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J. MAX HARK, D. D., EDITOR.
THE REV. GEO. B. STEWART,
THE REV. THO. E. SCHMAUE, } ASSOCIATE EDITORS.
H. B. COCHRAN, PUBLISHER.
J. H. REIDENCKER,
THE REV. CHAS. L. FRY, { PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

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Editorial.

OUR March number was omitted, so as to enable us to give a fuller programme of the Summer Assembly. Hereafter CHRISTIAN CULTURE will greet you regularly near the beginning of every month.

ANY information you want about our Chautauqua and its Summer Assembly at Mt. Gretna, that you do not find in our columns, you can get by dropping a line to the Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. H. A. Gerdson, Lebanon, Pa.

WE have so much to say about the plans and prospects of our Chautauqua in this number as scarcely to have space for anything else. A number of general articles of interest and importance have on that account been crowded out of the present issue.

EVERYONE interested in the Pennsylvania Chautauqua will want CHRISTIAN CULTURE regularly every month, to keep him informed as to our plans and projects, as to what has been done, what is being done, and what is going to be done, and also in order to have at hand the Required Readings that will be a regular feature after a while, as well as for the general news and articles on religious, literary, scientific, social and educational subjects which will appear. Therefore turn to the last page; fill out the subscription blank found there; cut it out, and mail it to the publisher. *Do this at once*, and save yourself and us time and trouble.

NEVER before in the world's history has there been so widespread and eager a desire for education as there is in our country to-day. It is one of the most evident and hopeful "signs of the times." Never before, therefore, has there been a more rapid and general increase in institutions of learning, from the Kindergarten to the University. But the demand is still far beyond the supply. Hence, there is not only room for the Pennsylvania Chautauqua, but a call for it. The law of supply and demand has called it into being. The same law will not only sustain it, but make it grow from year to year and ever keep it "up to the times."

IN a busy pastorate, with its exacting and often unreasonable demands upon a minister's time, there is frequently little or no opportunity given him to keep up his more thorough and scientific study of the Bible, as he ought. Hebrew is more easily forgotten than not; is Greek. There are new and most important discoveries made and theories advanced with reference to the subject-matter of the Bible, and the Bible itself, almost every week. How is the busy pastor to keep himself informed on them? How is he to keep his Greek and Hebrew from becoming "rusty"? We know of no better way than by going to the Mt. Gretna Summer Assembly, joining a class in the Department of Biblical Science, and from July 12th to

28th, spending vacation in "studying up" under the able direction and inspiration of Dr. Weidner and his corps of competent and devoted instructors. Try it! You will find it the most profitable, most pleasant, and cheapest vacation you have ever spent. *Try it!*

It used to be thought that rest and idleness were the same thing. That fallacy has long been exploded. Idleness ruins many more persons' health, aye, and kills more people every year, than does hard work. Rest can best be gained by change of scene and occupation. Get away from your every day surroundings and daily employments. Go where you will be able to lay aside the restraints of fashionable society; where you can dress as you please; where you will come in contact with new people from different places; where nature herself wears a new aspect, amid hills and rocks, mighty trees and fragrant ferns and flowers, the music of birds and rippling streams; and there—don't be mentally idle, letting your mind rust, but take up some favorite line of intellectual employment, enough to keep your faculties in practice and wholesome exercise. This is the ideal of rest, true physical and mental recreation. By furnishing this at a low cost, so as to be within reach of all, our Pennsylvania Chautauqua will prove a genuine benefaction to the people of our State.

AN APPEAL.

The Pennsylvania Chautauqua proposes great things. Its aims are large. It means to become a Christian educational institution second to none in influence and importance in the State. And this not from any mercenary or mercantile motives, nor yet for mere worldly glory, from any low ambition; but solely and alone for the intellectual, moral and social elevation of the people of Pennsylvania. Our State has long been in the forefront in all material prosperity and enterprises for the advancement of its material interests. It is high time that she should also turn her attention to the upbuilding of her mental and spiritual prosperity. We are behind some other sections of the country in this, in our popular education, literary and artistic tastes, and the culture of our higher faculties and powers in general. There is no reason why we should not be in the front rank in this respect as well as in all others. The Pennsylvania Chautauqua proposes to do what it can towards this end, towards elevating and refining, making wiser, better and happier the people, the whole people, of Pennsylvania.

Now, this cannot be done by a few men. The people of the whole State, as far as possible, must cooperate, and will do so, if they find a few at least of her representative citizens willing to take the lead,

and doing so in earnest. We, therefore, call upon our large-hearted and liberal-minded, truly public-spirited and patriotic citizens, who love our grand old Keystone State, love their fellow men, and love their divine Lord and Master, to come forward to the help and furtherance of our work.

We need your good words and your influence among your neighbors and friends, in your whole community. *Will you give them?*

We need your money, from your Ten Dollar subscription to a single share of stock, to your generous gift of Ten Thousand Dollars—more or less—to equip and endow any or all of our departments of instruction. *Will you give it?*

We feel deeply that there is a great and grand opportunity opening for some, for all of us. A noble work can be done. Who will rise to the opportunity? Who will do the work?

ABOUT OURSELVES.

We do not want the present number to be taken as a sample or specimen of what CHRISTIAN CULTURE is to be. There has been so general and ever growing a call for information, so many inquiries by word of mouth and by letter, that we have been compelled to surrender the greater part of our space to giving a kind of general prospectus of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua, and particularly its Summer Assembly at Mt. Gretna next July. It is needless to say that we do not expect to do this every month; though we do intend to keep our readers as fully informed as possible on these subjects from time to time.

Our main purpose, however, shall be to give more strictly and purely literary and educational articles. In our Editorial Department we shall discuss fully, frankly and fearlessly all questions of a political, religious, ethical, social, educational and literary nature that may seem to us to have any bearing on the general subject of Christian culture in the broadest sense; never from the point of view of any denomination, school or party, but always from that of a vital, rational, enlightened Christianity. To our contributors, in the discussion of matters pertaining to the general aim and purpose of our work, we shall allow the largest liberty possible in consistency with this purpose and with the character of a journal such as this. We shall accord the same frankness and freedom to others that we expect them to grant us in the expression of opinions and convictions. Indeed, we herewith invite such expression, and the discussion of such subjects as lie within the scope of our work.

We are making arrangements also by which we shall have a Department of Required Readings, in which there are to appear monthly articles and papers

by the most competent and authoritative writers, bearing directly on the work of the several departments of study of our Chautauqua, and its "Literary and Scientific Circles." The classes for home study, and C. L. S. Circles, that will be formed in July at Mt. Gretna, will then find one or more articles every month which their members will be expected to read, and on which they will be examined, as part of their course of work; articles on Biblical Science, Natural History, Pedagogy, Literature, History, Art, and kindred topics. This will be a regular and main feature of our journal.

The Religious Outlook is to be a regular department also, in which the general religious work that is being done throughout the world will be noted and commented upon. This will be done for the educational field and work in the Educational Outlook department.

In Our Library we shall keep our readers informed of what is going on in the literary world. The Chancellor will have a monthly Book Chat, describing and criticising such books, new and old, as he may choose for the purpose, with notes, news and comments on publications and authors in general. While all new books sent us will be noted as received, he will recommend no work that has not been carefully examined and can be conscientiously approved.

In all our work in connection with and through CHRISTIAN CULTURE we shall never lose sight of our ultimate end, the furtherance by all right means of true Christian education and culture, the spiritual enlightenment and mental and moral improvement of our fellow men. For this we shall unceasingly labor, relying upon the prayers as well as the active and practical co-operation of all our readers, and of all who have the welfare of their fellows and the glory of our God at heart.

HISTORY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CHAUTAUQUA.

At a popular gathering held at Mt. Gretna Park, July 31, 1891, it was moved, seconded and decided by vote of the assemblage, that a committee, including the chairman, should be appointed to consider the advisability and prospects of organizing and establishing a "Chautauqua" at Mt. Gretna. This committee, consisting of Rev. A. M. Viven, of Cornwall, chairman; Tallie Morgan, Scranton; J. K. Bomberger, Bismarck; William G. Borgner, Lebanon; Frank Boyer, S. W. Turner and Rev. S. C. Swallow, D.D., of Harrisburg; Miss Florence Webster, Christiansia; and James Brosius, of Octoraro, reported the same day in favor of the proposed project, and strongly urged immediate action toward its realization. A provisional committee of five was appointed from the number present, who should select a committee on organization, of fifteen representative persons from various parts of the State. This provisional committee, consisting of L. L. Grum-

bine, chairman, Rev. S. C. Swallow, D.D., J. G. Zook, Tallie Morgan and R. B. Gordon, met at Harrisburg, on August 26, 1891, and selected as the original committee on permanent organization the following fifteen persons, namely: Rev. T. S. Wilcox, Harrisburg; Rev. S. C. Swallow, D.D., Harrisburg; Rev. J. Max Hark, D.D., Lancaster; Rev. H. B. Dohner, Lancaster; Rev. Joel Swartz, D.D., Gettysburg; Rev. Theodore E. Schmauk, Lebanon; Lee L. Grumbine, Esq., Lebanon; Rev. G. D. Woodring, Reading; Rev. Rufus Miller, Reading; S. W. Murray, Milton; Rev. H. H. Weber, York; H. T. Ames, Esq., Williamsport; Tallie Morgan, Scranton; Lewis D. Vail, Esq., Philadelphia; W. S. Essig, Royersford.

Some of the persons declining to serve, the committee was, from time to time, modified by the withdrawal of their names and the addition of new ones.

The first meeting of the General Committee on Organization met at Mt. Gretna Park, on September 24, 1891. The persons in attendance were Rev. J. Max Hark, D.D., Rev. H. B. Dohner, Rev. J. D. Woodring, Rev. T. S. Wilcox, Rev. Joel Swartz, D.D., Rev. Theo. E. Schmauk, L. L. Grumbine, R. B. Gordon, Rev. W. H. Lewars, J. H. Redsecker, C. Shenk and A. D. Hoffer.

After organizing by the election of L. L. Grumbine, chairman, and R. B. Gordon, secretary, the general committee divided itself into two sub-committees to devise and report plans of organization and finance.

The reports of these sub-committees, after undergoing the various modifications which subsequent discussions suggested, and a fuller consideration showed to be wise and necessary, resulted finally in the "Constitution of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua," which was adopted at the first meeting of the stockholders, held in Lebanon, on January 6, 1892.

At different meetings of the general committee Revs. Robert E. Carter, of Lebanon; Geo. B. Stewart, of Harrisburg; Charles L. Fry, of Lancaster; G. W. Enders, D.D., of York; George Sigler, of Harrisburg; J. M. Carvell, of Middletown, and Charles L. Cooder, of Pottstown, were nominated and elected members of that body.

By this time the project had aroused much interest and gained great strength throughout the eastern part of the State. Various public meetings were held, at which the object and scope of the movement were explained and outlined. The leading educational men of the State evinced their cordial sympathy with it, and lent their co-operation to its successful development and consummation. It received the endorsement of His Excellency, Robert E. Pattison, Governor of Pennsylvania, and many others occupying high stations in public life. Particularly fortunate was it in enlisting the prompt and hearty interest of the teachers of the public schools, while the influence of the press, as a matter of course, was freely and promptly thrown in its favor.

Local committees were engaged in the sale of stock, and on January 6, 1892, the stockholders met in Lebanon for organization, at which time the labors of the general committee were ended and its existence ceased. Rev. W. H. Dunbar was elected chairman, and George W. Hayes secretary of the meeting. The stockholders elected the following persons to constitute the first Board of Managers: Robert B. Gordon, Joseph L. Lemberger, L. L. Grumbine, Jacob H.

Redecker, Harry B. Cochran, Charles L. Fry, George B. Stewart, S. C. Swallow, M. L. Montgomery, J. G. Mohn, John B. McPherson, H. W. McKnight, E. O. Lyte, W. H. Ulrich and W. H. Lewars.

The same day the Board of Managers elected the following officers:

Chancellor—J. Max Hark, D.D.

President—Rev. George B. Stewart.

Vice-Presidents—Dr. E. O. Lyte and Dr. E. J. James.

Secretary—Rev. H. A. Gerdson.

Recording Secretary—R. B. Gordon.

Treasurer—George D. Rise.

Executive Committee—Rev. Thomas S. Wilcox, Rev. T. E. Schmauk, Rev. J. M. Carvell, D.D., Rev. W. H. Dunbar, W. H. Egle, M.D.

CHRISTIAN CULTURE was made the official organ of the Association.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR OUR SUMMER ASSEMBLY.

It is difficult at this early stage to give all, or even a large portion, of the details in the arrangements for the accommodation of our patrons at the summer assembly of 1892. Our readers will understand this and excuse us when they consider the fact that this is our first year, and there are a multitude of things to plan for. But we are happy to be able to give most of the essential information needed at this time.

THE ASSEMBLY OF 1892

will begin on Tuesday, July 12th, and close on Thursday, July 28th. The grounds will be open for cottagers and boarders on Monday, July 11th. It will be possible for those who desire to rent cottages for a longer period than the assembly to do so. But for those who desire to rent their cottages simply for the assembly the cottages will not be ready until Monday, the 11th, and tenants will be expected to vacate them on Friday, the 29th.

ASSEMBLY GROUNDS.

The most beautiful spot in Mt. Gretna park has been secured for the use of the Chautauqua, and a lease of it procured for twenty years. These grounds are to be enclosed and entirely under the control of the Association. A landscape gardener will be secured to lay out the grounds with a view to making them both beautiful and thoroughly adapted to the uses of the assembly. The lots will be large and the streets wide and everything done to give to the place an air of comfort and taste. Water will be distributed through the grounds in pipes from springs, which are perennial and wholesome. The most careful attention will be given to sanitary arrangements so as to protect the health of the patrons of the assembly. A special force of Pinkerton detectives, in addition to the usual police officers of the park, will secure perfect protection to person and property. During the sessions of the assembly the grounds will be brilliantly lighted by electricity.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

There will be offices for the use of the officers of the assembly, a large auditorium, built in amphitheatrical form, for the accommodation of 2,500 people, and a large number of classrooms, in addition to other public buildings for the comfort and accommodation

of the public. These will all be located on the grounds of the Chautauqua.

HOTEL AND COTTAGES.

It is contemplated to erect a large and beautiful hotel upon the grounds of the Association. It is probable that only a portion of this will be erected this present season. This will be run as a first-class hotel, for the accommodation of those who desire to have the comforts and conveniences that they have in their own homes and are willing to pay for them.

There will also be a large building divided into rooms for the accommodation of those who desire cheaper lodgings than can be secured at the hotel, and who do not want to take a cottage. These rooms will be furnished and unfurnished. The furnished rooms will rent for about \$5 for the season, and the unfurnished for about \$2.50. Per day they will be 40 and 20 cents respectively. Per week, \$1 and \$2 respectively. The Association is planning to make the cottages a special feature of the grounds. Some are to be inexpensive and others more costly, but all are to be comfortable and artistic. They will vary as to size from three rooms to six. Some are to be furnished and some unfurnished. The price of the cottages will vary according to the size and location, ranging from about \$8 to about \$35 for the season. There will be a restaurant at which single meals can be secured, or boarding by the week at about \$3.50 and upwards. It will be seen by all these statements that the Association is aiming to make its patrons comfortable and to gratify every variety of taste and financial ability. The people who desire to come to the Chautauqua and enjoy its benefits at a comparatively slight expense can be accommodated, while those who desire to have all the comforts of their own homes and are willing to pay for them can also be accommodated. No one need stay away because of the expense, for the expense will be so low as to put the Chautauqua within the reach of all. No one need stay away for fear he cannot be made comfortable, because nothing will be left undone to provide for the comfort of all. It is confidently expected that these beautiful buildings, with their broad piazzas, erected on large and roomy lots, amid the overhanging shade of the grove, with the play of the fountain and the sheen of the placid lake, will make this a veritable garden spot.

LEASES.

The Association will be prepared to give leases of lots for twenty years to parties desiring to erect cottages thereon. The lessees will be required to submit the plan of their cottages to the Committee on Grounds and Buildings for their approval prior to the erection of the same. All lessees will be subject to the rules and regulations governing the grounds. A small ground rent will be charged, regulated by the location of the lot. Persons desiring to secure lots on which to erect their cottages are advised to apply early.

It is confidently expected that many will desire to rent cottages of the Association for a longer period than the assembly. Arrangements will be made for the accommodation of all such, and reasonable rates will be fixed for the use of cottages during the time occupied.

ADMISSION FEES.

An admission fee of 25 cents per day, \$1 per week, and \$2.50 for the season will be charged every one coming upon the grounds. All persons paying this admission fee will have free admission to all public entertainments held during their stay. There will be three of these public entertainments each day, all of which will be of the highest order, and any one of which would be worth more than the cost of admission. These fees will be charged cottagers and all permanent boarders and all transient patrons. In addition to the admission fee, there will be a small tuition fee charged those who take instruction in any of the many departments of the Chautauqua. These fees will be small and nominal, and will be announced later in connection with each department of instruction. Each stockholder will be allowed a 40 per cent. reduction on all admission fees during the first five years.

SUNDAY.

The Sabbath will be strictly observed upon the assembly grounds. The railroad company has agreed that no train shall stop at Mt. Gretna on the Lord's day. The gates of the Association will not be open on that day. Religious exercises will be held on the grounds for the benefit of those who remain over Sunday, and will be of interest and profit.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

The railroad facilities at Mt. Gretna park are perfect. Large crowds can be handled without the slightest inconvenience. Last year, on a single day, in connection with the encampment of the National Guard, 60,000 people are said to have been handled without vexatious delay. A perfect system of gates and overhead bridges enables the passengers to find their trains without inconvenience or danger. The Cornwall and Lebanon road makes connections at Conewago with the Pennsylvania, and at Lebanon with the Reading for Mt. Gretna. It is expected that daily excursions will be run from various points of the surrounding country at reduced rates, and it is anticipated that the railroad companies will sell during the assembly excursion tickets to Mt. Gretna and return at reduced rates from any point on their lines.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO STOCK.

It will be apparent to all who have had sufficient interest to read thus far concerning the arrangements, that a vast amount of money will be needed in order to carry out these elaborate plans for the comfort and entertainment of the patrons of the Chautauqua. And probably many have asked, "Where is the money to come from?" That is a vital question, and it is a question which it is earnestly hoped many friends of popular culture will help the Association to answer. The Association plans to give the largest facilities and the best advantages for popular culture, and at a very trifling cost. Admission fees, tuition fees, and rent of buildings will not by any means cover the large expenses which the Association must incur in the erection of buildings, the laying out of grounds, and securing the best talent for instructors, lecturers and musicians. We must depend upon liberal subscriptions to the stock of the Association. The Association is incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of \$30,000, divided into 3,000 shares at \$10 a share. The public generally

are invited to subscribe toward this stock, and all friends of popular culture are especially urged to do so. It is not possible for any one to make money out of this Association, as the stock by the charter cannot earn any interest. The only financial advantage a stockholder has is the 40 per cent. reduction on admission fees, mentioned above. But the reasons for encouraging and aiding this great undertaking are benevolent rather than financial. The success of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua means the establishment of a great educational centre, whose beneficent influence on the adjacent community and throughout the State can hardly be estimated. Those who believe in giving to the people the largest opportunities for brightening their faculties, increasing their information, and deepening their moral and spiritual life, will readily see that this undertaking is admirably adapted for accomplishing these purposes. That is what we aim at, that is what we purpose to accomplish. We cordially invite those who sympathize with us in our effort to come to our help by subscribing to our stock. The charter provides that there shall be a Board of Managers of fifteen who shall be elected by the stockholders at an annual meeting held on the first Tuesday of the assembly in each year. Thus the stockholders have entire control of the management and direction of the affairs of the Chautauqua.

FURTHER INFORMATION.

We have no doubt that the information given above will start many queries in the minds of our readers. If these questions relate to the lectures and departments of instruction, write to J. Max Hark, D. D., Chancellor, Lancaster. If they relate to the entertainment of the public during the assembly, or to the matter of cottages, fees, etc., write to George B. Stewart, President, Harrisburg. These officers will count it a great privilege to furnish all information desired.

WHERE OUR CHAUTAUQUA IS LOCATED.

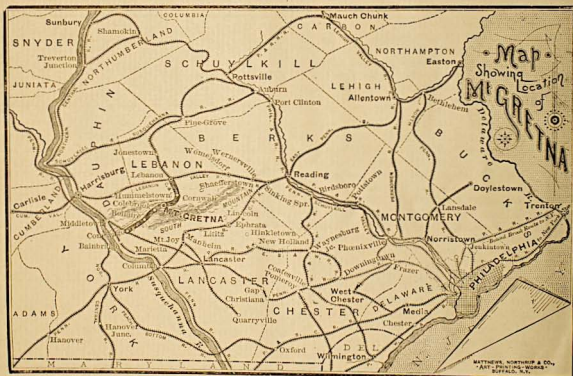
Mt. Gretna Park, which for some years has been open to the free enjoyment of the public, is a magnificent piece of woodland nearly five thousand acres in extent, in the heart of one of the highest mountains in Eastern Pennsylvania, within one hundred miles of Philadelphia, only nine miles from Lebanon, thirty-three from Lancaster, thirty-six from Reading, twenty-five from Harrisburg, and accessible from all parts of Pennsylvania by both the great railway systems of the State, whose best and fastest trains all make direct connection with the well-equipped and speedy trains of the Cornwall and Lebanon railway running to the Park.

While it does not pretend to offer the visitor such sublime specimens of nature's handiwork as the whirling flood and ceaseless roar of Niagara, or the towering crags of the Yosemite, yet it has a quiet, majestic beauty of its own which even those grand specimens of nature fail to match. Here the primeval forest has been left as it came from the hands of its Maker. From a portion the tangled briars and underwood have been removed, but the greater portion by far has been left in all its original ruggedness and picturesque beauty. It has the wild beauty of the famous natural parks in Wyoming, without the

drawback of savage beasts and savage men, to injure or molest. Crystal streams, brooks and rills traverse the Park in all directions; their pleasant ripple is heard on every hand; welcome seats are found on all sides when the heat of midday drives the tourist to seek the almost impenetrable shade—shade where only a glinting sunbeam can occasionally penetrate. The aid of art, however, in a thousand different ways is constantly called in to supplement the natural beauties, until Mt. Gretna has been made perfect in its conveniences, and to-day is one of the loveliest and most enjoyable spots on earth. The abundance of springs and rivulets in all parts of Mt. Gretna Park is a source of pleasurable surprise to every visitor. Their pure, soft, clear waters greet one at every turn, conferring a quiet charm to the entire surroundings. The soil is of a sandy nature, never soft or muddy, and a few hours of sunshine will remove all

pleasure ground is one vast forest, in which the massive oak and broad-spreading chestnut are most abundant, while the maple and dog-wood are seen everywhere, and towering above all are the groves of great sighing pines, or the single stately trees that these groves seem to have thrown out as sentinels into all other parts of the forest. Built among them, with rustic timbers and red-tinted roofs, or of the native brownstone, so abundant in this region, pleasantly distributed over the whole ground, are the buildings, large and small, and conveniences for enjoyment by large numbers of persons.

Upon the grounds are numberless springs of water, many of them walled up in quaint designs, with massive slabs of native sandstone shielding them from the sun, some protected by rustic pavilions, furnished with comfortable seats for rest—the water in all of them deliciously fresh and cool and invigorating.



possible discomfort or inconvenience from the heaviest rains. The drainage is so perfect that even a day of rain has a peculiar pleasure, and lures the visitor to spend nearly all the hours out of doors.

On alighting at the rustic station and passing through the great iron gates of Gretna, one takes a short, broad, sand covered avenue, in the centre of which a fountain plays into a large brownstone basin, for the Park proper and for the Chautauqua and the lake, or turns into lovely glades on the left, or takes the right for the grand clearings fringed by rolling uplands of forest, upon which at certain seasons of the year the military forces of the State hold their encampment.

The design of the Park is so perfect, and its extent so great, that the thousands who visit it may be so distributed that comparatively few are seen at a glance, and the place never seems to be crowded. This

Many of these springs, unchanged by the hand of man, flow undisturbed to the mountain brook, which winds its way noisily through the grove, and empties itself into the lake. Far up the mountain are other springs—meeting each other in fern-covered nooks, forming little rills, which, in their merry course down the mossy banks, unite in sparkling streams that owe their life to other springs still farther away; all these finally come together in one active, rushing creek, which fills the lake, and issuing forth from the lake, forms the headwaters of the Conowingo. These streams are spanned by rustic bridges, and are crossed and re-crossed wherever the natural beauty of the scene attracts the eye.

The flora of Mt. Gretna is exceedingly rich and varied: a noted botanist has said that he knows of no section in the Middle States where a greater variety and rarer specimens of plants and flowers can be found

than upon the mountains, in the very heart of which this beautiful park is situated. "Flowers of the mountain—of glorious beauty, of sweetest smells—in great abundance," the sweet-scented trailing arbutus, and wild honeysuckle, the flowering wintergreen, the blue flag and marsh marigold. In delightful abundance are found the stemless lady-slipper, golden club, laurel, wild roses, as delicate in color as in fragrance, the mountain violet in white, yellow and blue, asters and golden rod. Along the streams and beside the springs are found large and showy orchids—the ragged yellow and purple fringed, the pogonia and calopogon. Then there are ferns—ferns on mossy rocks, in little ravines, in the thickets, along the streams, at all places and at all seasons—the delicate maiden-hair, the cinnamon, and wood fern, and dicksonia.

Far away, in the southern extremity of the Park's domain, rises the mountain peak called "Governor Dick," after the principal of the many colliers who lived in these hills and burnt charcoal for the use of the numerous furnaces and forges before the era of coal had set in. From the very entrance of the Park to this topmost peak on the summit of the South Mountain range, there runs a little two-foot narrow-gauge railway, stone-ballasted and steel-railed, and eighteen of its miniature trains of three observation cars each ply daily between the Park and the peak. The cars are miniature reproductions of the highest type of modern car-building, and the engines are diminutive and beautiful toys. Winding along the green slopes of lake Conewago, which lies embosomed at the lowest point of the park, with grand open plateaus and rolling ground to the westward, the road crosses the breast of the lake, and begins the ascent of the mountain. Way up on the mountain-side there is a miniature fac-simile of the horse-shoe bend of the Alleghenies. No description can bring before the mind of the reader the beauty of the panorama which lies before the eye of the one who has ascended the substantial observatory erected on the summit. You stand apparently in a vast amphitheatre whose outermost boundaries, on every side, are dark blue mountain ridges and peaks many leagues distant. Alternate hill and valley lie between. Here a forest-covered mountain, there long reaches of waving grain; now it seems a land of mountains and streams and again of well-tilled acres. Three or four cities and a score of villages reward the sight. The smoke of many furnaces rises cloud-like into the upper air. The fertile farms, looking like rich mosaics, bordered by green woodlands, stretch away on every hand until lost in the purple haze and the fading distance. Only when gazing on this scene of ideal loveliness, do we realize in how goodly a land our lines have fallen. Light and shade, repose and relief, the sublime and the pastoral, are here blended into a magnificent whole of enchanting beauty. Nor do the beauties of scene cease with the dying light of day. As darkness comes slowly down over the lately glowing landscape, the glimmer of a thousand lights in as many distant homes is seen on every side. But the chief and most comfortable of the nocturnal beauties of Mt. Gretna is that there are absolutely no mosquitoes!

Two hundred and eight Americans are in attendance in Berlin University.

PROGRAMME OF OUR SUMMER ASSEMBLY.

While we are not able in this issue to give our summer assembly's programme in all its details, the following general outline will give a fair idea of the work we expect to do. It will be seen, too, that while we will furnish an abundance of popular entertainment, all of it will be of an instructive and elevating character, with variety enough to please all healthy tastes; we shall by no means let this interfere with our thorough and directly educational work.

On Tuesday, July 12th, all the different classes under our six Departments of Study will be organized, so that they may be able to begin their regular work early next day. At the same time, or before this, on Tuesday morning, the Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held, at which the Board of Managers for the following year are to be elected, and other general business transacted. During the day also there will be two grand concerts by one of the finest bands in the State, to be followed by another concert in the evening. The formal opening exercises of the Assembly will be held in the afternoon.

On Wednesday the 13th, and every day thereafter, except Sundays, there will be Morning Prayers promptly at 8 a. m. From 8:30 to 10:30 there will be class work in all the different departments, held in the various class rooms. From 10:30 to 12 there will be a public lecture or concert in the auditorium. After a two hours' recess for dinner, the afternoon class work will begin at 2 o'clock, and continue till 4, when another popular lecture or concert will be given. In the early evening there will probably be some further class work, meetings of the C. L. S. C., Round Table, etc., until 7:30 when the bell will call to evening prayers. At 8 the third public event will be given in the auditorium, an illustrated lecture, reading, concert, or other entertainment. The only variation from this daily order will be made on the various Special Days of which we will tell hereafter.

There will be six regular Departments of Study as follows:

I. DEPARTMENT OF BIBLICAL SCIENCE.

(American Institute of Sacred Literature.)

Prof. R. F. Weidner, D. D., Dean.

This Department will be in session five or six hours daily, and will have classes in Hebrew, Greek, Old Testament Study and New Testament Study.

HEREWE, two hours daily:

1. *Beginners' Course*, will take up the first sixteen lessons of "Harper's Hebrew Method."

2. *Reviewers' Course*, the first forty lessons of the same work.

3. *Advanced Course*, in which "Harper's Hebrew Method" and "Elements of Hebrew Grammar" will be reviewed; and Genesis and Fifty Select Psalms read and studied.

GREEK: two hours daily.

1. *Beginners' Course*, will study the first twenty lessons of "Harper and Weidner's Introductory New Testament Greek Method."

2. *Reviewers' Course*, in which the same work will be reviewed; and Matthew, Mark, Luke, and the Acts of the Apostles read and studied in the original.

3. *Advanced Course*: review of the same work, and study of the Pauline Epistles in Greek, using Boise on Galatians and Romans.

OLD TESTAMENT STUDY IN ENGLISH: one hour daily, will probably consist of a course of study of the post exilic literature, *i. e.*, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi. For those who may wish it, a course of collateral reading, under special supervision, will be arranged for, using Weidner's edition of "Ehler's Old Testament Theology."

NEW TESTAMENT STUDY IN ENGLISH: one hour daily, using Weidner's "Studies in the Book," devoted to the study of the Acts of the Apostles and the earlier Pauline Epistles, *i. e.*, Thessalonians, Galatians, Corinthians, and Romans, covering the ground of the International Sunday-school Lessons for the last two quarters of the year, and therefore of special interest and value to Sunday-school teachers.

While the above outline is subject to revision, and is not to be accepted as final, it shows how comprehensive and thorough this Department will be. The Dean will be assisted by four competent professors, specialists in Hebrew and Greek.

II. DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Prof. R. C. Scheidt, A.M., Ph.D., Dean.

In this Department there will be four classes, at work in the class-room four hours daily, besides excursions and field work. We can give here only a bare outline of this work.

BOTANY: 1. Beginners' Course. A. Six lessons in elementary botany, *i. e.*, study of the root, stem, leaf, and flower. B. Six lessons in systematic botany; study of Protophytes and Spermatophytes, with special stress laid on classification of Monocotyledons and Dicotyledons.

2. Advanced Course. A. Vegetable histology, study of the differentiation of cell and various tissues, with instruction in microscopical technique. B. Physiological botany. In both these courses there will be special instruction given in the best methods of collecting and pressing plants.

ZOOLOGY: 1. Beginners' Course. Outlines of practical zoology; study of vertebrates and invertebrates, with instruction in microscopic technique and animal histology.

2. Advanced Course. Embryology of the chick; with instruction in the best methods of animal preservation and mounting of specimens.

III. DEPARTMENT OF PEDAGOGY.

There will be at last four regular classes in this department, each having one hour's classwork every day. Besides the regular instructors, there will be special lecturers before each of the classes, among them some of the ablest and most prominent educators in the country. The classes will be in Psychology, Theory of Teaching, Government and Kindergarten work and probably in Mathematics, Grammar, etc. The details of this department, with names of instructors and lecturers, will be given in our next issue. Here it is sufficient to say that for the Kindergarten Normal Class, we have secured Miss S. K. Lippincott, of the Froebel Normal Institute, of Washington, D. C., one of the most eminent and successful Kindergarten teachers in the country. We doubt not that hundreds of the Primary teachers of our State will be eager to avail themselves of her instruction and join her class the better to fit themselves for their own work. Indeed, our purpose is to make this entire department

one of the most thorough, and, at the same time attractive, features of our Assembly, as we believe it will be one of the most popular and largely patronized.

IV. DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES.

Prof. W. Clarke Robinson, B.Sc., Ph.D., Dean.

ENGLISH LITERATURE. With an hour of study in the class rooms daily, under the fascinating instruction of Dr. Robinson, it will be possible to cover the main periods of English literature, from its beginnings up to the present. A full outline of topics to be studied will be given next month.

MODERN LANGUAGES, in charge of Prof. Emilé Pernet, of the well-known "Pernet School of Modern Languages," of Philadelphia, assisted by native instructors in French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian. There will be classes in German and French, and should there be a call for it, also in any or all of the other languages. The method pursued makes use of the best features of all systems, and has been tried and found successful in many years' experience. The chief aim is to teach students to converse in the language studied, and by thorough cultivation of the ear, to enable them to understand the foreigner when he addresses them. Grammatical instruction is given in the course of the teaching, so that but little preparation is required on the part of the student, who finds the study of a language by this method more of a pleasure than a task. For conversational purposes the Meisterschaft system, with some important modifications, is used. Diligent students, taking our full course in French or German, will, at the end of the session, be able to understand and make themselves understood fairly well in that language. Persons contemplating European travel will find in this course just the preparation they want.

V. DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY.

We prefer not to give even an outline of the work to be done in this important Department until we shall be able to announce the full schedule thereof. Suffice it to say that there will be at least two classes, one in General History and one in American History; possibly the former will be divided into Ancient and Modern History, either in separate classes, or in two courses open to the same class. The Department will be in charge of one of the most competent professors of history assisted by able instructors.

VI. DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC AND ART.

I. THE THEORY OF MUSIC, in charge of Prof. W. J. Baltzell, assisted by Prof. Wm. B. Hall.

There will be one hour daily given to class work and lectures according to the following outline:

Lesson 1. Introductory. The Tonal System. Scientific basis of music. System of notation; auxiliary forms and signs of notation. Measurement of the relation of modes, scales and keys. Major and minor keys. Combination of all the scales.

Lesson 2. Nearer View of the Scales. The signature (major and minor scales.) Chief points of the scale. Relationship of the scales, of major, of relative keys, minor scales with their major and among themselves. Ecclesiastical modes.

Lesson 3. Rhythm. Value of tones (division by two, three mixed values, more numerous groups). Rests, etc. Absolute time (*allegro*, *andante*, *moderato*, etc.) Nature and regulation of bars, kinds, management

and division, exceptional. Chromatic signs. Accentuation.

Lesson 4. Review of Instruments. Voice, Speech. Instruments, stringed, bowed, etc. Score.

Lesson 5. Elementary forms of Composition. Melody. Fundamental forms, passage, phrase, subject. Elaboration. Introduction to harmony. Most important chords.

Lesson 6. Employment of chords.

Lesson 7. Modulation. Law. Means.

Lesson 8. Part Movements. Suspension. Retardation. Anticipation. Organ point. Figuring of basses.

Lesson 9. Artistic Forms of Composition. Polyphonic forms, figuration, fugue, canon.

Lesson 10. Homophonic and Mixed Forms. Song form. Rondo form. Sonata form.

Lesson 11. Forms of Instrumental Music. The sonata. The overture. Symphony. Concerto. Fantasia. Capriccio. Toccata. Etude.

Lesson 12. Forms of Vocal Music. Recitative. Aria. Chorus. Cantata. Oratorio. Finale.

Lesson 13. Music in Combination with Other Objects. The ballet. Melodrama. Opera.

Lesson 14. Lecture on literary or historical subject, illustrated.

HISTORY AND THEORY OF ART, in charge of Prof. Laurence C. Brickenstein, who will deliver nine lectures on the subject, with class instruction and study.

Lectures I-V, on Architecture, will give a general outline of the various Theories of Aesthetics, and of the Development of Grecian, Roman, Gothic, Renaissance, and Modern Architecture.

Lectures VI and VII, on Sculpture, giving the history and development of Ancient and of Renaissance Sculpture.

Lectures VIII. and IX, on Painting, devoted to the history and description of the great schools of Painting in the Renaissance and the Modern Periods.

This course will be one of the richest treats on our programme to those possessed of sufficient taste and culture to appreciate it. Such will find it a rare opportunity, one seldom offered to summer students.

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPE WRITING.

Arrangements have been made to have thorough instruction given daily in this important branch of education. It will be in charge of Mr. H. E. Gehman, an expert stenographer and typewriter and experienced teacher. There being an ever growing demand for skillful typewriters who at the same time are expert stenographers, we believe there will be no difficulty in forming large classes.

C. L. S. C. ROUND-TABLE.

Every old Chautauquan knows what this is. As arrangements have been perfected through the courtesy and co-operation of the central office of the original Chautauqua of New York State, by which all C. L. S. C. members for whom it is more convenient and less expensive to come to Mt. Gretna than to go to the New York Assembly, can pursue their work, pass their examination and receive their certificates, diplomas, and degrees at our Assembly just the same as they would there, we expect hundreds of such members who will avail themselves of the opportunity. They will find every provision made for their comfort and profit. There will be daily meetings at the

Round-Table, presided over by the Rev. H. C. Pardoe, a veteran in Chautauquan C. L. S. C. work, who has made thousands of friends at the old Chautauqua and will make thousands more at the new.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

We call the three daily popular entertainments "public," because they are free to every one who has paid his admission fee to the grounds, and holds either a season ticket at \$2.50, or a weekly ticket at \$1.00, or a daily ticket at 25 cents, or a stockholder's ticket at 40 per cent. less than these prices. Admission to the grounds admits to all of our public entertainments without any extra charge; so that for 25 cents we give three first-class entertainments, each one of which would be counted cheap at 50 cents anywhere else, most of which could not be had anywhere else at any price. For a fuller description of these entertainments, and the men and women giving them, we must refer our readers to future numbers of this journal. We have space here only for a bare list of them. They will be given at the hours of 10:30 a. m., 4 p. m., and 8 p. m.

Tuesday, July 12th.—Stockholders' Meeting; Opening Exercises; Three Band Concerts.

Wednesday, July 13th.—Lecture on "Columbus," by President Warfield, LL. D., of Lafayette College; Concert by the Royal English Bell Ringers and Gleemen; Lecture on the Delsarte System of Gymnastics, by Miss Lydia J. Newcomb, "America's Greatest Delsartean."

Thursday, July 14: Grand Army Day.—Lecture on "Abraham Lincoln," by Dr. Warfield, addresses by a number of prominent G. A. R. men, besides, it is hoped, President Harrison, Governor Pattison, Congressman Brosius, and others; G. A. R. camp-fire in evening.

Friday, July 15th: Young Peoples' Day.—Lecture on "The House Beautiful," by Dr. Warfield; addresses by, several noted divines and workers in Young Peoples' Associations; lecture on "The Northern Gods," illustrated with stereopticon, by Dr. W. Clarke Robinson.

Saturday, July 16th: Indian Day.—Readings and impersonations by Lee L. Grumline; music and addresses by a number of young Indian men and women; address by Mrs. Amelia S. Cushman, President Women's National Indian Association, describing "A Seven Months' Trip among Wild Tribes;" address by the Hon. Herbert Welsh, of the Indian Rights Association; it is also expected to have present Capt. Pratt, of the Carlisle Indian Training School, and others.

Sunday, July 17th.—Divine services and Sunday-school.

Monday, July 18th: Pennsylvania-German Day.—Lecture on "The Nibelungen Lied," the great German national epic, by Dr. W. Clarke Robinson; meeting of the Pennsylvania German Society, with historical papers, by Dr. Egle, state historian, and Julius F. Sachse, Esq. Illustrated lecture on "The Sun," by Dr. Chas. Young, of Princeton, the great astronomer.

Tuesday, July 19.—Lecture on "Lessing" by Dr. W. Clarke Robinson; lecture on "Negro Moods and Tenses," by Dr. Grandison, the celebrated Negro orator; illustrated lecture on "The Moon," by Dr. Chas. Young.

Wednesday, July 20: Recognition Day.—Concert by the Chautauqua Choral Society, conducted by Prof. W. J. Baltzell; conferring of diplomas on C. L. S. C. graduates, and addresses by the Rev. H. C. Pardoe, the Rev. A. H. Gillet, D. D., of the New York Chautauqua and others: lecture on "Saul of Tarsus," by Hon. Geo. Wendling.

Thursday, July 21.—Lecture on Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell," by Dr. W. Clarke Robinson; lecture "Is Death the End?" by Hon. Geo. Wendling; illustrated lecture on "The Planets," by Dr. Chas. Young.

Friday, July 22.—Readings and Impersonations by Edw. P. Elliott; lecture "Old Ocean, Our Slave and Master," by Dr. De Motte; illustrated lecture on "The Stars," by Dr. Chas. Young.

Saturday, July 23.—Lecture "Schiller's Minor Poems," by Dr. W. Clarke Robinson; Readings and Impersonations by Edw. P. Elliott; illustrated lecture on "Modern Electricity," by Dr. De Motte.

Sunday, July 24.—Divine services and Sunday-school.

Monday, July 25.—Lecture "The Uses of Ugliness," by the Rev. Jahu De Witt Miller; illustrated lecture, "The Bedouin," by the Rev. Peter von Finklestein Mamreov; illustrated lecture on "Visible Sound," by Dr. De Motte.

Tuesday, July 26.—Lecture, "Distinguished Men I Have Met," by the Rev. J. De Witt Miller; "The Merchant of Venice," by Locke Richardson, the greatest living Shakspearean reader; illustrated lecture, "Jesus of Nazareth," by the Rev. P. von Finklestein Mamreov.

Wednesday, July 27: Comenius Day.—Lecture on "Goethe," by Dr. W. Clarke Robinson; addresses commemorative of the three hundredth anniversary of John Amos Comenius, the great pioneer and apostle of Popular Education; reading, "Dickens' Christmas Carol," by Locke Richardson.

Thursday, July 28.—Grand Concert and Farewell Services.

The above is not yet quite complete. There are a number of attractions we expect to have, but not having concluded negotiations for them at this writing, we prefer not to put them on the programme until we are positively certain of them. Such, for instance, is a day set apart as *Forestry Day*, when we hope to have the Pennsylvania Forestry Association hold a public meeting on our grounds, with addresses on the subject of forestry by eminent speakers.

There will also be a series of classic piano recitals given by Mr. David Crozier, which will be of a high order, and a special treat to our music loving patrons. These, however, will not be "public," but extra, with an extra charge of admission to them. We shall have occasion to speak of them again, as also of such changes and additions to the programme as may have to be made. Enough has, we think, been said, to convince the public that the courses of instruction and entertainment of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua need not shun comparison with those of any other summer assembly in the land.

ALL the universities of Canada are open to women. So are all the summer schools at Greta.

THE first college paper printed in the United States was at Dartmouth, with Daniel Webster as editor.

In Our Library.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

History and Biography. The Discovery of America, with some Account of Ancient America and the Spanish Conquest. By John Fiske. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 2 vols. Cr. 8vo, \$4.00.

A History of the People of the United States, from the Revolution to the Civil War. By John Bach McMaster. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Vol. III. 8vo, \$2.50.

Epochs of American History: The Colonies, 1492-1750. By Reuben G. Thwaites. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 16mo, \$1.25.

Epoch Maps, illustrating American History. By Albert Bushnell Hart. The same. 16mo, \$1.25.

Studies in American History. By Mary Sheldon Barnes and Earl Barnes. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 12mo, \$1.12.

A Brief History of Lancaster County. By Israel Smith Clare. Edited by Anna Lyle. Lancaster: Argus Publishing Company. 12mo, \$1.15.

Alden's Cyclopaedia of History. In 2 vols. New York: John B. Alden. 12mo, \$1.25.

Christopher Columbus, and How He Received and Imparted the Spirit of Discovery. By Justin Winsor. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 8vo, \$1.00.

Mark Hopkins. Vol. VI of American Religious Leaders. By Franklin Carter. The same. 16mo, \$1.25.

William Gilmore Simms. Vol. XII of American Men of Letters. By Wm. P. Trent. The same. 16mo, \$1.25.

Julius Caesar, and the Foundation of the Roman Imperial System. By W. Warde Fowler, in Heroes of the Nation's Series. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 12mo, \$1.50.

Madame De Staël. By Albert Sorel, translated by Fanny Hale Gardiner. Vol. VII of The Great French Writers. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 16mo, \$1.00.

Philosophy and Science. The Spirit of Modern Philosophy: An Essay in the form of Lectures. By Josiah Royce. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Cr. 8vo, \$2.50.

Justice: being Part IV of the Principles of Ethics. By Herbert Spencer. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 12mo, \$1.50.

Evolution in Science, Philosophy and Art. Popular Lectures and Discussions before the Brooklyn Ethical Association. The same. Cr. 8vo, \$2.00.

The Living World: Whence It Came and Whither It Is Drifting. By H. M. Conn. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 12mo, \$1.25.

Art and Literature. The Early Renaissance and Other Essays on Art Subjects. By James M. Hoppin. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Cr. 8vo, \$2.00.

The Divine Comedy of Dante Alighieri. Translated by Charles Eliot Norton. II. Purgatory. The same. 12mo, \$1.25.

American Literature. An Elementary Text-book for use in High Schools and Academies. By Julian Hawthorne and Leonard Leamon. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 12mo, \$1.50.

The Spiritual Sense of Dante's Divine Comedy. By W. T. Harris. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Sq. 16mo.

The Study Class: A Guide for the Student of English Literature. By Anna B. McMahon. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 16mo, \$1.00.

Masterpieces of American Literature, from Thirteen Representative Authors, with Biographical Sketches. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Cr. 8vo, \$1.50.

Engle's Words: An Elementary Study of Derivations. By Charles F. Johnson. New York: Harper & Brothers, 16mo.

Shakspeare's Tragedy of Hamlet, A Study for Classes in English Literature. By Carroll Lewis Maxcy. Boston: Ginn & Co. 16mo.

The Story of the Odyssey, or the Adventures of Ulysses, for Boys and Girls. By Dr. Edward Brooks. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Company.

Religion and Theology. Gospel Criticism and Historical Christianity: A Study of the Gospels and of the History of the Gospel-canon during the Second Century, with a consideration of the results of Modern Criticism. By Orello Cone, D.D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cr. 8vo, \$2.00.

The Unseen Friend. By Lucy Larcom. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 16mo, \$1.00.

The Epic of the Inner Life: being the Book of Job trans-

lated anew, and accompanied with Notes and an Introductory Study. By John F. Genung. The same. 12mo, \$1.25.

Miscellaneous. The Art and Science of Conversation, and Treatises on the Subjects Pertaining to Teaching. By Harriet E. Monroe. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. 12mo.

Longman's School Geography for North America. By George G. Chisholm and C. H. Lee. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 12mo.

THE CHANCELLOR'S BOOK CHAT.

There is nothing I like better to talk about than books. It is, therefore, with genuine pleasure, that I look forward to a monthly chat on this delightful subject with such of CHRISTIAN CULTURE'S readers as are willing to spend a little time with me here in Our Library.

There is no recreation for the book-lover like an hour of free, unrestrained browsing among his books, unless it be to have a few congenial friends with him, cosily seated around the library-table, with whom he can exchange comments, criticisms, and opinions, as they occur to him at the time. Perhaps I cannot do much of real exchanging of opinions with you, but I can at least have the pleasure of doing my part, giving my comments and ideas with perfect frankness, and without fear or favor, with which you then will do what you please, of course. Whether or not you agree with me in what I from time to time have to say, is of small account. What I shall aim at is not so much to win you over to my views on any book or subject, as to induce you carefully to read and examine the book for yourself, if you think from what I say that it is worth your while. If I succeed in doing this, I shall be satisfied.

I don't expect to have much to say about poor or indifferent books; first, because, as a rule, criticism, and even condemnation, only advertises them the more widely; and secondly, because there are enough good books published to take up all the time and space at my disposal, without any need to waste them on poor ones. To-day, unfortunately, I cannot begin to tell you about all the good books, even the very good ones that have accumulated on my table during the last two months. There are too many of them, and I'll have to leave some of the best for another time.

You will notice from the list of "Books Received" that the number of historical and biographical volumes is particularly large, and that among them the majority refer to early American history. Naturally. In this four hundredth anniversary year of America's discovery it ought to be so. No doubt before the year is over there will be scores more of volumes, essays, articles and monographs published about early America and its discoverers. Yet I am free to say with all confidence that the best works on the subject have been published already. Nothing better will appear for a very long time than John Fiske's *The Discovery of America*, in two handsome crown octavos, and Justin Winsor's *Christopher Columbus*, in one beautiful octavo. Each of them, by the way, contains a very excellent steel portrait of its author.

Mr. Winsor's work, as might be expected, gives us the fullest, most accurate and authoritative ac-

count yet published of the geographical phases of the subject, and of the whole state of geographical knowledge and science in Europe four hundred years ago. Together with it he gives a large number of valuable and most interesting reproductions of old maps, charts, manuscripts, etc., never before published. The book is certainly a most important and timely one; no other work can take its place. It is the Columbus book of this Columbian year, and the publishers have done well to get it out in such beautiful style as to make it as attractive as it is important.

With it all, however, I don't believe Columbus the man was what Mr. Winsor represents him to have been. The author appears to me to be laboring under the effects of the modern reaction against the old-time tendency unduly to exalt and almost deify the great characters of history. You will remember that all the old histories and biographies represent the discoverer of America to have been nothing short of a hero, little short of a saint, a preternaturally wise and good and perfect man—just as they used to picture Washington for us. The present tendency is to go to the opposite extreme and make these great men appear little, commonplace, very imperfect characters. Even Prof. McMaster has, I think, yielded to this tendency in his representation of Washington; and now Mr. Winsor does the same for Columbus, and would have us believe that he was a weak, mean, little-spirited fellow! In this I believe he is just as far wrong as were the old biographers and historians, like Irving and Prescott, to say nothing of others.

The one American historian who is a historian, in the true sense of the word, is John Fiske. And he is the historian he is because he is a philosopher. As such he is fully emancipated from all "tendencies," all personal feeling or preference, and is able to look at men and events without any bias, in their right relations to the past, the future and to one another. He has grasped the principle underlying all history, of which all things are the outgrowth and application, and in relation to which the seeming tangle and chaos of men and events is resolved into an orderly arrangement, consistent and clearly intelligible.

One feels this at once on opening Mr. Fiske's volumes. History in such a master-hand is something quite different from what it was when you and I went to school. Then it was an interminable array, or jumble, of facts, without connection or significance. Now it all means something. Every fact, from the greatest to the smallest has a new interest, a true interest, as related to a central principle. History is a study now, something to think about. Then it was nothing but a lot of things to remember. It makes me wish I were a boy again and able to start afresh. I believe I could learn something in history then!

Now Mr. Fiske treats of Columbus too. He uses all the same original sources Mr. Winsor used. Yet his Columbus is quite a different kind of person from the one pictured by the latter, just as different as he is from Prescott's or Irving's. He is not a saint or demigod; but neither is he a commonplace, selfish, weakling. He is simply a real man; not an American of the nineteenth century, but such an one as southern

Europe in the fifteenth century could produce; a man with some faults, but more virtues; take him all in all, for his time and circumstances, a remarkable man, a great man, and a hero.

I wonder how Dr. Warfield is going to treat the great "Admiral of the Open Seas" in his lecture at our Summer Assembly. I know I shall enjoy his lecture ten-fold more now since I have read Fiske and Winsor, than I could otherwise have done.

John Bach McMaster is not John Fiske. But he is just the kind of man to gather together the material, from old newspapers, almanacs, diaries and journals, which a John Fiske will some day make use of in writing a history of our country. Prof. McMaster's third volume brings his *History of the People of the United States* up to the beginning of the war of 1812, and does it in as entertaining and picturesque a manner as Macauley himself could have done it. Two excellent and valuable maps accompany the volumes. If Prof. McMaster, however, is to complete his work in two more volumes, and bring it down to the Civil War, he will have to condense a good deal more than he has thus far done.

For my part, I should be sorry to see any attempt at condensation. It would mar the picturesqueness of the narrative, its brilliancy of style, and much of that charm of detail which is a distinctive characteristic of the work, would have to be sacrificed. No doubt it admits of condensation. But just that loving lingering over descriptive details of the dress, occupation domestic and social life of the people, is the feature of this history that makes it so popular, and in its way so valuable. As a narrative of the leading events and description of the life and times of the period which it is meant to cover, such as is to be found nowhere else with anything like the same fulness, Prof. McMaster's fills a distinct place of its own and a manifest want.

Mr. Thwaite's neat and handy little volume in the series of three on "Epochs of American History," treats of *The Colonies* from 1492 to 1750, and is really a very admirable work, not only for school use, but for the general student of our country's history. It is a thorough and scholarly treatment of the broad outlines of our history, of tendencies and principles, tracing the causes that led to the foundation of the colonies, and the development of ideas and institutions in connection therewith. It is a *history*, and not a chronicle or narrative. At the same time, for those who want more, there is given at the head of each chapter a very careful bibliography of general and special works that may be read in connection with the subject or period treated. This is a valuable feature, and so is the full attention that is given to both the physical and political geography of the country. These two features alone, it seems to me, are sufficient to give the work a high and permanent place in our historical libraries.

I wish we had more school histories on the plan of the Sheldon-Barnes *American History*, which brings the scholar face to face with the original sources and puts on him the necessity of thoughtfully using these,

and from them forming his own judgments and opinions. The plan is aptly called the "laboratory method." Numerous new illustrations and good maps add value and interest to the volume.

Along with the study of general history in our schools should always go the study of local history. To this end every good county history ought to be welcomed; and for this reason we here make note of *A Brief History of Lancaster County* for use in schools, written by I. S. Clare and edited by Anna Lyle. Mr. Clare's experience as a compiler and condenser has enabled him to give a very clearly arranged and interestingly written book, which will be read by hundreds who never have or will read Rupp's old history, or Mombert's, or the bulkier recent history of the county, from which it is compiled. I wish Mr. Clare had not confined himself to these few works in his compilation, or at least had not ignored the results of more recent research in this field. It is, e. g., altogether inexcusable for a historian to repeat as fact the old, long-exploded myth of Zinzendorf and the rattlesnake, which has again and again been refuted in print; nor is it pardonable simply to repeat the old errors about the Juliana Library, where the files of CHRISTIAN CULTURE were easily accessible, and would have furnished him with the correct dates and facts about that institution. And so in a number of other cases, where the errors of the old historians are blindly accepted and repeated. How they can have escaped the editor's notice is more than I can understand. I hope a new edition will soon be called for, and that then a careful revision will be made; for the book is worth it, and Lancaster county deserves it.

Carlyle's well-known saying, that universal history "is at bottom the history of the great men who have worked here," is not true. At the same time it is true that one of the most engaging forms of historical writing is that which takes some great man as its centre towards and from whom radiate the main forces and tendencies of the period to which he belongs. This is evidently the purpose of Mr. Evelyn Abbott, the editor of the admirable series of volumes entitled "Heroes of the Nations." All the volumes we have thus far seen are written according to this plan, and several of them are models of historical biography. Such is the latest on "*Julius Caesar* and the Organization of the Roman Empire," by W. Warde Fowler, which along with the growth of Caesar's character, traces very clearly and fully the leading tendencies of the age in which he lived. Like its predecessors, this volume is an original study of its subject, full of fresh interest, and with a positive, intrinsic value of its own, and can be unqualifiedly recommended to all students, and especially to teachers, of history.

I feel that special attention should be called to the unusual excellence of the whole mechanical make-up of this series. Paper, typography, press-work and binding are beautiful. Of all the engravings the seven portraits of Caesar, one of which—excuse the "Irish bull!"—is not a portrait of Caesar at all, interested me most. They are nearly all so strikingly different from one another, though there is a kind of general "family resemblance" between them. Sev-

eral of them I had never seen before, and probably most of you have not either.

Just as valuable and important in their sphere, and to me at least fully as interesting, are the series of "American Men of Letters," "American Religious Leaders," and "Great French Writers." The second of these, so far as I know, is unique. And it is the one most difficult to make generally satisfactory: first, because nearly every reader has his denominational and theological bias, no two would agree as to who were the real leaders of religious thought in our country. On perhaps half a dozen we might all agree, but beyond that—never! Secondly, it is next to impossible to get a biographer who is free from theological bias, so that a fair, unprejudiced religious biography is almost an impossibility. This is, of course, true also of literary and of political biographies; but, sad to say, not to anything like the same degree as of religious.

It is therefore all the more remarkable that the publishers of "American Religious Leaders" have really succeeded in thus far giving us six volumes of which four, at least, are well high entirely satisfactory, both as to choice of subjects and spirit and manner of treatment. The latest one, at all events, can have no two opinions about it. It is on *Mark Hopkins*, by his erstwhile pupil, colleague, and afterwards successor in the presidency of Williams College, Dr. Franklin Carter. I cannot here describe the book; but it has impressed me as a masterly one. It appears to me that every educator, as well as minister, must be deeply interested in it, and cannot fail to be both instructed and inspired by it.

The "American Men of Letters" is fully as good as the "English Men of Letters" series. I find the volumes extremely useful in my literary work—don't know how I could do without them. The latest is on *William Gilmore Simms*, by Prof. W. P. Trent, and makes the most of its subject, though that subject was not a great figure in our literature. Yet withal Prof. Trent does not let his admiration for Simms make him a mere eulogist. He has given us a judicious and very interesting book, an excellent literary biography. For brilliant sparkle of style and charming manner, however, the French still bear the palm. M. Sorel's little volume on Madame De Staël is entertaining, fascinating from the first page to the last. It is worthy of the preceding volumes of the series, which is saying a great deal; for in some respects this series is superior to both the American and the English Men of Letters series. One need not be specially interested in French literature to be able to read any of these brilliant books with intense interest. It seems to me the most *blasé* novel reader even could not resist these French biographers' fascination, which does not seem to have lost anything essential in the process of translation either. If this valuable series were more widely known I think it would be one of the most popular sets of books published in this country; it deserves to be at any rate.

There are several more volumes about which I intended to tell you to-day. But my space and time are up, and I will have to leave them till next month.

MARGINAL NOTES.

APPROPOS of *Walter Graham, Statesman*, we note that if there is considerable fiction in many of our histories, there is also much history in some of our fiction. The interest in this novel, by the way, has not abated one whit since its author is known to be Thomas Whitson, Esq., of the Lancaster bar. But who is Walter Graham himself?

If Mr. Julian Hawthorne had not allowed his personal feelings and prejudices to get the better of his critical judgment, as for example, in his attempted depreciation of James Russell Lowell and his adulation of R. H. Stoddard, his and Leonard Lemmon's *American Literature* would be the best elementary text-book on the subject, for use in schools, that has yet been published. If this "personal equation" is kept in mind, the work will be found to have great advantages over most others.

For literary clubs, reading circles, and indeed literary class work as well, one of the most thorough, practical, and efficient helps to be had is Anna Benson McMahan's *The Study Class*, with its excellent introductions and outlines to the study of Shakspeare, the English Drama, English Poetry, Browning, and the English Essay. Of all handbooks, etc., of the kind that we have examined, we believe this modest little volume to be the best. We are more than pleased with it.

THE time has gone by when even the most "conservative" theologian can afford to ignore the results of the "advanced" critics. And nowhere can the position of the latter be more conveniently studied and kept pace with than in *The New World*. A Quarterly Review of Religion, Ethics and Theology, the first number of which appeared in March, from the "Riverside Press" of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Its editors are some of the most eminent scholars and thinkers of America, like Prof. C. C. Everett, Prof. C. H. Toy, Pres. Orello Cone and the Rev. N. P. Gilman. The first number is a strong one, and future numbers promise to be still stronger. The editors say: "One of the fundamental ideas upon which this review is based is that persons whose theological positions are unlike may freely state what from their respective standpoints appears to them to be the truth." Nothing more fair or liberal than that can be asked. We believe there is abundant room for this quarterly, and that it will do good in stimulating thought and advancing the truth. Its subscription price is \$3.00 per year. Single numbers, 75 cents.

In a suggestive article in *The Atlantic Monthly*, the one magazine that reflects the highest literary culture of America, on "Literature in the Ministry," the writer deprecates the little interest or concern given in our theological schools to the literary training of their students. "Perhaps there is no better illustration," he says, "of the spirit and policy dominant among them than the professional uses to which they put the Bible. By general consent, it contains some of the most extraordinary prose and poetry in the world; but for all that, ignoring the man of letters, they practically give the book over into the hands of the historian, the philologist, and the theologian." What rich and precious results can be obtained by a

purely and truly literary study of the Bible has recently been illustrated by the publication of two works that every minister would be benefitted by studying, namely, Dr. Griffith's *The Lily Among Thorns: A Study of the Biblical Drama entitled the Song of Songs*, and Prof. Genuing's *The Epic of the Inner Life*; being *The Book of Job* translated anew, and accompanied with notes and an introductory study. They are the best kind of commentaries on two books of the Bible on which the ordinary commentary throws little light.

Religious Outlook.

It is our purpose to give in this department salient facts from the religious world. This will include the doings of Christian Endeavor and other young people's societies, missionary organizations, ecclesiastical gatherings, Sunday-school conventions, and other religious bodies. Opinions of those entitled to speak on questions of great moral, social, and religious reform will be freely quoted. Articles upon various questions properly included in this department from the pens of distinguished and able writers will appear. Each writer is to be individually responsible for his own views, and the editor will be responsible simply for the propriety of admitting them to these pages. It will be our aim to make this department instructive and adapted to the interests of our readers. We shall not be averse to free and frank discussion of matters agitating the church or societies even though opinions may be expressed with which we cannot agree. We invite correspondence from our readers, and hope that they will kindly furnish items of local or of general interest for insertion in these columns.

It may strike some as curious that there should be a Christian Endeavor society in a State prison, but such is the fact. The first prison Christian Endeavor society completed its second year not long ago. It exists in Waupun, Wis., under the chaplaincy of the Rev. Victor Kutchin. It was organized with 35 active and 58 associate members, and during the two years 35 associate members have become active members and 43 new members have been added to the active list. Thirty-five active members have been honorably discharged from the prison, 19 have been removed from the active roll of the society because of improper conduct, and 5 withdrew. Of those honorably discharged, 10 are now living upright lives and 5 are earnest Christians.

PROF. SALMOND, of Edinburgh, says that the revised version of the Bible is not sinking out of sight, but is in constant and increasing demand.

THE New York State Legislature has voted against the opening of the World's Columbian Exposition on Sunday. The New Jersey Senate and General Assembly have adopted a resolution requesting those having the matter in charge to close the Chicago Exposition on Sunday, and also requesting those in charge of the New Jersey exhibit to see that that exhibit is closed on that day. The Pennsylvania Board of Managers of the World's Fair have unanimously voted against the opening of the exposition

on Sunday. Thus the work of the Church and various Christian bodies against the opening of the World's Fair is being carried into our legislative halls. May the good work go on.

SHALL the Commissioners en route to the Presbyterian General Assembly at Portland, Ore., in May, hold a public meeting on Sunday in the great Mormon tabernacle at Salt Lake City? They are to receive an invitation to do so, and will be tendered the use of the choir of 500 voices. This is the first time that this building has ever been given for a great meeting other than Mormon worship. What shall be done with such an invitation? Some say that it would disgrace the Presbyterian Church to accept the invitation. Are they right? It may freely be stated that if the invitation is accepted, courtesy would require that the privilege of holding a Mormon meeting in a Presbyterian church could hardly be refused. Is the Presbyterian Church ready for that?

JUDGE SHIPMAN, at a meeting of the Hartford Congregational Club, discussing the question of assimilating the great number of foreigners and non religious people in this country, held that in the distant future church organizations will be unified instead of multiplied, and church edifices will be increased. He looked forward to the time when in Hartford there will be only three or four great churches, each with its pastor and eight or ten assistant pastors.

Educational Notes.

ONE hundred and six different universities and colleges are represented in the graduate schools of Yale.

AN examination in gymnastics is now required of undergraduates of Johns Hopkins before a degree is conferred.

THE faculty of the Chicago University will be American, only six of the one hundred teachers being from abroad.

THE oldest college in North America was founded in 1531, the college of St. Ildefonso, in the city of Mexico.

HARVARD, during her 255 years' existence, has graduated 18,000 students. The Pennsylvania Chautauqua hopes to reach that figure by and by.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to consolidate Columbia and the University of the City of New York into one great university.

PRINCETON has added six new professors to her faculty this year, the University of Pennsylvania ten, Yale five, and Harvard eight.

OF the 390 collegiate institutions in the United States, 237 are co-educational. The Pennsylvania Chautauqua is included in the latter.

THE amount of elective work which Harvard allows is 80 per cent.; Michigan University allows 75 per cent.; Yale, 40 per cent.; Kansas State University, 33 per cent.; Oregon University allows none. The Pennsylvania Chautauqua allows 100 per cent.

ENGLAND, with ninety-four universities, has 2,723 more professors and 51,814 more students than the three hundred and sixty universities in the United States.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, of Rhode Island, celebrated its 124th anniversary by opening its doors to ladies. We need not wait to celebrate our first anniversary in that way.

THREE-FOURTHS of the national colleges founded in the last twenty years are south of the Mason and Dixon line. The Pennsylvania Chautauqua is north of that line.

THE trustees of the State College have decreased the college year from 38 to 36 weeks. The Pennsylvania Chautauqua hopes to increase, not to decrease, its term from year to year.

PRINCETON has erected a new dormitory, Brown Hall, at a cost of \$100,000. The dormitories now in course of erection at Mount Gretna are not so expensive, but equally cool.

THE class orator this year at Harvard is a Japanese. A negro filled that position last year. We shall have Indian, Negro, European and American orators at Mt. Gretna this year.

At Dickinson this year both first and second prizes for excellence in entrance examinations were taken by ladies. At Mt. Gretna the ladies will no doubt be first in excellence, first in entrance examinations, and first in the hearts of their countrymen.

In a German university a student's matriculation card shields him from arrest, admits him at half-price to the theatres, and takes him free to art galleries. In the Pennsylvania Chautauqua, a student's matriculation card costs 25 cents per day, admits him free to all the sunrise and sunset art galleries of the native forest, and all the majestic theatres of the silent mountain, and gives him the police protection of a Pinkerton detective force.

THE Bureau of Music of the World's Fair has issued letters of invitation to the important choral societies in large cities, asking them to cooperate in forming the great chorus of 2,000 voices, which will render standard oratorios at the ceremonies dedicatory of the Exposition buildings.

No doubt the choral association to be connected with the Pennsylvania Chautauqua, and to be trained under its professors, will attain such a high standard of excellence, that it will be included in the above-mentioned choral societies receiving letters of invitation. With grand scenery, grand board, and grand instruction, how can there fail to be grand music?

A SOCIETY of prominent New York ladies and gentlemen is organizing for the purpose of having concerts at Madison Square Garden Saturday afternoon, to which the public school pupils will be admitted free. Only good music will be given at these concerts, as the object is to educate the children to appreciate and enjoy such music. However, only the lightest of classical music is to be chosen, such as the overture to "William Tell," Mendelssohn's "Spring Song," "Tannhauser March," etc. Each concert will close with the singing by the children of a patriotic air. The hall will hold about 15,000 persons, and 10,000 tickets will be issued to the children, the remaining 5,000 to be sold at 25 cents apiece. A concert for the benefit of this project will shortly be given, at which it is expected that Patti will give her services. If Patti should offer her services to the Pennsylvania Chautauqua, it will organize a similar and better concert at Mt. Gretna.

LONDON has more than a third of a million of children in her public schools (1891). It would be a pleasant thing to give them a sea breeze and fresh air excursion, with all their teachers, to the Pennsylvania Chautauqua at Mt. Gretna, where they might meet all the teachers and scholars in the State of Pennsylvania.

THE *Cosmopolitan* in its March and previous issues, is very enthusiastic over the possibility of the invention of a practical flying machine to supersede railway travel, and it offers large prizes to those solving the mechanical problems. If, indeed, every teacher and scholar could have his flying machine, as most boys have their bicycles, a great excursion from London to the Pennsylvania Chautauqua would not be such a wild dream after all.

SURELY there is no place more appropriate for a State summer school and a State teachers' rest than the lovely and secluded heart of a great range of hills in the heart of the State. The free and endless variety

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THE Committee on Course of Study of the New-
port, Ky., schools recently considered the question of the introduction of German in the schools. One thousand three hundred and seventy-five replies were received to the cards sent out by the committee to ascertain the sentiment of the parents in regard to the subject. One thousand and fifty of the replies were in favor of the study, and three hundred and twenty-five against it. This practically settled the matter. The study of the German language and literature, the latter of which is, together with the English, the greatest in the world, is everywhere becoming more popular in our country. It is, therefore, becoming and proper that the *Pennsylvania Chautauqua*, belonging to the State which is justly proud of her German blood, has made special provisions for the study of German on the part of public school teachers. The language will be taught in the Department of Modern Languages, under Prof. Emile Pernet at Mt. Gretna, and the literature will receive an especial share of attention in the Course of Literature at the hands of Dr. W. Clarke Robinson. There will be a public lecture on the Gods of the North, the Nibelungen Lied, one on Goethe, one on Lessing, the greatest of all literary critics, one or two on Schiller, besides a number of very important and informing talks in the classroom. Dr. Robinson spent years in German universities, studying the literature.

THE *Buffalo Courier* tells us that Cincinnati school teachers were informed that the line of maximum purity of speech lies along the fortieth parallel of latitude. As Mt. Gretna, the seat of the Pennsylvania Summer School of Languages, is just fifteen miles north of this parallel, the information given to the Cincinnati teachers, though not quite exact, is near

enough for practical purposes. Our Buffalo writer intimates that, in order to make up for peculiarities of the Pennsylvania Germans, whom he reports as using such expressions as, "Die cou has over the fence gejumped;" and for the queer uses of the mother tongue in Philadelphia, where, it is said, they say "A lady is out in the hall wiping her 'gums' on the mat;" there must be an excellent article of English spoken somewhere along the line. So there is. The spot is Gretna, the paradise of all that is pure. Pure water, pure iron, pure knowledge, pure friendship, and pure speech. It is on the line of the South Mountains, on the line dividing Lancaster and Lebanon counties, on the line of the C. and L. R. R., which connects the two great Pennsylvania trunk lines of railway, the Pennsylvania and the Reading, and just fifteen miles north of the line of the fortieth parallel of latitude.

MME. GERALDY, the elder of the surviving daughters of the founder of the Delsarte System, was in America this winter. She has just returned to France. Delsarte died in 1871. France was indifferent to him, and his system, and even his own family were inappreciative. It was left to three American pupils of his, to develop and popularize the Delsarte System, Steele Mackaye, Prof. Lewis B. Monroe, and the Rev. William R. Alger. They were both professionally and personally intimate with Delsarte, and were about to bring him to America at a salary of \$4,000, and to found a great conservatory here, when he died. Monroe then taught the system in the Boston University School of Oratory, and made that institution famous. He died in 1871. Alger wrote his "Life of Edwin Forrest," and Mackaye, Delsarte's greatest and favorite pupil, lectured and taught and acted, and finally interested a wealthy and beautiful California girl, Miss Genevieve Stebbins, in his theories and practice. She, in connection with Miss Mary S. Thompson, Prof. Monroe's first assistant, is the leading and representative expounder of the Delsarte system of expression in America to-day. These new methods will receive attention at the Pennsylvania Chautauqua this summer, and an experienced lecturer and teacher has been procured with that end in view.

MR. HANNIBAL A. WILLIAMS, the Shakesperian reader, has issued a call for the first convention of elocutionists and public readers, to be held in New York, city from June 22d to July 2d next.

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