHRISTIAN CULTURE* in regard to better organization for dispensing charity in our city, we feel like giving some account of the organized work in Philadelphia, believing that it can be done here just as well. We will speak of the Fifteenth ward, as it is the one we were connected with.

A meeting of all interested persons was first called, when we formed what was known as the Fifteenth Ward Charity Organization. It consisted, first, of a board of men as Directors, who promised to provide, by contributions, collections, etc., such funds as were needed; and, second, of a band of women who were *willing to work*.

The women organized by electing a president, vice-president, and secretary. Then the whole ward was divided into districts, and a Visitor or, when possible, two, was appointed to each district, whose duty it was to visit and in all proper ways "investigate" all persons applying for aid in her district. We had an office where all supplies were kept, and a superintendent whose business it was to see all applicants, fill orders which had been given by Visitors, or, if they had not yet been visited, take their name and residence, sending the same on a postal card, at once, to the proper Visitor, who was supposed to see them as soon as possible. If thought worthy by her, an order was given for groceries, coal, etc. *In no case was money to be given.* If satisfied that the person or family was worthy of help, they were to be visited once a week, which brought the Visitor into close relations with the family, and gave her opportunities to be of use in many ways.

Many deeply touching, as well as some very amusing, incidents occurred; and some that were not either. If for any reason it seemed best for a man to help in any particular case, a member of the Board of Directors was called on, or often the Superintendent did what was needed. We held monthly meetings, when reports were made, special cases discussed, and

frauds exposed, to avoid persons who were found to be unworthy from being helped by others.

The first winter many unworthy persons were helped as all the Visitors were inexperienced and our sympathies easily aroused; but by the second, there was a very noticeable decrease in the number of beggars, and our work was diminished in some lines, as many unworthy ones never went to the office.

Then we added, as we could, new features, one of which was to appoint a committee on sewing, to cut out for, and oversee poor women who came together to sew in a room in the office building on certain days. These were paid *not in money*, but in finished garments, or in groceries, as they preferred. There was also a wood yard for men, where they were given wood to cut for the help they received. Every effort was made to find employment for those able to work.

We know of one place where the organization was carried to such perfection that it was said beggars did not exist. But to make it a real success, *all* must, at least, take enough interest not to give alms at the door. Cards were provided containing the number of the office, etc., which we would gladly put into any family in the ward willing to receive them, though many persons donated \$1.00 or more, in exchange.

These cards were given to any one asking help of any kind, and, when taken to the office, secured speedy attention; yet many thought them "too much trouble," and continued to encourage pauperism by giving to worthy or unworthy as it chanced to be, without seeming to care that in many cases the money went directly for drink. So often we found intemperance the direct cause of poverty; but working hand in hand with this was the absence of any training in habits of economy. The Visitor, if wise, can be of great use in showing them how to live; and many will receive gladly any suggestions, and will profit by them too. Of course, we had a general organization, of which the one in our ward was only a branch; and a "central office," with which we individually had little to do as we were only a

VISITOR.

MUSICAL MASTERS.

BY E. PAULINE COOPER.

VI.—WILHELM RICHARD WAGNER.

I.

"A person who is not acquainted with the latest works in literature is considered devoid of culture. Oh, that in music we were equally advanced."

Towering high above his contemporaries, a king amongst artists, "the greatest genius of his time, and one of the greatest of all time," stands the majestic figure of Richard Wagner, the mighty Art Reformer, the Luther in the domain of the True and the Beautiful. Glorious spirit of the soul-world, divine teacher of those high and holy truths for which man constantly yearns, great revealer of the subtle inner mysteries in the depths of man's nature, we, too, would pay thee homage; we, too, would lay a tribute, be it ever so insignificant, at thy feet; and hasten openly to join the ranks of those who but justly hail thee sovereign in the world of Art!

This most powerful genius of modern times, was born in Leipsic, in 1813. His father, who was a clerk in the police courts, and a passionate lover of dra-

matic art, died six months after the birth of his youngest son, Richard. Madame Johanna Wagner, soon after the death of her husband, married Ludwig Geyer, an actor, playwright and amateur portrait painter, and the family removed to Dresden. There was much uncertainty as to the young Richard's career, his step-father at first intending to make of him a painter. Shortly before the latter's death the boy played for him the "Yungfern Kranz" from "Der Freischütz," which he had lately mastered. "Should he have talent for music?" asked Geyer of his wife. "The day after my step-father died" Wagner goes on, "my mother came into the nursery, and said something from him to every child. To me she said, 'of you he wanted to make something.' I remember," he adds, "that for a long time I had an idea that something might become of me." During the residence of the family in Dresden, Wagner attended the Kreuzschule. He showed a great fondness for Greek and Grecian mythology; also for German verse, for which he had considerable aptitude. When he was fourteen years old, he learned English in order to read Shakespeare. Having read "Hamlet" and "Lear," he conceived the project of writing a vast tragedy; a sort of combination of the two. In the second act, forty-two of the personages were killed and the young dramatist was obliged, in order to have a third act, to make most of them reappear as ghosts. Thus early did his aspiring genius give proof of its existence. Everything with him had to be colossal, overpowering; he ever strove after that perfection of detail which would leave nothing wanting, which would completely realize his ideal. Wishing to set this "big tragedy" to music, in emulation of Beethoven's Egmont music, he, never doubting his own powers, studied assiduously for eight days, a book on thorough-bass. The family had recently removed to Leipsic, and it was at the famous Gewandhaus concerts that Wagner first learned to love and reverence the great Beethoven. "I know of no young musician," says Heinrich Dorn, "who knew Beethoven's works more thoroughly than Wagner in his eighteenth year." Wagner now began music in earnest. In 1830 he entered the University of Leipsic, and became the pupil of Herr Weinlig, under whose kindly and sympathetic teaching he made rapid progress. He had already composed some music. In one overture (of which he himself speaks as the height of his absurdities) the drum-player had to give a *fortissimo* tap every four bars through the whole piece. The people who were present at its production grew impatient, and finally regarded the whole as a joke, much to our young giant's discomfiture.

His first practical appointment of any importance was that of music director at Magdeburg. He had already written several operas, "Die Feen," "Die Hochzeit," and "Das Liebesverbot." The latter he attempted to produce at Magdeburg, but owing to imperfect preparation and lack of rehearsals it was a dismal failure. We next find him in Königsberg, where he married Wilhelmina Planer, a beautiful actress. Some time after this event Wagner was offered the position of Music Director at Riga, which he eagerly accepted. Here, with his head already full of Paris, he began his opera of "Rienzi," and began it, too, on such a scale that its performance at a second-rate theatre would be impossible. Meanwhile his

restless spirit writhed under the mediocrity of his position. He yearned for Paris. When he had finished the first two acts of "Rienzi," he did set out on a small vessel bound for London, *en route* to Paris. During that stormy voyage, and listening to the sailors as they told in awed voices, or "with bated breath" wild legends of the Flying Dutchman, the story took firm root in his mind, and was the germ of his now famous opera "Der Fliegende Holländer."

After eight days sojourn in London, of which he did not see much except the Parliament buildings, he proceeded to Paris. Having met Meyerbeer in Boulogne, he brought with him a number of letters of introduction from him, to leading musicians and directors. But alas for the promises of success! One by one, hopes which had beckoned alluringly withdrew coldly and Wagner was left penniless to pursue his search after the Ideal. An "Overture to Faust," which his friend Schlegel got performed, was rejected as strange, and not suited to the public taste. He was forced to arrange music, the latest tunes by Donizetti and Bellini for piano and *cornet à piston*; and also wrote for the *Gazette Musicale*, among the sketches being "A Pilgrimage to Beethoven," "The End of a Musician in Paris," "A Happy Evening," etc., etc. The first-named sketch reminds one, especially, of Heine's abrupt, sarcastic manner. But the time had come when he felt "the imperious necessity of a return to his own art." "Rienzi," which was now finished, marks the close of what may be called the first period of his career. He had been writing up to this time with an eager zeal to please, making success his first object. Now he turned from the cold Parisian world; and taking a small cottage at Meudon, went to work on his first real, original production, "The Flying Dutchman." Under the influence of the restless surging music of "The Dutchman," so typical of the restless, surging life of man, and the sweet saving "motive of deliverance" he forgot his poverty; forgot everything save the glorious muse who was playing such divine melodies to his enraptured soul. In this opera, Wagner first deserted the old standards, and carrying for his banner dramatic, poetic, and musical truth combined, he struck the first blow for the "Music of the Future;" wrote, thus, his first great music-drama, and proclaimed his theory of the union of all the arts in subservience to art. It was but a beginning, but lo! in this germ were shadowed forth already such mighty works as "Tristan" and "Parsifal." Wagner did not desert the trills and *roulades* of the old school in pure arbitrariness, or merely to assert the claims of an erratic genius. He showed very plainly in "Die Meistersinger" what "gilded chains he could make of those fetters." His aim was, throughout, a realized idealism, if one may use the term. It was not that he disliked *fionturi* in themselves, but that he did dislike and combat the rules which interrupted the action of a piece in order to give a singer a chance to display his voice. He chose for the subjects of his dramas, legends and mythical tales, because in these the individuality of the characters was not marked enough to detract from the large truths of Humanity, which, through them, he wished to utter. Later on in his career, during his sojourn in Switzerland, he became a follower of Arthur Schopenhauer in art, as in all else; the latter's philosophy giving "as it were, the finishing touch to Wagner's theory of musical art."

Briefly, this philosopher's idea is that the aim of all Art is "the expression of the eternal concepts, the pre-existing archetypal ideas, which are the beginnings and prototypes of all living things, in relation to which mankind stand as separate phenomena. That the musician alone comes in closest relation with these divine ideas; the poet or sculptor having, at least, to clothe his meaning in material forms, while the musician converses directly with the spirit of the world, irrespective and undisturbed by the impressions of the senses." These are simply the ground-principles of Schopenhauer, to which Wagner shows his adherence in one of the finest of his theoretic works, *i. e.*, his pamphlet on Beethoven. To conclude in a few words, then, this rather lengthy digression, Wagner's aim was (and he has been eminently successful in attaining it) truth of expression; and every art being called into play, each having its truest possible signification, each art working for divine Art herself, his colossal plan unfolds itself, and the Music Drama, as produced by him, assumes truly magnificent proportions.*

To return to our immediate subject. Wagner completed "The Flying Dutchman" in six weeks. It was pronounced "absurd" in Paris and he was forced to sell his manuscript to a certain M. Fouché, who thought he *was* able to write music, and under whose hands it appeared as "Le Vaisseau Fantôme." As somewhat of a recompense for this disaster came the news that "Rienzi" had been accepted in Berlin and Dresden. Hastening to leave Paris, Wagner stood once more in his beloved Germany. "Zum ersten male sah ich den Rhein. Mit hellen Thränen im Auge, schwur ich, armer Künstler, meinem deutschen Vaterlande, ewige Treue." "Rienzi" was eminently successful, and Wagner was at once given the post of Hofcapellmeister, which position he retained for seven years. The duties were arduous, but nothing was too much for his restless spirit. He now became absorbed in his new opera of "Tannhäuser," the plot being taken from the legend of the "knightly singer who tarried in the mountain of Venus," in connection with the imaginary "Sängerkrieg" of the Wartburg. The ideas embodied are fundamentally the same as those in "Der Fliegende Holländer." There is the same faithful love of woman, love "faithful unto death," and Dr. Hueffer carries the parallel still further by comparing the restless wandering on the ocean, from which the Dutchman is saved by Senta, to the restless, passionate life in the Venusberg, from which Tannhäuser is rescued by the love of Elizabeth. Already here Wagner gives expression to that ruling idea of his life, that of the saving influence of pure woman's love.

"Das ewig-weibliche,
Zieht uns hinan."

And now we come to Wagner's real struggles against the Philistines. In 1843 "The Flying Dutchman" was produced in Dresden and failed. The following year "The Flying Dutchman" and "Tannhäuser" were rejected by various theatres, the former having failed in Berlin. The scores were returned again and again, and Wagner, who was supported by a few faith-

*Those who are interested in the great master's aims and ideas I would refer to his own theoretical writings, of which a complete list is given in Grove's Dictionary. Or Wagner's life in "The Great Musician Series," by Dr. Francis Hueffer, to whom, with Dr. Haweis, I am much indebted for this sketch.

ful friends, convinced more and more of the correctness of his system, plunged into his new opera of "Lohengrin." The prelude to this work is probably one of the most beautiful orchestral pieces ever written, filled as it is with "the sweetness and shudders of Christian mysticism." The story of the opera is, briefly, this: Lohengrin, son of Parsifal, and knight of the Holy Grail, having been summoned as champion for Elsa, princess of Brabant, who is wrongly accused of murdering her brother, appears in a boat drawn by a beautiful white swan. The ordeal takes place before King Henry of Germany, and the assembled nobles of Brabant. Lohengrin, being successful, receives the hand and love of the beautiful Elsa, and agrees to remain and wed her on condition that she does not ask his name nor whence he comes. Elsa promises, and all would have been well but for the plottings of her wilful accusers, Frederick, Count Tebramund and Ortrud, his wife. They persuade her to break her promise. She asks the fatal question, and the knightly stranger sadly takes his departure, leaving Elsa to die in the arms of her brother, who has meanwhile been released from his enchantment by Lohengrin. This is one of Wagner's most beautiful operas, with its divine melodies of the Grail, and showing, as it does, that even divine aid is powerless against wilful disobedience of law.

"Lohengrin" was finished in 1847, and in 1848 occurred that mighty political movement which set the thrones of Europe tottering to their foundations. Wagner, whose principal aim in embracing politics was because he thought Art Reform impossible without Social Reform, joined the insurrectionists. The revolution was crushed at Dresden, and Wagner was obliged to leave the country as an exile. He went to Paris. Here, "when ill, miserable and despairing, I sat brooding over my own fate, my eye fell on the score of my 'Lohengrin,' totally forgotten by me. Suddenly I felt something like compassion that this music should never sound from off the death-pale paper. Two words I wrote to Liszt. His answer was the news that preparations were being made on the largest scale the limited means Weimar would permit." Liszt proved as good as his word, and the opera, though not received with full approval was at least excellently given. This was the beginning of Wagner's success. He himself says, "as he was leaving his fatherland his music was finding there a long-sought home." The friendship between these two great men, now firmly established, is beautiful to contemplate. Liszt's untiring zeal in the greater master's behalf is unparalleled, and Wagner rightly calls the great *virtuoso* his "second self." I repeat, it is beautiful when two such extraordinarily gifted men meet, and by a common worship of art clasp hands in warmest, closest affection.

The year previous to the production of "Lohengrin" (1849) found Wagner in Switzerland. Shortly after his arrival there he became a citizen of Zürich, and for several years devoted himself to literary work. Chief among his articles are "Die Kunst und die Revolution," "Das Kunst-werk der Zukunft," "Kunst und Klima," etc. He now began work on his "magnum opus," "Der Ring der Nibelungen." By 1856 he had already finished "Das Rheingold," "Die Walküre," and partly sketched "Siegfried." It was during this year that he had his first serious attack of erysipelas.

He also enjoyed exceedingly, about this time, a visit from Liszt. The year previous Wagner had conducted the Philharmonic concerts in London. The incident was not particularly pleasant. On the occasion of a rehearsal, "everything," says Wagner, "appeared dull, slovenly and inaccurate. . . . I stopped the orchestra and addressed them in French, saying I knew what they could do, and expected them to do it." The press, however, was prepossessed against him, and he left England, leaving behind a vague, mingled impression of power and eccentricity. In the summer of 1857, Wagner commenced his great opera of "Tristan and Isolde" with which he was occupied till 1859. The events of the drama, which are to depict the might and passion of a resistless love "strong as death," are taken from Gottfried von Strassburg's poem of "Tristrem and Iseult." Wagner has made this great difference that, instead of Tristan and Isolde drinking the poisonous potion, they partake of a love philtre. The whole beautiful, thrilling prelude is founded on the single motive of the love-potion or irresistible passion. Many who have heard it consider "Tristan" Wagner's greatest work, "the representative work of a new epoch in Art." He says of its composition, "I moved here with entire freedom, independent of theoretical misgivings, so that even while I was writing, I became conscious how far I had gone beyond my system."

BARNACLES.

My soul is sailing through the sea,
But the Past is heavy and hindereth me.
The Past hath crusted cumbrous shells
That hold the flesh of cold sea-meals

About my soul,
The huge waves wash, the high waves roll,
Each barnacle clingeth and worketh dole
And hindereth me from sailing!

Old Past, let go, and drop it! the sea
Till fathomless waters cover thee!
For I am living but thou art dead;
Thou drawest back, I strive ahead
The Day to find.

Thy shells unbind! Night comes behind,
I needs must hurry with the wind
And trim me best for sailing.

—Sidney Lanier.

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.

St. John's.—The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of East Pennsylvania, which was organized in this city, fifty years ago, will convene in St. John's Lutheran church in September, 1892. Semi-centennial services will be held on that occasion, which will doubtless be of great interest to all our people.

St. John's new chapel is almost finished, and will be dedicated on Sabbath, October 4th. The pastor will be assisted on the occasion by Rev. H. W. McKnight, D. D., L. L. D., President of Pennsylvania College; Rev. R. W. Huford, D. D., President of East Pennsylvania Synod; Rev. W. H. Dunbar, of Easton, Pa.,

and Rev. H. H. Weber, Secretary of the Board of Church Extension. The public are cordially invited to be present.

One of the chief attractions of St. John's new chapel is the organ being erected by Mr. A. B. Felgemaker, of Erie, Pa. It is an instrument of remarkable power for its size, and is very sweet in tone, and very beautiful in finish. It is the offering of the young people of the congregation.

Trinity.—The Junior Missionary Society displayed perfect mastery of system and tact in its superb management of the brilliant reception which it tendered to the pastor and his wife on returning from their European tour, Thursday evening, September 17th. Notwithstanding the immense throng of people present, more than a thousand, there was not the slightest indication of overtax, but everything moved as smoothly as machinery. Each one of the eighty-three ladies and gentlemen who had a part in the proceedings knew just what was his or her particular sphere, as assigned by the efficient director, Mr. Charles A. Fon Dersmith, so that there was no redundancy nor any lack. The floral decorations of the spacious and handsome auditorium, with the orchestration and the refreshments, were in excellent taste, and the whole affair will long be remembered with only the pleasantest recollections.

Equally as delightful and well-managed an occasion, though of a somewhat different nature, was the "Children's Welcome" in the same room, on the following Sunday afternoon, as arranged by the Superintendent of the Sunday school, Mr. Charles E. Long, in conjunction with his associate, Mr. Lewis C. Reissner. The little folks had to be debarred from attending the adults' reception, three days previous, on account of lack of room, hence they were given a special occasion of their own, and they certainly did turn out in full force and enter into the spirit of it most heartily.

The renovation of the parsonage, under the supervision of Mr. George D. Sprecher, chairman of the committee, was executed during the summer with a lavish hand that spared no pains nor expense to make the interior of the building practically a new house, with every possible provision for perfect comfort. The steeple of the church also received several coats of paint, and looks much improved in appearance. The difficult task of taking down and resetting the gilded ball and weather-vane was watched with great interest by the by-standing spectators.

The mid-week services will be resumed on the first Wednesday evening of October. The question-box will continue to be a feature as last year.

The pastor and wife will be at home every Tuesday afternoon and evening, when they will be glad to welcome any callers of friends in or outside the congregation.

METHODIST.

First.—The services in the First Church have not been interrupted during the summer. The Rev. Dr. McConnell has conducted all the Sunday services thus far during the Conference year, except two, and at these he has assisted.

The prayer-meetings are well attended.

Dr. McConnell preached once at Landsville camp-meeting, once at Rawlinsville camp-meeting, and on

Sunday afternoon, September 20th, at Boehm's chapel, during the centennial celebration, to perhaps the largest audience ever assembled at that place.

Work on the new building for the First church progresses somewhat slowly but withal satisfactorily. As long as the people are not required to vacate the old church on Duke street there is no occasion for "rush," especially the kind that is sure to be followed by long repentance.

The reception of sixty-seven persons into full membership was an impressive and exceedingly interesting feature of the evening service on Sunday, September 13th. These were part of the large class of probationers received last winter by the Rev. Dr. Vernon, though a few of them had remained on probation since the pastorate of the Rev. J. R. T. Gray, now Dr. Gray. A few more will be received in the near future.

MORAVIAN.

The meeting on September 17th, in the interest of the Sunday-school work of the city and county was not as well attended as it might have been; but the address of Mr. Wm. Reynolds of the International Committee was excellent and must bear good fruit.

Miss Clara Hoch is attending the State S. S. Convention at Bethlehem, as delegate from our school. The pastor and his wife are also there, as the former is one of the speakers at the Convention.

Early in the month there will be a little bazaar held by the Sunshine Circle of King's Daughters, which resumes its regular meeting on Saturday, October 3d.

The Burden Bearers' Circle intends giving a concert and literary entertainment in our hall, for the benefit of the Improvement Fund, at an early date.

The Huss Circle expects to have Mr. Geo. B. Peabody, the Bassa student from Liberia, lecture on the manners and customs of his tribe, on October 15th, in our hall. No admission will be charged, but a "silver collection" taken.

On October 6th the pastor and his wife will go to Lake Mohonk, N. Y., on the verge of the Catskills, to attend the sessions of the Mohonk Indian Conference, to which they have been invited, and which are held from October 7th to 9th, inclusive.

At 3 P. M. on Saturday, September 25th, a meeting of Sunday-school workers of the city and county was held in our chapel and organized a Lancaster County Sunday-school Association by electing the following temporary officers: President, J. Max Hark, D. D.; Vice Presidents, the Rev. Geo. W. Ely of Columbia and Mr. Abr. S. Kline, of Manheim; Secretary, Mr. A. A. Hubley; Assistant Secretary, Geo. A. Lane, Esq.; Treasurer, W. A. Heitshu. These officers are to form a committee to arrange for a County Convention in the near future. A committee on constitution was also appointed to report at this Convention.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First.—Dr. and Mrs. J. Y. Mitchell returned from their visit to the West, September 3d. The ladies gave them a reception in the lecture room the next evening; the whole congregation turned out to welcome them home, and it proved to be a very enjoyable event.

The annual county convention of the Lancaster County Society of Christian Endeavor was held in the

Presbyterian church, on September 7th. Meetings were held in the chapel, morning and afternoon, for the discussion of subjects relating to the work of the society. Several essays were read, and in the evening a popular meeting was held in the main audience room of the church. Large audiences were present. Over one hundred delegates from the county attended. The ladies furnished dinner and supper for all visitors. The next meeting will be held at Millersville.

The Synod of Pennsylvania will hold its next annual session at Scranton, Pa., commencing October 15th, 1891.

Memorial.—Dr. Cooper, of St. Louis, has been supplying the pulpit very acceptably for the past few weeks. Dr. Joseph D. Smith, of York county, preached on September 27th.

The congregation is expecting a student from Princeton to preach as a candidate.

REFORMED.

First.—This congregation is still engaged in repairing and beautifying its church. At present all its regular services are held in the lecture and Sunday-school room which is quite large and well suited for the purpose. It will still take some time before all the contemplated repairs and changes are completed.

The Song Service at 6:15 P. M., which was so largely attended last winter, but which was discontinued during the summer months, was again begun last Sunday evening. A large number of persons were present. The opening address was delivered by Rev. Prof. J. C. Bowman.

The regular monthly missionary meeting will also be held again, hereafter on the first Wednesday of each month. The meeting on the first Wednesday in October promises to be an interesting one.

V. M. C. A.

Arrangements have been perfected for a course of free Practical Talks to Young Men, to be given in the hall of the Association, the first Friday night of each month during the winter. The admittance will be by tickets, which can be secured at the office of the Association. The lectures are as follows:

November 6—"My Summer Outing," Rev. Jas. Y. Mitchell, D. D.

December 4—"Books: How, What, and When to Read," Rev. J. Max Hark, D. D.

January 8—"What Every Young Man Should Know About Law," Hugh R. Fulton, Esq.

February 5—"Popular Talk on 'The Eye,'" Wm. H. Carr, M. D.

March 6—"First Aid to the Injured," O. Perry Piper, M. D.

April 9—"Our Government," Hon. Marriott Brosius, M. C.

The above lectures are varied in their character, instructive in their make-up, and will prove very beneficial to our young men.

A new library catalogue is being compiled; in consequence the library will be closed for about two weeks. \$200.00 worth of new books have been purchased, and will be ready for circulation when the library reopens.

Many improvements are being made about the building. Through the generosity of Mr. Jesse Williamson the building will be heated throughout with steam. The cost will be between \$500 and \$600, and will be borne by Mr. Williamson. There is great rejoicing

over the gift, and an effort will be made to secure a like amount to cover the expense of necessary repairs, such as painting, papering, etc.

The gymnasium and baths, renovated and repaired, will be opened October 1st. Physical examinations and measurements will be special features.

Many young men are filing membership applications, and the work during the coming winter promises to be one of activity.

OUR COLLEGE.

Since our last issue appeared every person connected with the Seminary, College and Academy has gotten down to regular and systematic work. Every class and every department is in full and complete sympathy with the duties in hand. A large number of additions have been made to the library. The chemical laboratory has been much more completely fitted out, both with apparatus and materials for experimenting.

Outside the class room there is a great deal of enthusiasm manifested in all the undergraduate organizations.

The glee club has chosen the men for the vacancies occasioned by the graduation of last year's class. The following will constitute this year's club: First tenors, Kershner, Naly, Summer and Gill; second tenors, Jones, Masters, Bolger, Apple, J. H. and Reed; first bass, Smith, Goodell, Griffith and Drechsel; second bass, Irvine, Leinbach, Gutelins, Skiles and Gerhard.

The mandolin club will consist of Irvine and Apple, mandolins; Masters and Summer, guitars; Reed, violin; Goodell, violoncello. Mr. Irvine will be leader of the glee club and Mr. Goodell has been elected leader of the mandolin club. Irvine and Kershner will be vocal soloists, and Reed will be violin soloist. Bolger is accompanist and H. N. Bassler business manager.

The football team, though having suffered the loss of four excellent players, has had its most sanguine expectations surpassed by the splendid new material that has entered the practice field. The "scrub" this year is by all odds the strongest that ever lined up against the Varsity. Irvine has resigned the captaincy of the team and Griffith has been elected to that position. The team went to the training-table, at the American House, on Monday, September 28.

The renowned Princeton eleven will play at McGrann's Park on October 17.

In defeating Lafayette, on Friday, Bucknell shows extraordinary strength in the opening of the season, and is looked upon as the most formidable opponent our boys will have in the race for the pennant.

The students have undertaken the project of raising the funds for fitting out the new gymnasium. W. M. Irvine has been made chairman of a committee which has decided on a short series of entertainments for that purpose. They have secured the services of Marshall P. Wilder, the well-known humorist; the Ladies' Schubert Quartet, and Will Cumback, each for an evening. The glee club will devote the proceeds of one of its week's trips this winter to the same object.

A very pretty lawn fete was held on Wednesday afternoon on the campus by the ladies of St. Stephen's chapel. A good attendance was present, and a fair

sum was realized toward the fund for which the entertainment was held.

NOTES FROM THE NORMAL.

The two new buildings in contemplation at the Normal are a library building and a building for the natural sciences and mechanic arts. The plans for the library building are about completed, and all the libraries of the school, including the society libraries, are to be placed in it. The plans for the other building are pretty well outlined. Dr. Lyte has been visiting various institutions to inspect the rooms and appliances for manual training, and no pains or expense will be spared in making both buildings complete.

The course in manual training has been somewhat changed in the school, and the regular Sloyd course has been adopted, which in some points is an improvement on the former course.

The results of the work in the new gymnasium are very satisfactory, and the students themselves are most appreciative of the benefit derived from the exercise. The daily programme is so arranged that a period in the gymnasium is assigned to every pupil in the school.

The Christian Associations of the school are getting into condition to do effective work during the winter. Mr. J. B. Wolfgang is president of the Y. M. C. A., and Miss Agnes Sprague of the Y. W. C. A. The Y. W. C. T. U. is also in active operation, with Miss Amanda Landes as president.

A very interesting visitor, and one whom the school felt honored to entertain, was ex-Governor Beaver, who spent a short time at the school on September 19. He took dinner at the school, and as the students were anxious to hear him speak he favored them with a bright, interesting after-dinner speech.

The school is larger this winter than in any other winter session. The ladies especially are at the school in increased numbers.

Prof. H. K. Monroe has succeeded Prof. White in the department of Literature and Composition. Prof. Monroe is a graduate of Middletown University, and a fine scholar and a good teacher. Prof. White is in Europe, and upon completing the tour of Switzerland, will go to Paris, where he will make a stay of some length.

LANCASTER WOMAN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

On the third Wednesday of September the regular meetings of the society were resumed. There was an enthusiastic attendance, and various plans of work were discussed.

It was resolved to give a Sociable on some evening during the last week of this month, for the members and their friends, as well as for the friends of the cause in general. There will be refreshments served and Indian relics and other articles for sale for the benefit of the society, and music by the mandolin club of the Moravian church and others.

The President, Mrs. J. Max Hark, reported having received an invitation to attend the Ninth Annual Conference of friends of the Indian at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., on October 7th to 9th, whereupon it was resolved that she be authorized to represent the Association. She expects to leave for the Conference on October 6th.

ODE TO OCTOBER.

BY HERMAN E. HOCH.

Rare month of haze and hush,
With fruit and wine ablush,
Fair to behold in thy gorgeous array,
Mellow with fruitfulness,
Plenty and peacefulness,
Why must thy glory so soon fade away?
Flushed with the Autumn's glow—
Tints caught from Iris' bow—
Thou fill'st the earth with a beauty untold;
O'er forest, field and fen,
O'er mead and mountain glen,
Bright blaze thy banners of crimson and gold.
Calm month, with joy replete,
Oh, stay thy flying feet,
Linger, oh, linger, thou fair one awhile.
Soon, through the leafless dale
Beak will the chill winds wail
Seared will the earth be bereft of thy smile.
Why must thou haste away,
Clad in thy bright array,
Leaving all nature in coldness to die?
Too soon thy race is run,
Too soon, oh glorious one,
Thou hid'st thy face in November's dark sky.

Local Lore.

History herself, seen in her workshop.--LOWELL.

OLD TIME HOSTELRIES.

BY S. M. SEENER, ESQ.

III

Included among a lot of Washingtoniana, which was sold in Philadelphia last April as the property of Laurence Bushrod and Thomas B. Washington, were a number of Revolutionary handbills or broadsides relating to Lancaster, and among them was one issued by the "Committee of Safety" during the year 1776. The handbill set forth as follows:

IN COMMITTEE.

LANCASTER, FEBRUARY 10, 1776.

The Committee, considering the necessity there may be for linen for bandages, &c., for the use of the Army, request the good women of the borough and county of Lancaster to collect such as they can conveniently spare from their families and send it to the public house of Mr. Adam Reigart, in the said borough, where it will be thankfully received and be disposed of as the Committee shall direct, among the surgeons of the Army, for lint and dressings for such as may be so unfortunate as to be wounded in defending the liberties of their country. And those who have leisure to make lint from old rags which they may have will show a generous and humane disposition by so doing and delivering it at Mr. Reigart's, for the purpose aforesaid.

Signed by order of the Committee.

GEORGE ROSS,
Chairman.

THE GENERAL WASHINGTON.

An old hostelry which has passed away and exists only in memory, was the "General Washington," which was a three-story and attic structure standing

on East King street, next door to the Farmers' Bank, on the west side, the ground being now owned by the Demuth estate. The hotel was licensed quite early in the history of the borough and was for many years prior to 1797 kept by a man named John Jordin.

In June 1788 while Jordin kept the hotel Rev. Mannasseh Cutler, the celebrated New England clergyman, passed through Lancaster on his return from Marietta, Ohio, to his home in Massachusetts, and kept a diary of his daily travels and observations. He says in his notes on Lancaster, "Stopped at Jordin's, sign General Washington. The best tavern, very good, oiled, and had my hair dressed. Bill 9d, L. M., (English currency) barber 7d, L. M."

In 1797 William Ferree, who was a stage proprietor, became mine-host of the "General Washington." In September 1797 William McClellan and Samuel Spingler opened the "Lancaster, York and Baltimore Stage Line." An old poster of the line in question sets forth that "The trip will be made in two days, to start from the public house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on Monday. Fare for way-passengers five and a-half cents per mile."

The hotel passed through divers landlords' hands until 1833, when Mr. David Miller purchased it after he became Sheriff. He occupied the hotel adding another story to it. The place passed out of existence as a hotel about fifty years ago. The tavern, is remembered most through Mr. Miller having been the landlord of it. "Devil Dave Miller" as he was familiarly called was the ideal of the "Young America" of the county in those days. He was born December 31, 1795 in Paradise, and died at Lampeter, August 31, 1858, in his sixty-third year. As remembered by those who knew him Miller was "a character"—handsome, dashing, impetuous, brave and enthusiastic, he became a popular idol. He attended all the county fairs, trials, balls, etc. By many he was admired and by some feared, and hence had gained from the latter class his nickname.

In November 1833 the late Dr. S. S. Rathvon on his way to Philadelphia stopped a day at Miller's in this city, and in an article by him published in the Lancaster *Examiner* some years ago says: "Miller had been already inducted into his office, and was the liveliest man we saw in Lancaster, with perhaps one exception, and that was a young attorney named George Washington Barton, more popularly known as Wash. Barton, who was a boarder at his house. * * * * We could hardly realize that the plain Quaker-like lady, who supervised the culinary department, was the wife of the gay, ruffle-shirted host, who presided at the head of the table and kept it lively in more ways than one." The night that Dr. Rathvon stopped in Lancaster the famed meteoric shower of November 13, 1833, occurred, which was the town's talk for months and even to-day is recalled.

John W. Forney published an excellent sketch of "Devil Dave Miller" in *Progress* in 1879, and in it says of Miller: "He was a true man of the world, a fierce partisan, and a fighting friend, but a fond husband and a devoted father. Social, original, generous to a fault, he espoused the Anti-masonic cause with all his energy. He will always be remembered for his humanity and generosity as Sheriff. He announced that rather than assist at a hanging he

would resign, and it frequently happened that he would satisfy executions on a poor man's property out of his own pocket, rather than see his house sold over his head."

THE BLACK HORSE.

In obedience to the advancement of progress and its demands for improvement, in 1883 there passed out of existence another old-time hostelry, when "The Black Horse" made room for the post office building on North Queen street. James Hamilton, proprietor of Lancaster, conveyed the title to the lots upon which it stood to Henry Bostler, on November 24, 1736, who sold it in 1742 to Conrad Schwartz. It was successively conveyed as follows until 1779: Schwartz to Lodowich Stone in 1747; Stone to Frederick Stone and Michael Zeigler, in 1759, the lot being divided; Zeigler (the northern half) to Christian Wertz in 1764; Wertz to Lawrence Herbert in 1777; Herbert to Frederick Frick in 1778; Frick to Adam Weaver, on March 23, 1779, who opened the house as a tavern, and kept it until his death, May 13, 1810, when his son George kept the hotel until he sold it in April 1814 to John Bachman, who kept the place until 1834. In 1839 it was conveyed by the administrator of John Bachman to Abraham Ditlow. Subsequently it passed through the hands of Henry Erb, Abraham Hostetter, John Sheaffer, Abraham W. Russell, Jesse Lutz and A. C. Kepler. The quaint old sign of the hotel was destroyed by thoughtless workmen when the building was torn down. "The Black Horse" and a great many of the early inns or taverns had unpretending fronts and alongside of them an arched passageway for horses and wagons into a most spacious court yard, back of which was extensive stabling. The numerous rooms of the ample rear buildings opened on the long galleries that surrounded and overlooked the court yard.

"PETER MILLER'S SCHEME OF FLOATING FIREWOOD ON CREEKS."

BY J. M. H.

The above title is the endorsement written on the back of a time stained and evidently very old manuscript in the possession of Mr. George Steinman, of Lancaster, through whose courtesy we are permitted to reproduce the document here. Neither the endorsement nor the manuscript have any signature. There is nothing to prove that it really is what it professes to be, except the internal evidence, and the absence of any reason for discrediting it. It is not impossible even that it is the original autograph copy of Peter Miller's "scheme," its being written in English making a comparison of it with his German writing difficult and unsatisfactory. At all events it is a quaint and curious document; and it is quite in keeping with what we know of Miller that he should have been the author. He was the scholar of the Ephrata community; had studied theology at Heidelberg, and was of an ingenious turn of mind, and given to the study of the curious, to inventions and just such schemes as that imputed to him. He was the translator of the "Martyr Book" from the Dutch, and for a long time was held to be the "Agrippa" who wrote the "Chronicon," though this is now conceded by the best authorities to be a mistake. According to the "Chronicon," he was born in the

Upper Domain of Lantern in the Palatine Electorate, and came to this country in 1730. After Beissel's death in 1768 he succeeded him as Superintendent of the community, and died at Ephrata on September 25th, 1796. His convent-name was "Brother Jabez." In Magister Acrelius's "History of New Sweden," the author, who visited Ephrata in 1753, thus describes Brother Jabez:

"He had been a German Calvinistic (German-Reformed) Minister, came into the country, according to their custom, as a candidate for the Ministry in the Reformed Church of the country, was afterwards ordained by the Presbyterian Minister, Mr. Andrew, in Philadelphia, and for a long time preached in various parts of the country among the Germans, before that, eighteen years since, he betook himself to Ephrata. He is a learned man, understands the oriental languages, speaks Latin, discusses theological controversies as well as other sciences; although in his present condition, he has forgotten much. He is of a good stature, with a friendly face and friendly manners, on which account strangers always get introduced to him, and seek his society. He is open-hearted towards those to whom he takes a liking, and is modest and genial. The brethren have great respects for him, and not without reason, for he is a prudent man, upon whom this order chiefly depends, although he gives himself no higher name than that of a simple brother. In their Public Worship he reads the Scriptures, and also baptizes when so directed by Father Friedsam."

Following is a verbatim copy of the "Scheme," which, however, from the abruptness of its conclusion would seem not to have been completed:

OF FLOATING OF FIRE-WOOD ON CREEKS.

The bringing fire-wood to the Towns in Creeks by Water is an Article as unknown in this Province, as necessary as he is for to supply such Towns with wood, who are not far distant from such Creeks. In Germany it is a very important business and requires a peculiar skill, which I shall mention here. When the trees are cut down of that wood, which is intended to be sent to any town by water, the trunk must not be severed from the top for the space of three months, for also the top draws out of the trunk all Humidity, which commonly doth make wood sinking, the fire-wood thus prepared and being well dry'd in the Sommer Season, is then carried in the water, for which purpose any small branch of Conestoges River will serve, for if in any places there is defect of water and rifts, they force the wood over the rifts by a dam made in a hurry, which they call in their proper language, to captivate water, or the carry it down said little runs by freshes, till they reach larger streams, where wood without any danger can be safely conducted to the designed Places, at which places a cross boom must be made, to stop said wood which, how its structure ought to be, necessity will teach, and it ought to be observed, that nothing but high-water is dangerous for that purpose, being apt to destroy the cross-boom and carry by its rapidity the wood down the water, for which reason the said cross-boom ought to be emptied and kept clear of wood, as much, as possible.

The wood intended to be floated may lay in any water safely (high water excepted) for the space of 5 weeks without soaking so much water, as to make

it sink, while experience had taught by heckary, which is accounted to be the heaviest of all fire-wood.

The Branches of Conestoges River extend very far into a country plentiful of all sorts of timber fit both for building and fire, and the farmers do destroy every year a great quantity thereof, having no use for it. At Emanuel Carpenters two head-Branches of said River join together, each branch has several other branches, as Cogolico receives Middle-Creek and some others without names all the circumjacent country is well timbered, and it is possible to bring down said branches wood with any fresh altho there be obstruction therein, for the fresh carrieth the wood over all the damms, and as it is but a small wather, you can stop the wood at any place before you reach the river itself, till the fresh is gone but if you are come to the river itself, you are to wait for common wather, for a fresh would by its impetuosity destroy your cross-boom, whereas it seems, that the River Conestoges for the floating of wood ought to be clear of all obstructions, but the case in smaller branches is very different from this.

Another branch of Conestoges extendeth itself far towards the east, and received several other branches, the chief thereof is Moddy Creek, which taking its course through a country marvellously stored with timber, could alone supply a large Town with fire-wood, and it seems practicable, that fire-wood by that branch could be brought from ten miles distant from Reading to Lancaster, as also, that other towns in the province will in time to come make recourse to the same method, ex: gr: Reading by that way could receive its fire-wood not only from dulpehokin but even from the Tisceroro Hills.

A QUERY.

The following lines were composed for the celebration held at Lancaster, Penna., in May of 1778, to commemorate the treaty between France and the United States. Who was the author?

The Belles and Beaus in Gay attire
To the Shady Banks did retire
To celebrate in Social chat,
And repeat with joy the Tidings that
A firm alliance is contracted
With France. And England half distracted
About the loss they have sustained,
(America's Trade) and North is blamed.
Our Independence is Confest,
Our Country stild, a Land thats Blest,
Where LIBERTY still find a Seat
With wreaths of Laurel at her feet.
Where smiling peace shall crown the days
Of every youth whose Tuneful lays
Shall breathe the Feats we've done in war
And shed their Tears for every scar
Received contending in the cause,
OF JUSTICE, LIBERTY and LAWS
That when old Time does close the scene
Content to die, we will resign
Our breath, and hold it very Good
We've freed our Country with our Blood.
—Siccas Dentatis.

I THINK it must somewhere be written that the virtues of mothers shall occasionally be visited on their children, as well as the sins of their fathers.—
Dickens.

THE LADY AND THE PAINTER.

She.—Yet womanhood you reverence,
So you profess!
He.—With heart and soul.
She.—Of which fact this is evidence!
To help Art-study,—for some dole
Of certain wretched shillings,—you
Induce a woman—virgin, too—
To strip and stand stark naked?
He.—True.
She.—Nor feel you so degrade her.
He.—What
—(Excuse the interruption)—clings
Half savage-like around your hat?
She.—Ah! do they please you? Wild-bird wings!
Next season,—Paris-prints assert,—
We must go feathered to the skirt:
My modiste keeps on the alert.
Owls, hawks, jays—swallows most approve. . .
He.—Dare I speak plainly?
She.—Oh, I trust!
He.—Then, Lady Blanche, it less would move
In heart and soul of me disgust
Did you strip off those spoils you wear,
And stand—for thanks, not shillings—bare,
To help Art like my Model there.
She well knew what absolved her—praise
In me for God's surpassing good,
Who granted to my reverent gaze
A type of purest womanhood
You—clothed with murder of His best
Of harmless beings—stand the test!
What is it you know?
She.—That you jest!
—Robert Browning.

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.

Though most of us have occasion to consult our "Webster" every day, probably often every day, few of us realize what years of patient labor are represented by this monumental work, from what small beginnings it has grown, how in it we have the latest ripest, richest fruit of a long course of development, running parallel with and illustrating the development of our nationality and whole scientific, educational, social and literary life. Most instructive and interesting would it be to trace this wonderful growth, through all its stages up to the present, when in *Webster's International Dictionary*, it seems to have reached a degree of perfection admitting of no further improvement,—yet we know there will be improvements demanded and made in the course of another generation. When we first were given the "Webster's Unabridged" we thought, too, that now we certainly had perfection—there could be nothing more complete. But now, comparing it with "The International," we wonder that we could ever have been satisfied with the former, so many and so important are the improvements.

Of course every one who thinks a moment will see that some of these improvements were simply the necessary results of new discoveries in the various

sciences, and new theories in the arts, and philosophy and theology. Why the inventions in the application of electricity alone, since the publication of the edition last preceding that of the current year, have been so numerous and of so unprecedented a character, as alone to necessitate an entire recasting of our vocabulary of scientific and colloquial terms and of their definitions. But the changes and additions in this respect may almost be said to be the smallest part of the improvements made, as every one will at once appreciate on examining the "New Webster."

We do not wonder, when we look at the result, that this latest revision consumed about ten years of time, and employed the skill and learning of not less than one hundred editorial workers, nor that the expense of doing this work was over a quarter of a million dollars. The result is indeed a new dictionary. And yet, though good old Noah Webster would scarcely recognize in this giant more than a general resemblance to his two-volume "American Dictionary of the English Language," which first came from the press in 1828, we are glad that his name is still associated with it. For after all, it is the offspring of his ambitious, intensely patriotic enterprise, and untiring energy and hard pioneer work.

Webster, however, was not absolutely the first one in our country to give us a dictionary. In 1798 or '99 there had appeared a little work with the following title-page: "A SCHOOL DICTIONARY, Being a COMPENDIUM of the Latest and most Improved DICTIONARIES. Comprising an Easy and Concise Method of teaching Children the true meaning and pronunciation of the most useful words in the English Language. Not attainable by common School Books: In which the parts of Speech are distinguished and explained, and a general rule is given for spelling derivatives, and compound words.—By SAMUEL JOHNSON, JUN'R. Published according to Act of Congress. New Haven: Printed and sold by Edward O'Brien, who holds the copy-right for the States of Connecticut and New York."

That the want of a dictionary was felt even then is shown by the fact that owing to "the favorable reception with which the School Dictionary met, the last year," there was published a somewhat larger "selected pronouncing and accented DICTIONARY, Comprising a Selection of the choicest Words found in the best English Authors. . . . By John Elliott, Pastor of the Church in East Guilford, and Samuel Johnson, jun'r. Author of the School Dictionary. Suffield: 1800."

Among those who signed the recommendation of this work, which fills several pages of it, was "Noah Webster, Jun'r, and with other well-known names." Yet the book cannot have been entirely satisfactory to the man who for years, besides revising the Bible, had been busy also in revising the orthography of his language, who was indeed as insistent and radical a "spelling reformer" as any that afflict us now. He found fault severely with Dr. Johnson's great English Dictionary, which then still ruled the world of lexicography as autocratically as its author had ruled the world of letters. Its mode of spelling many words he freely criticized; no less its admission of bulky, unused

foreign compounds and derivatives, and of vulgar and cant words; and finally he charged Johnson with etymological inaccuracies. "I can assure the American public," he wrote, "that the errors in Johnson's Dictionary are ten times as numerous as they suppose; and that the confidence now reposed in its accuracy is the greatest injury to philology that now exists."

Accordingly with characteristic daring and scorn of difficulties Webster set to work to produce a new dictionary, and in 1806 published "A Compendious Dictionary of the English Language," which he claimed contained five thousand more words than did any other English compend. In it he, first of dictionary-makers, made a precedent for enlarging the scope of the dictionary beyond that of a mere word-book, which since has been followed to such an extent as to give our latest dictionaries an almost encyclopedic range. He gave various tables of moneys and weights, an official list of post offices in the United States, and new chronological tables and distances. This was a distinctively American innovation, though since then it has become a general thing.

No sooner was Webster's "Compendious Dictionary" finished, in 1806, than he sat down his twenty-year's task of producing a work that should finally and forever supersede Johnson's and all others. In 1828, as the fruit of his labors, he published his "American Dictionary of the English Language" in two octavo volumes. With all its crudities, its intense Americanism, and numerous faults, it yet had so much in it that was original and valuable, and was so superior in its definitions and in numerous other respects, that it eminently deserved to be made the basis for nearly all dictionaries that have been written since, not only in this country, but in England as well. For, as a recent writer says, "Only those who have minutely compared American dictionaries with some of the principal ones made in England since 1830, can have any just idea how freely English dictionary makers have used American material, and appropriated without proper acknowledgment the results of American work." A revision of Webster's dictionary appeared within his own life-time, in 1840—1841; and when he died, in 1843 he was at work upon still another revision. Afterwards further revisions and steps in the development of his great work were made. In 1847, 1856, 1859, 1864, 1875, 1879, 1884; and now the most radical and thorough of all in the new Webster's International Dictionary of 1891. The copyright of all these revisions is now held by the present publishers, Messrs. G. & C. Merriam & Co., of Springfield, Mass.

For us who are used to the luxury of a Webster, a Century, or an Imperial Dictionary, it is scarcely conceivable how people managed to get along at all in the days when these luxuries were yet unknown. As I have before said, the dictionary as we now have it is a comparatively recent growth. Up to the eighteenth century there was no such thing in existence as a general dictionary giving the correct orthography and definition of all or most English words. There were dictionaries, indeed, but they were all meant for some special purpose; I don't mean, of course, only the

good and handsome lexicons of Greek, Latin, Hebrew and Arabic that were used in the sixteenth century, but law "interpreters," archaeological "glossaries," "etymologicons," "glossographies," etc. Once in a while one of these was enriched by lists of names of places, heathen deities, tables of weights and measures, and similar information, which, added to the interpretation of "hard words" it professed to give, seems to have made the publishers feel justified in calling their work "a General English Dictionary." But in our sense of the word none of these were entitled to the name.

There were, however, a few smaller books issued early in the seventeenth century which may fairly be regarded as precursors of the modern dictionary. Such an one, for example, was Robert Cowdrey's, published in 1604:

"A Table Alphabeticall, conteyning and teaching the true writing, and understanding of hard usuall English words, borrowed from the Hebrew, Greek, Latine, or French, &c., with the interpretation thereof by plaine English words, gathered for the benefit and helpe of Ladies, Gentlewomen, or other unskilfull persons."

The most famous of these interpreters of hard words, however, was "First set forth by J. B[ull]oke[r] Dr. of Physick," at Cambridge, in 1616, and entitled "An English EXPOSITION, or Complete DICTIONARY," though it was so small a book as easily to be carried in one's waistcoat pocket, even after it had been "the Seventh time Revised, Corrected, and very much augmented with several Additions." Among these additions was "A brief Nomenclator, containing the Names of the most renowned Persons among the Ancients, whether Gods and Goddesses (so reputed) Heroes, or Inventors of profitable Arts, Sciences and Faculties. With divers memorable things out of ancient History, Poetry, Philosophy, and Geography." For the use of those who wanted to express themselves in fine language there was also a vocabulary of common, simple words translated into scholastic ones!

The first dictionary with pictorial illustrations seems to have been an anonymous "Glossographia Anglicana Nova," published in 1707. But it likewise was only a dictionary of "hard words," as was also John Kersey's "General English Dictionary" issued the year following, though it contained a few common words, as *e. g.*, "Cat, a well-known creature," "Dog, a well-known creature, also an Andiron," but these were few.

Thus far, then, it will be seen, all the dictionaries made were designed only for educated persons. The illiterate had things their own way in spelling. And even the educated had considerable license left them in their orthography; to that we can more readily understand the spicy variety we find in the spelling of old letters, journals and diaries up to well nigh the close of the last century. There was no standard to which everybody could conform. The first dictionary that seems really to have been meant for general use was the second edition of "A New English DICTIONARY; or A Compleat COLLECTION of the Most Proper and Significant Words, and Terms of Art commonly

used in the LANGUAGE;" by "J. K.," London, 1713. The title-page further informs us that it is "chiefly designed for the benefit of young Scholars, Tradesmen, Artificers, and the female sex, who would learn to spell truly." This is further explained in the preface where we are told that "the main design of it then, is to instruct Youth and even Adult Persons, who are ignorant of the Learned Languages, in the ORTHOGRAPHY, or true manner of Spelling, Reading and Writing in their Mother Tongue."

With this I must stop my rambling talk, for the subject is well nigh inexhaustible. J. K.'s work brings us up to Bailey's better known "Etymological Dictionary," which was a great advance on all predecessors, and was not superseded till Johnson's great lexicon came out in 1755, which again maintained its place as standard until Webster gave his book to the world, as I pointed out before. For general use, you and I will probably not live to see the latest edition of this, the New Webster, superseded in anything like the same sense in which it has superseded all that have gone before. Uno.

HE who abandons the personal search for truth, under whatever pretext, abandons truth. The very word truth, by becoming the limited possession of a guild, ceases to have any meaning; and faith, which can only be founded on truth, gives way to credulity, resting on mere opinion.—*Drummond.*

LOVE.

If suddenly upon the street
My gracious Saviour I should meet,
And he should say, "As I love thee,
What love hast thou to offer me?"
Now what could this poor heart of mine
Dare offer to that heart divine?

His eye would pierce my outward show,
His Thought my inmost thought would know;
And if I said, "I love thee, Lord,"
He would not heed my spoken word,
Because my daily life would tell
If verily I loved him well.

If on the day or in the place
Wherein he met me face to face,
My life could show some kindness done,
Some purpose formed, some work begun
For his dear sake, then it were meet
Love's gift to lay at Jesus' feet.

—Charles F. Richardson.

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