MAD DERN BONE AND IS DOING AT PRACH BOTTOM.

na-The Village of Banger on the York County Shore-The Old Big Quarry.

PRACE BOTTOM, July 2—It is a pleasant deinstructive half-day one may spend tong the Fusch Bottom slate quarries, raing all about the manufacture of slate. The drilling of the blast holes in the drilling of the blast holes in the detion of the slate ready fo spend such a half-day a polite and g welcome from the intelligent Welsh what is known as the Peach Bottom slat

county, Md., about one and one-half miles Mason and Dixon's line, runs across corner of York county, Pa., in a northeast-erly direction, crosses the Susquehanna at Peach Bottom, and disappears about two miles from the river, one-half mile east of Fairfield, near Miller's old tannery, Lancaser county, the two extremes being about ter es apart. The range is not one continuous vein between these points, for the slate is found more in deposits, or pockets, and at very unequal distances from the surface at places. The range or ridge York and Hartord counties lies at a much igher elevation than the surrounding country, and the visitor, while passing from one quarry to another, may feast his eyes by looking away off to the east for miles, where the perfect farms crown the bills and nestle in the valleys of Lancaster county. In the can be seen the villages of Chestnut Level, Centreville, Penn Hill and Fairfield ancaster county, and far to the southeast Rock Springs, Cecil county, Md. Then nearer, the steep, green hills on either side tell where the Susquehanna winds between. I think it a modern Pisgah, and 1-well not exactly a Moses. Bringing your eyes back from Lancaster's land of promise, to the north you see some of York county's best farms, and on the south some fine ones o

Maryland. A WELSH VILLAGE.

To follow the chain of quarries, you pass through the clean pretty village of West Bangor, where the droves of children, some an and some not so clean, enjoy life, rejoicing and sorrowing in Weish. Down over the hill from Bangor, in the valley, rests and sleeps Delta borough. The trains from Baltimore and York waken her a little as they go in and out, but she never gets quite done sleeping. Over these two rail-roads most of the products of the quarries are shipped all over the country-West beyoud the Mississippi, North to the lakes nd South below the Ohio and down as far as North Carolina. The shipping before the building of these roads was done by canal from Peach Bottom. Both roads being narrow gauges, makes the shipping less expedi tions and more expensive than it would be over standard gauges, necessitating reload-ing at York and Baltimore. Fortunes have been lost and fortunes made

fortunes have been lost and fortunes made in these state quarries, and the quarrymen tell us that good slate quarries are as hard to find as good gold mines. There are about as many quarries abandoned as there are worked, and "the ridge" is covered with unfilled graves of buried labor and capital. A great many of the failures, however, are attributable to the want of capital at the company of the prospectors, they generally because of the prospectors, they generally bemand of the prospectors, they generally be ing men of small means, who often reach water or almost reach state at the time they reach the end of their money, and go back to the old quarries as laborers. If their capital the old quarries as laborers. If their capital holds out till hoisting and pumping machinery can be bought and used to advantage, success is more assured; although Chas. Bonsel spent a hundred thousand dellars at Peach Bottom, Lancaster county, in the Old Brown quarry, in four or five years. But he was quarrying under a mountain, and tried to roof it all in and slate it, and mowed too wide a swarth generally. That was about a dezen years ago, and we have had no slates, literally speaking, made in Lancaster county since.

NEED OF MORE CAPITAL.

Certainly these quarries could be worked larger and more certain profit, and the business of them kept better under the control of the owners, if more capital could be comed. With the present limited amount manded. With the present thinted another of that necessary element, a quarryman goes straight down to slate quickly as he can, only removing what surface is between and comes between him and the slate. The contents of the sequences are that he has after infinite pains, a little hole in the ground with some slate at the bottom, at which he works, and picks, and drills, and blasts away as long as an get any out, at infinite cost.

Then some unlucky Friday, down into the hole, in which there may or may not be a lot of workmen, fathers of above-mentioned children, from the top tumbles three or four hundred thousand tons, more or less, of dirt and stones and stuff that requires months to remove from the precious lit-of slate. While if the working capital was larger or had the strength of cor centration and co-operation, and a large area of the top taken off—and of course it is cheaper to take top off at the top than it is to t up from the bottom down a hundred and fifty feet or so-and cave-ins and slider and fity leet or so—and cave-ins and slides thereby avoided, in addition of then being able to work at the rock from the most ad-vantageous points, by having it so much more exposed and free, it can readily be seen that a product costing much less would be the result. But it is not my business to tell Weishmen how to make slate, but rather to tell bow they do it. to tell how they do it.

THE OLD BIG QUARRY. The oldest quarry of any size or that has grown to any importance, and the one now n operation nearest the river is what is known as the "Old Big quarry," or the "Parker quarry." It was opened in 1805 by an Englishman named Carman, and was on land at that time owned by the McCandless' estate, from whom Carman leased "quarry leave for a period of ninety-nine years, reof ninety-nine years, re-Carman worked the newable forever." Carman worked the quarry about four years, after which it was idle till 1830, when his lease and privileges were bought by Peter Williamson, and the quarry operated by him for a number of years. He was succeeded by Wm. Davis, who gave away to Roland Parry in 1847. After Parry came Isaac Parker & Co., who worked it till about 1872, from which time it was idle till 1859, when it was leased from the present owners by R. L. Jones & Co., who have been very successful. All the who have been very successful. All the quarries now worked in York county are on this McCandless property, bought in 1855 by Thomas S. Williamson, father in law of Wm. McSparran, who now, with other heirs, ownsit. As Miss Jones & Co. have the oldest quarry on the ridge, they have the business prestige of a claim to having established the reputation of the celebrated Peach Bottom

late, and being ableat all times to sustain it.

A specimen of slate from this quarry was
ent by Roland Parry to the great London exhibition in 1851, where were shown state from all the then known quarries in the world, and was awarded the premium over aty and uniformity and unchangeableness color. Mr. Jones showed me samples of ers on account of durability and ela ticity and uniformity and unchangeableness of color. Mr. Jones showed me samples of slate from his quarry that had been on a root a half a century and were as sound and bright in color as any made now. This firm is now working at a depth of eighty feet, the older portion of the quarry having ninety feet of waterin it, over the thickest and purest vein of slate in the range. Two derricks hoist the slate and rubbish to the top, where it is deposited on cars and the rubbish run off from the quarry and the slate to the "shanty" or factory; here it is split into convenient thicknesses and then placed on a saw table and cut into desired sizes by a circular saw. It next goes to other splitters who split it into thicknesses for roofing slate, and pass it on to the dressers who finish it into sizes ready for the slater. Mr. Jones showed me fifteen hundred squares of first quality slate he has in stock. They employ squares a year. A twenty-four horse power engine and thirty horse power boiler are used to run their machinery. They pump out about one thousand galiens of water a

THE MINING PROCESSES. process of mining and manfacturing cout the same at all the quarries, some of surse on a more extensive scale than others. sposits of slate, as I said, are in kind of is, and sometimes disappear abruptly. ione is set on its edge at an angle of

about forty-five degrees, and joints every eight or ten feet, allowing it to be taken out with small waste. Du Pont's powder is used for blasting. For fuse they use rye straws filled with fine powder, which is fired by setting fire to paper connected to it, the paper being soaked in water and saltpetre to give it desired speed of burning, in order to allow the men time to get out of danger.

A DEEP QUARRY.

The next quarry on the ridge is worked by Wm. C. Parry & Co., successors to the Peach Bottom Slate Manufacturing company, "the oldest firm on the ridge," as their quarry is the deepest, being 170 feet. They pump twenty-four hundred gallons of water a day, and use a forty horse power engine and fifty horse power boiler, two derricks and lifty horse power boiler, two derricks and two dressing machines, employ twelve hands and make 2,400 squares a year. Scarcely separated from this quarry is that of Edw. W. Evans & Co., limited, the two quarries making a hole too big to look into almost. The latter quarry is 150 feet deep, and in summer they have to pump but little more water than is needed for their boiler, which is thirty-five and their engine twenty-five horse power. They have sixteen workmen. horse power. They have sixteen workmen horse power. They have sixteen workmen, and the only two oressing machines here run by power, all at the other quarries being run by the operator and one saw. About twenty-five feet from the bottom of this quarry is a tunnel made by Richard Jones at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. It was for the purpose of draining the quarry and running out rubbage. It is from the to six hundred feet lone, saven high and six wide but was never them. ong, seven high and six wide, but was neve finished and not a success. This firm is re presented by Mr. Edw. W. Evans, secretary and has a branch office in Pittsburg. Thei

manufacture a year is 2,500 squares.

Next is the newly opened mine of John E. Williams & Son. They work seven hands and take out about 300 squares a year, being busy removing surface. Their engine is twenty horse-power and boiler forty, use one saw and one dresser. They wishing to prove to me the superiority of the Peach Bottom slate over any other, took asiate 20x10 inches, one-fourth an inch thick, and rested an inch manufacture a year is 2 500 squares. one-fourth an inch thick, and rested an inch of each end on wooden blocks, and put weight of three hundred pounds on the slate without breaking it.

OVER THE MARYLAND LINE. From here we go into Maryland where w find first the quarry of Wen. E. Williams & Co., who employ forty hands and work down 160 feet. They have a nine tons boiler and a thirty-five horse power engine. They pump day and night, Sunday not excepted running two pumps at night, having a third one in service for emergencies. Mr. Wil-liams says there is more water this year than he has ever seen in the quarries, springs down 150 feet running double what they once did. They have three saws. These saw tables complete cost about three hundred dollars and the saw lasts only about three months. A twenty-eight inch saw costs twenty-seven dollars, but the machines a great saving of labor and material. Th

rm makes 4,000 squares a year. Next are the Harford Peach Bottom Slate company, represented by Richard Reese, superintendent, and John Humphrey, secre-tary and treasurer. Their quarry is 123 feet deep, and they have thirty-four workmen making 3,000 squares a year. Their engine is forty-five and the boiler fifty borse power, and they have in addition a forty horse power hoisting engine. They own fifty-three acres of land on which their quarry is situated, and

have been in operation eighteen years.

The Eureka Peach Bottom State Mining company claims to have "found it" in the richest quarry in the lot. They have been working only fitteen months and are making at the rate of 1,500 or 2,000 squares a year; work nineteen bands and run a forth borse-power engine. They have the only steel drill used here. It will bore eight or ten feet of two inch hole per hour. They use a dynamo for putting off blasts from top o quarry at a safe distance. W. A. McLaugh in, superintendent.

A NEW QUARRY PANS OUT WELL. The Susquehanna Slate Mining company comes next. This is also a new quarry, but is "panning out" well. They work eight men and make 100 squares a month.

The Anchor Slate company has John W Jones for superintendent, and E. M. Aiken president, of Pittsburg. Pa. This firm has been on band since 1870, has a sixty horse power boiler and two twenty horse power ngines, operates two derricks and is down in the ground 125 feet; runs twenty-seve workmen and will make you anything al-most out of slate. They are now filling an order for a government building, the slatbeing % of an inch thick, sawed and made smooth by being rubbed on a machine they have for that purpose. They grind slate flour at the rate of three tons a day, and sift it fine as flour. Their plainer and saws turn out material for troughs, boxes, chimney-tops, steps, sills, slabs, tomb stones, mantic stocks and many other articles too numerous

At the Welsh Slate company's onerry w find the last of the lot, and John Parry, sr., manager. They mine it up 150 feet down, have thirty hands and make about 4,000 squares a year, and are carrying a stock

squares a year, and are carrying a stock of 1,000 squares of fine quality.

These quarries give employment to over two hundred hands and produce almost \$150,000 worth of state yearly. They are the best roofing state in the world, showing an analysis far superior to any other, having nearly fifty-six per conany other, having nearly fifty-six per cent any ones, naving hearly hity-six per cent of silled acid and twenty-four per cent at umina, and ore practically free from Iron sulphur and lime, large percentages o which being in other state, the Lenigh for example, cause them to fade and decompose from exposure. A great many of the Le-bigh slate are scarcely better than a cypress shingle roof, while these from Peach Bottom stand time and the elements perfectly. Th roof on the Slate Ridge church was mafrom these states in 1815, and is as good and bright as when put on, in the good old times —I should say better, having been over the preaching of the Rev. Smith so long. The quarrymen show samples that were put into use 146 years ago, good as ever. An inspec-tion of the rubbish banks of the Lehigh quarries will show them, after a short tin dissolving and decomposing like time, white all the years that have passed over these rub ish piles do not leave a felled particle. entire absence of and distance from the softe rocks, their pala-ozoic nature and relatives having asbestos within one-fourth mile or one side and serpentine near on the other proves their ancient and superior creation.

PRICES AND WAGES. They sell for the best grade six dollars quare, "with a liberal discount," lower grades at lower prices. They make the first ost of a roof rather high, but since we see they last forever and, like the iniquity of some of our politicians, pover face, they make the cheapest, best and pretilest roof after all.

The workmen are paid \$1.25, \$1.40 and \$1.75 a day, according to their work and skillful ness. There have been twenty-eight deaths from accident in thirty-five years. The quarries are operated by Weishmen, except Mr. Mcl.aughlin's, and almost all, if not all, the skilled labor is done by them, they having been brought up to the work from boy either in Wales or this country. They ntelligent, good workers and withstanding the eternal mysteries and double letters of their language. They have two churches at West Baugor and hold

Strange, But True.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. Right alongside of the account of the Chesa peake and Delaware canal six hundred thou sand dollar robbery in one of the news papers yesterday was the report of certain sentences in the quarter sessions of Philadel-phia, one of which was to the penitentiary for two years for the larceny of forty cents from one person and ten cents from another.

From the Kingston Freeman. A short time ago a Rondout young man at tended a party where dancing was the chie amusement of the evening. The young man amusement of the evening. The young man who, by the way, is a rough and clumsy dancer, while going through the lanciers, struck a young lady in the rear with his elbow with such force that she fell to the floor

VACATION SEASON The attendance at the churches is growing very

thin, And the pastor, is disheartened who is seeking souls to win

What though 'gainst vice and sin he deals his very hardest knocks?' It brings but little money to the contribution

What though the timely warnings and the texts

what though the timery warnings on the age of empty around he strows
But little meets his vision but the rows of empty pews?
What though of tuture happiness of misery he

preaches?

The value has scattered to the mountains and the beaches.

Let the pastor fold his vestments and lay them on the shelf.

And to the beach or mountains take a summer trip himself

-From the Boston Courier.

THE RUSSIAN JEWS.

HEIR OPPRESSION AND PROGRESS IN THE LAND OF THE WRITE CZAR.

ome Account of the People Who Have s Numerously Found Homes in this Land of the Free-Short Notice to Adolph Albert to Out Russia.

The fate and fortune of the Hebrew race he world over is of interest to both Jew and Gentile, for to both it is the marvelous ful fillment of ancient prophecy. Some time ago there appeared in the columns of this journal an article descriptive of the Russian Jews who start every Monday morning from our city to tramp all over the county, load ed heavily with peddlers' packs. They are indeed a peculiar people and worthy of closes study, but must not be taken as in any way representative of the Jews of Russia, for it modern Russia the Jews occupy many high positions in commercial life and in the em ploy of the government; and this in spite of the violent fanaticism of the Russians and their hatred of the Jews.

They are more numerous in Russia than in any other part of Europe; although they were, until recently, excluded from Russia proper. In 1886 the Russian census showed that there were 2,612 179 Jews in European Russia, and about 25,000 in Asiatic Russia. They did not appear in Russian history unti the conquest Poland when the Greek church, brought face to face with them for the first time in many centuries, disgraced itself by a narrow-minded persecution and on of a people who had, by their own oppres presson of a partie with themselves socially ad intellectually far above the average and intellectually far above the average men of their day.

The Jews of Russian Poland speak a lan

The Jews of Russian Poland speak a lan-guage which might be termed a German patols, having in it many Hebrew words, and they have an extensive literature in this language, using the Hebrew characters. Journals are also printed in Hebrew, and in London recently a party of Polish Jews gave a theatrical performance in this remarkable language, wherein were graphically shown the many repressive influences against which the Jews must struggle. A learned Hebrey is dragged from the study of the Talmud serve in the army as a private and hope of promotion, for that was forbidden by law.

Under Cassimer the Great the Jews of Po land attained great prosperity but his sucressors soon wrecked it, and Russian emperors, by heavy taxes, repressed all their natural enterprise. Alexander 11, with remarkable liberality, permitted three Jews to settle at each railway station throughout the empire, so that they were no longer so closely confined to certain districts long over crowded.

A half century ago the Jews of Russia were in most desperate circumstances, being at the mercy of officials who encouraged the popular uprising against them, and from whom it was often necessary to buy their safety. This condition of affairs has been safety. This condition of affairs has been altered for the better, but the Jews of Russia are always threatened by the danger of mot violence. Until recently they were excluded by law from many vocations, but they are now admitted to all, and many of them have already won distinction in the learned pro fessions, while among their learned men there have been many who have won a world wide reputation, notably Harkavy, and Penkser, and the Talmud has had many commentator

among them of learning and ability.

Baron Gunzberg, now in Paris, is a Russia. Jew famous for his wise philanthrophy Bland, Kranenburg, and Epstein, are men who have become wealthy and powerful, and Krauenburg and many others of his rac

became converted to Christianity in order to attain their end, and, these ends attained they used them for the good of Jews and Gentiles. Kramburg secured the monopol of the tobacco and eigar trade of Russia and Poland, and became enormously wealthy thereby. A faithful and industrious employe is always sure of reward in Russi. even more than in America.

THE REWARD OF ABILITY. There was a young law student in the em ploy of the great banking house of Epstein faithful and efficient, had their confidence. One day there came a wealthy Russian and asked if they knew of an able, energetic young man whom they could recommend him to employ as overseer on his estates. They selected the young law student and the Russian took him with him to a distant province where he showed him many square miles of grain nearly ready to harvest. "Harvest that grain and take charge of these lands, farm them well; I will sup ply the money needed," were the orders of

The young man went to work with a will The young man went to work with a will; he being the most modern agricultural machinery, employed many pessants, and the farms soon became the wonder of the people, yielding his employer a greatly increased revenue besides paying for all the machinery. His executive ability was so great that it was at once recognized by Russian men of offairs and he was brought Moscow to assume control of large residence. Moscow to assume control of large railroa enterprises. He wrote a book on civil engi-neering, which made him still more famous in the land of the Czars, and he is now a man of wealth and great influence. His name Bloch, and he is a Hebrew.

WHY THEY ARE OPPRESSED. Very few of the more prosperous class of Russian and Polish Jews come to America although both Russia and Prussia have for many years been trying to expel the race from their territories. The reason for this expulsion appears to be that both govern ments are anxious to have their frontier occu pied by people strongly loyal, and the Jew have been too much abused by both govern nents in the past to care much for either The recent measures taken by Bismarck to expel the Jews from Poland are but the revival of an old policy of Prussia. Mr. Adolph Albert, of North Queen street, who is on the better class of Russian Jews, and to whom we are indebted for many interesting facts to regard to them, has a paper which

was handed to him in 1864, giving him twenty our hours notice to leave Prussia, all for rime of being a Jew.
The penalty for leaving Russia without license was exile to Siberia, and if Mr Albert should return to Russia the protection of our government could not follow him although he is a naturalized citizen of the

Inited States.

The Prussians had a taste of their own nedicine last fall when Russia decreed the expulsion of Germans.

In religion the Jews of Russia are mos rthodox, and here, more than in any country, is shown their wonderful power of maintaining their race unity and ancient tra-ditions. Other races may mingle and blend in a few centuries so as to form different in a few centuries so as to form different peoples just as they are doing in America to day; but the Jews retain their race peculiari-ties, faults and virtues just as they were many thousand years ago.

A PECULIAR SECT. In the Crimea there are the remains of peculiar Jewish sect, the Karaites, who adhere to the scriptures as distinguished from oral tradition. There are only about 6,000 of hem left, and their ancient capital, the Jews sastle in the Crimea, is now a deserted ruin, out this small remnant are known in South ern Russia as an honest persevering people.

There is no country in the world where
foreigners have a better prospect of success than in Russia, but from this rule the Jew are excepted and although recent legislation has been more favorable to them the govern-ment is so despotic that they never feel se-

agement to ambition or guarantee that their property will be protected from a hostile In the light of the nineteenth century Russia presents a strange spectacle of a nation of many millions ruled by one man holding his temporal power by virtue of the

care. In some provinces they are grante the bare privilege of living with no encour

superstitious reverence of his people for him as the head of the Greek church.

But this powerful ruler has a spectre behind his throne that casts a shadow on his glory—Siberia. If the blood of political martyrs is the seed of political liberty, it is time that there was some ripe grain of that kind in Russia, and we believe that there is lots of it, that a tremendous revolution will soon arise in Russia, and striking at the heart of the evil, accomplish the reformation of the Greek church and the establishment

of religious liberty!
Then may Jow and Gentile in all the
Russias have peace and prosperity. --Purely the Executive,

From the Washington Post. The president is purely the executive. He has executed more than seventy bogus pension bills aiready. DRIFT.

Ir often happens that the habitual enjoy ment of the greatest blessings puts to sleep our sense of appreciation of them. Not that we actually don't appreciate them; for we do. But we partially at least lose the consciousness of doing so. Then comes some one less favored than we and sounds his admiration and praise of the great good we all along have been blessed with. And almost with a shock we are startled into full con sciousness of the exceptional value and unspeakable preciousness of our blessing, and begin to enjoy and appreciate it with a deleious feeling of old-newness and revived reshness.

SOMETHING like this is what we Ameri ans are just now experiencing with reference to Oliver Wendell Holmes, whose halfsentury of work among us has been one of the greatest imaginable blessings, not only to American literature, but to our whole American thought and life. Not that we have not all along appreciated him, every intelligent American can say, with

" - I have pondered o'er each page "—I have pondered o'er each page,
Till half by heart I know it,
Of keen ' Professor' kind and sage,
Of tender-hearted ' Poet.
Before the ' Autocrat' I see
In vain his foamen flounder,
Like Pon Diego Perez, he
A veritable ' pounder.'
But we had become so used to his sharp

wit and kindly wisdom that have so long and steadily shone upon us that our conusness of their golden glitter and value had almost fallen asleep. We simply en joyed them year in and year out, as we do he sunshine and the flowers, without stop ping to think how rare and altogether preious they are. But now that his visit to England is made the occasion for one lour and continuous ovation to the youthful old dector by our cousins over there, we are made suddenly aware what a favored people we are in possessing as our very own a vi-

And hastily we take down his delightful volumes of essay, story and poem and pro ceed to read them over again with frest avidity and new pleasure.

By the way, I am afraid, according to his own confession while Autocrat of the Break fast Table, that Dr. Holmes' visit to England and all the deserved compliments and feast ing he is getting there, will utterly spoil him for the future as a critic of English books He says, in answer to a question from one of the "boarders" as to what detirmines th opinions of critics and the tone of their critiusms: "Well, I should say a set of influences something like these: 1st. Relation thip, politics, religious, social, domestic. 2d Oysters, in the form of suppers given to gen themen connected with criticism. I believe in the school, the college and the clergy out my sovereign logic for regulating publ opinion-which means commonly the opin n of half a dozen of the critical gentry the following: Major proposition. Oysters au naturel. Minor proposition. The same 'scalloped.' Conclusion: That — (here insert entertainer's name) is clever, witty wise, brilliant-and the rest."

Thus is the characteristic way in which h ustines such a procedure : " No, it isn't exactly bribery. One man has oysters, and an other epithets. It is an exchange of hospi talities; one gives a 'spread' on linen, and the other on paper-that is all. Don't you think you and I should be apt to do just so if we were in the critical line? I am sure ouldn't resist the softening influences of ospitality. I don't like to dine out, you know,-I dine so well at our own table, fou landlady looked radiant | and the company is so pleasant [a rustling movement of sa faction among the boarders]; but if I of partake of a man's salt, with such addition as that article of food requires to make palatable. I could never abuse him, and had to speak of him, I suppose I should hang my set of jingling epithets round him like a string of sieigh bells. Good feeling helps soelety to make liars of most of us-not ab that its sharp corners get terribly rounded. I love truth as chiefest among the virtues; I trust it runs in my blood : but I would neve be a critic, because I know I could not always tell it. I might write a criticism of a book that happened to please me; that is another matter

My opinion is that in this honest confession our genial Autocrat's modesty has led him to give entirely too much credit to the ovster Not oysters, but the native kindliness of the good doctor's heart, have kept him, through all his long literary career, from ever " abus ing," hurting or offending anyone by the prick of his pen. In all the sparkling scintilistions of light and beauty and truth that giltter and twinkle on every page of his works, no one has ever received a serious burn or wound of any kind. In this he is representative of the best school of America criticism : Longfellow belonged to it, and Emerson, though its most distinctive exponent and exemplar was the late lamented "genial critic," Edwin P. Whipple. It is the reaction from the fierce and tero method of the times of Cooper and Being a reaction it is in danger of goin far, becoming too "genial," and more kindly than just and true. I sometimes think this danger is manifest in the latest most excel-lent work of the distinguished disciple of Mr. Whipple, Edmund Clarence Stedman's Poets of America" Yet who would not rather have it so than run the risk of a return to the biting bitterness of those days when criticism was made a synonym of vituperation, misrepresentation and personal slander and abuse. The principle, at least, is correct as given by Mr. Stedman, that the only true criticism is that "which applies both knowledge and self-knowledge to the test; which s penetrative and dexterous, but probes uly to cure; which enters into the soul and purpose of a work, and considers every factor that makes it what it is ; the criticism which, above all, esteems it a cardinal sin to suffer a verdict to be tainted by private dis-like, or by partisanship and the instinct of battle with an opposing clique or school;" in short, just the opposite of the utterly unfair reviews that may still be found in papers like the New York Nation and some other less ambitious journals.

It is precisely this kindly good humor of Dr. Holmes that keeps his " penetrative and dexterous" pen from hurting anyone's feelingseven while it is probing to the very core of our social, political, educational or literary follies and sins. It enables him to give us more shrewd and wholesome common sense, and pure and unadulterated truth to the page than can be found snywhere in the lit-erature of our tongue. The combination is what gives such a pungent, racy flavor to his Breakfast-Table series of books as to have made them the most delightful and at the same time profitable reading for "pick-up perusal," for filling up the odd moments and hours of our time, that can be found in

the language. In looking over my volumes of this favor ite author I find that they are fuller than any others of the marginal signs and marks I am in the habit of making in my books to call special attention to particular passages, to express approval or disapproval, and fo future reference. And by examining further it appears to me that these marks form a it appears to me that these marks form a kind of psychometer, mental diary, from which I can now, after years, tell pretty exactly in what mental condition I was at the various times when they were made. For example, here is a passage marked evidently near the close of a period of protracted hard work, probably late in spring, before vacation; or was it the year I committed the sin of not taking a vacation. mitted the sin of not taking a vacation? A any rate it is a passage to which many a busy worker will bear sad witness just at this season of the year: "Our brains are seventy year clocks. The Angel of Life winds them up once for all, then closes the case, and gives the key into the hand of the Angel of

the Resurrection. "Fic-tac! tie-tac! go the wheels of thought; "Tio-tac! tie-tac! go the wheels of thought; our will cannot stop them; they cannot stop themselves; sleep cannot still them; madness only makes them go faster; death alone can break into the case, and, seizing the ever-swinging pendulum, which we call the heart, silence at last the clicking of the terrible escapement we have carried beneath errible escapement we have carried beneatt

terrible escapement we have carried beneath our wrinkled foreheads.

"If we could only get at them, as we lie on our pillows and count the dead beats of thought after thought and image after image jarring through the overtired organ! Will nobody block those wheels, uncouple that pinion, cut the string that holds those weights, blow up the informal machine with gun-powder? What a passion comes over us

sometimes for silence and rest! * * * If anybody would only contrive some kinder lever that one could thrust in among the

works of this horrid automaton and check them, or after their rate of going, what would the world give for the discovery? From half a dime to a dime, according to the style of the place and the quality of the liquor,—said the young fellow whom they call John."

My marks of approval don't extend to this specimen of the young fellow's "smart-ness"; but they become quite emphatic again when the Autocrat turns it to good secount to show the danger and the folly o a recourse to strong stimulants for brain workers.

ANOTHER set of marks, signifying "tried and found true," and expressive of some what enthusiastic admiration, I find along the margin of a passage in the long Break fast-talk on exercise and recreation, walking horseback riding, and rowing. They wer indoubtedly made during vacation, or a east soon atter, when the mind was still enjoying the exhibitration of the recent ex-perience. Let me quote the passage now as anticipatory of what may be before some of us during the coming summer vacation :

as during the coming summer vacation:
"I dare not publicly name the rare joys,
the infinite delights, that intoxicate me or
some sweet June morning, when the river
and bay are smooth as a sheet of beryl-greer
silk, and I run along ripping it up with my
knife-edged shell of a boat, the rent closing
after me like those wounds of angels which
Milton tells of, but the seam still shining to
many a long reed behind me. To light many a long reed behind me. To lie st over the Plats, where the waters are shall and see the crabs crawling and the sculpins gliding busing and silently beneath the boat —to rustle in through the long barsh grass bat leads up some tranquil creek-to take shelter from the sunbeams under one of the housand footed bridges, and look down into interminable colonnades, crusted with green and cozy growths, studded with minute barnacles, and belted with rings of dark muscles, while overhead streams and thunders that other river whose every wave is a human soul flowing to eternity as the river below flows to the ocean—lying there moored unseen, in loneliness so profound that the columns of Tadmor in the Desert would not seem more remote from life—the sool breeze on one's forehead, the stream whispering against the half sunken pillars should I tell of these things, that ald live to see my beloved haunts in vaded and the waves blackened with box s with a swarm of water beatles? What sity of idiots we must be not to have covered this giorious bay with gondolas and wherties as we have just learned to cover the ice is winter with skates!

Nor many of us will have the chance to mjoy the pleasures described on Boston bay, or on any other bay. But there are few of us who cannot do a great deal better than that : we can stay at home and go boating as often as we please on our own Conestoga. And there is not a finer stream for the purpose in the country-for a day of quiet, restint float ng and rocking on the water in the cooling shade of overhanging trees and bushes, amidst the scothing rustling of waves and grasses and chirping of insects and birds o, there isn't a better place than right here

Ir we want to make the enjoyment perfect we need only take with us on our home vacation trips a copy of the books from which I have been quoting, The Autocrat, or the Professor, or the Poet, at the Breakfast Table. They are just the kind of reading ne wants at such a time. In fact, if I were to make a list of books for summer-reading would put them very near the head ough I have never before seen them pu on such lists at all. That doesn't signif-much however. For neither are Thoreau' works to be found on them, nor Burroughs' nor Warner's, nor Bret Harte's; and ye where in all the language are there to be found books as delightfully adapted and charmingly appropriate, in subject, style tone and everything else as just these, take along into the woods or to the shore and to lazily read and enjoy under the shadof the green trees, or to the murmuring accompaniment of the musical waves? S-long as I can get any of these, I know that shall never take many others. To reathem over once a year is not too much; for every year they give fresh delight and charm anew. They improve with every repetition, and grow more interesting each year-as indeed all really good books must,

A Champion Snake Story.

From the Fayette County (O.) Republican. The following snake story, though seemexaggerated is, nevertheless, ever word of it said to be true, and will be vouched for by Mr. Wayne Caldwell, Circleville, and Mr. B. E. Renick and Renick Rogers, of Harrison township Pickaway county, Ohio. On the farm B. F. Renick, is a large waste of land known as the prairie, which is infected with snakes, and is said to be literally alive with them. County Surveyor Rows once re-fused to survey this tract of land until the grass was burned off it because of its dedesired inhabitants. The rain of last week flooded the prairies and drove a number of the reptiles upon an elevation of dirt thrown up from a ditch about one half mile in length. rich has recently been dug through in places which has recently been dug through in places.
Last Sunday afternoon Renick Rogers, in
company with two farm hands, while viewing the destruction of the late storm came
upon their ground, but no sponer hast
they stepped upon it than they were
greeted with a chorus of hisses, and were
the targets for an almost innumerable
number of snakes, but fortunately they wore heavy high-top gum boots and were heavy high-top gum boots and suffered no injury, and they vacated that place in short meter. They returned in a few min-utes armed with heavy clubs, and com-menced their work of extermination, which

menced their work of extermination, which took them fully a half day.

When they had finished they were well nigh given out, and had killed by actual count 473 snakes, which, when piled to gether, were three feet and one-half high. They were of every species known in this part of the country. One rattlesnake about three feet long had 19 rattles on it. A black wake sy feet snake six feet long, a copperhead four feet and a water meccasin two feet long, and as thick as an ordinary man's arm at the wrist, were among the largest killed. Any one doubting the above story can have it verified by addressing the gentleman herein named.

---Paul Was the Dog.

From the St. Paul Globe. " How does Paul like the lake ?" inquired an old lady of a young bride, as the two watched the boat race on White Bear Lake yesterday afternoon. "Oh, he enjoys it hugely," replied the bride. "I beg your pardon," remarked a third lady; "I did not know your husband's name was Paul." "Nor is it," retorted the bride; "Paul is my little dor." little dog.

From Life.

Mamma-Don't you know that your father is the mainstay of the family ?
Freddy-Golly, ain't be though! and the

GRANDMOTHER'S DIBLE you've brought me this costly Bible

With its covers so grand and gay; You thought I must need a new one On my eighty-first birthday you say; es, mine is a worn-out volun Grown ragged and yellow with age, With finger-prints thick on the margin: But there's never a missing page.

Just learning a verse to repeat; And again, in the twilight, their faces Look up to me, eagerly sweet, t has pencil-marks pointed in silence It has pencil-marks pointed in silence To words I have hid in my heart; And the lessons so hard in the learning,

And the finger-prints call back my

Once learned, can never depart. There's the verse your grandfather spoke of The very night that he died : When I shall wake in His likeness I, too, shall be satisfied.

Is a date ; it is faded and dim, for I wrote it the day the good pastor Eaptized me—I've an old woman's whim, That heside the pearl-gates he is waiting,

and here inside the old cover

And when by and by I shall go, That he will lead me into that kingdom As into this one below. And under that date, little Mary, Write another one when I die : | Then keep both libles and read them ; God bless you child, why should you ery

Your gift is a beauty, my dearie, With its wonderful clasps of gold, Put it carefully into that drawer; I shall keep it till death; but the old ist leave it close by on the table, And then you may bring me a light, And I'll read a sweet psalm from its pages To think of, if wakeful to-night."

-Hattie A. Cooley in London Christian.

VACATION PAPERS.

SOME REPLECTIONS ON THE RIGHT FIEW OF POPULAR, PRACTICAL OU ESTIONS.

Philosopher and Scholar Discourses for the " Intelligencer's " Sunday Readers Upon Subjects That Have a Vital Interest for all Classes of People.

[The INTELLIGENCER has chanced upon ome papers of a scholarly character, which apply the principles of philosophical thought and discussion to the practical, social and poitical problems of the day. They are from the pen of one of Lancaster's foremost think ers, and the series will include a discussion of the labor problem, liberal education, i proper pursuit in life, the nature and influence of art, the institution of marriage and like topics. First in the series is that which follows. -- EDS. INTELLIGENCER, I

THE MORAL LAW.

the Existence and Development of the Idea of Eight to the World's History.

No one can properly deny the existence of noral law, any more than he can deny the existence of natural law. Man has a moral nature, as is attested by conscience, and this moral nature must be subject to law just a necessarily as his physical nature. What is hat law? and how is he to know it? As to the first question we may answer, it is the determination of right in distinction from what is wrong. In its principle it is eternal and unchangeable. It is the divine will But in its application to the relations of intel ligent and free responsible beings it is end lessly diversified, just as civil law is one it idea and yet comes to its expression and ap plication in numerous diversified particular laws. All laws are based on the idea of right, or the principle of right, for we use the word idea in that sense. As right is at eternal unchangeable principle, there is sense or intuition of it in all men. This in ward sense of right, we think, is not empir cal, i. e., it does not come to man as a result of trial or experiment. It is an intuition, of trial or experiment. It is an intuition, and the conscience is its special organ. At any rate it exists in all men, and this fact is more important than the question as to how it got there. If some will contend that it comes as a result of experience, and that the principle by which it is determined is utility, or happiness, or the fitness of things, we make no dispute now on that question. These who hold that it comes from experince and those who hold that it is an intuition can agree as to the fact of its existence in man. All men make a distinction between what is right and what is wrong, as really as they distinguish between truth and error. This fact—that all men have a sense of right implies that there is an objective principle it right, and the form of this principle is noral law. The moral law is, in the nature of the case, something fixed and unchange But it this be so, then why, it is asked,

does the sense of right in men differ ply, we reply, because men imperfectly ap rehend the right. Truth, all will allow omething unchangeable, and yet mon's a reheasion of it by the intellect is not th The moral nature must be cultivated n order to apprehend the right, just as the aind must be cultivated to apprehend the ruth or the true. Certain customs and pracces are considered right-justified-in one age, which are condemned as wrong in an age, which are condemned as wrong in another age. Is the right in itself, then, something changeable? We answer again, no but man's apprehension of it is not always the same; this apprehension changes, but right never change HOW TO KNOW THE MOBAL LAW.

How can we learn to know what the right, is moral law, is? We may learn to know it measurably by our innate moral sense and experience (historically), or by a revelation om God, its author. St. Paul says of the heathen that the law is written upon their bearts, though darkly, it may be, and as a witness of this their consciences accuse or excuse them in their moral acts. There is an innate sense of right that goes logically be-fore all experience, but this moral sense develops in the light of facts or experience, that velops in the light or acts or experience, that is, historically. Blackstone may have talent to unfold scientifically the idea of law, but in treating his subject he must also have regard to the unfolding of the idea of right historic-ally. The ideal and the historical, theory

and facts, must be joined. PROSEESS IN THE IDEA OF RIGHT. We think that it may be truthfully assertdevelopment of the idea of right in the hisory of the world, Just as there has been progress in science and philosophy, in the infolding of the true, through the intellect othere has been progress in the apprehension of the right, through man's moral nature, conscience and will. There is a neces ity for such progress, not only in the individual's moral nature, but also in the devel opinent of society, which requires continu-Jurisprudence is of necessity therefore, a progressive science; and so also must ethics, or moral philosophy be pro-

But man may also learn to know the moral law through revelation. If on account of man's weakness through sin God is pleased to make known to him more clearly and percily his law, then we may expect to find in his something that is higher and bet er than what he has discovered himself. Not that it is a different law from that written upon the heart, but it is more clearly and perectly unfolded. Such a revelation Chris tions believe they have in the decalogue.
This law, embraced in the Ten Commandments, as explained in the light of Goa's
Word, especially by Christ in his sermon on the mount, as well as in all his teaching, and practically exemplified in his life, is the highest, the purest and best statement, or epitome, of the moral law the world has ever seen or known. These explanations of the Saviour are many and various, sometimes taking up particular commands, as the one touching murder, or adultery, then again giving the key to their meaning as a whole, as when he summarizes our duty to our fellow-nen in the saying, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," or again where he s marizes the whole law by saying that it sists in love to God and love to man. love God supremely, and our neighbor ourselves, is the substance of the

OBJECTIONS TO THE DECALORIE. Objection has been made to the decaloguhat it is general and vague and not specific, but this must be so in the nature of the case, for the applications of right are endiess, and therefore only a summary could be given. But take the decalogue, as we have said, in the light of our Saviour's precepts and life, and if the world has ever presented anywhere or at any time a purer, more perfec-model of right, we would like to see a

And our Savior's life is the only example of a perfect fulfillment of this law that the Bible professes to give. All others the Bible declares are sinners, and no one of them pre-sents a perfect model of imitation. Some persons are greatly troubled at the sins of good men, as candidly and truthfully nar-rated in the Bible. Their sins are nowhere justified in the Word of God, but condemned and held up rather as a warning. But there need be no difficulty on this score so long as the Bible points to one whose life is without the Bible points to one whose life is without sin and whose precepts embody the highest wisdom. Let him and his teaching be the model of right, and we need not go farther ied and illustrated in his teaching and in his life.

From Life.

"I hope, Johnny," said the Sunday school teacher to her new scholar, "that your parents are good Christians ?"

"Well, ma is," replied, Johnny, "an' pa used to be, but I guess he is a little out of practice now."

ORUCIFIXION WEED. For the INTELLIGENCES.

This a weed that grew, they tell us, On the mount where Christ's cross stood, And each leaf has yet upon it Plainly marked a drop of blood, Now it grows on ground neglected, Mostly where eye seath not, Bringing down the sweet old story, Teiling us whence came that spot.

Thus I'd have my life forever, Always true and always good, Every thought and motive, Father, Marked with such a drop of blood : - Will F. McSparran TRAVELENS SUIDS.

ANCASTER AND MILLERSVILLE
R. R.—TIME TABLE.
Cars leave Lancaster for Millersville at 700
300 and 11:20 a. m., and 2:00, 4:00, 8:00 and 8:30 p. m.
Cars leave Millersville for Lancaster at 600
500 and 10:00 a. m., and 1:00, 1:00, 5:00 and 7:00 a. n.

READING & COLUMBIA BAILROAD LAND BRANCHES, AND LEBANON AND

On and after SUNDAY, MAY 30'b, 1880, TRAINS LEAVE READING For Columbia and Lancaster at 7.23 a. m., 12.00 noon and 6.10 p. m.
For Quarryville at 7.23 a. m. and 6.10 p. m.
For Chickies at 7.23 a. m. and 12.30 p. m.
TRAINS LEAVE COLUMBIA

For Heading at 7.30 a. m., 12.35 and 3.40 p. m. For Lebance at 12.35 and 3.40 p. m. T. AINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLE ancaster at 6.25 and 7.15 a. m., and 2.25 p. m. leading at 6.25 a. m. and 2.35 p. m. ebanon at 235 p. m. LEAVE KING STREET (Lancaster,)

LEAVE KING STREET (Lancaster.)
For Resetting at 7.30a. m., 12.40 and 3.40 p. m.
For Lebanon at 6.40 a. m., 12.40 and 3.40 p. m.
For Quarryville at 9.31 a. m., 5.00 and 8.20 p. m.
For Resetting at 7.40 a. m., 12.50 and 5.20 p. m.
For Lebanon at 6.47 a. m., 12.50 and 5.21 p. m.
For Lebanon at 6.47 a. m., 12.50 and 5.21 p. m.
For Lebanon at 6.47 a. m., 12.50 and 8.20 p. m.
For Latanse 1.20 a. m., 12.35 and 7.30 p. m.
For Latanse at 7.20 a. m., 12.35 and 7.30 p. m.
For Latanse at 7.20 a. m., 12.35 and 7.30 p. m.
For Quarryville at 7.20 a. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

TRAINS LEAVE READING ancaster at 7.20 a.m. and 4,00 p. m. marry ville at 4.00 p. m. TRAINS LEAVE QUARKYVILLE

For Lancaster, Lebanon and Reading at 7.10 a.u. TRAINS LEAVE SING ST. (Lancaster,) tending and Lebanon at 8.08 a. m. and 3 to THAINS LEAVE PRINCE ST. (Lancaster.)

For Reading and Lebanon and 5,16 a. m. and 4.01

For Quarryville at A.S.p. m.

TRAINS LEAVE LEBANON,
For Lancaster at 755 a.m. and 345 p. m.
For quarryville at 185 p. m.
For connection at Columbia, Marietta Junction, Lancaster Junction, Manbeim, Reading and Lebanon, see time tables at all stations.

A. M. WILSON, Superintendent.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SCHED. U.L.E.—In effect from May 31, 1886, raths LEAVE LANCASTER and loave and arrive Philadelphia as follows:

W POTENTIAL	Leave	Leave
WESTWARD.	Philadelphia.	Lancaste t
Pacific Expressi	11:00 p. in.	1:35 a. tu.
News Express!	4:30 A. 101	作\$5 th. 10.
Way Passerngert	4:30 (c. 10)	6:30 a. to
Mail train via Mt. Joy!	7:00 a. m.	9:31 a. m.
No. 2 Mail Truth!	via Columbia	9:35 a. m.
NIMERICA EXPENSE	7:40 a. m.	9:50 a. m.
Hanover Accom-	via Columbia	9:55 a. m.
First Littet	11:50 a. m.	2:00 p. m
Frederick Accom	via Columbia	2:10 p. m
Laneaster Accom	via Mt. Joy.,	250 p. m
Harrisburg Accom	2:15 p. to.	5:30 p. m
Columbia Accom	4:40 p. m.;	7:30 p. m
Harrisburg Express	5:40 p m.	7:40 p. m
Chleago and Cin. Ex.,	8.50 p. m.	10:45 p. m
Western Express	10:05 p. m.	12:10 a. m
COLUMN TO SERVICE SERV	Leave	Arrivo 1
EASTWARD.	Lancaster	Phila.
Phila Express	2:45 a. m.	4:45 a. 10
Fast Linet	10 685 ts. 135	8:25 a. m
Harrieburg Express.	1 N:10 a m	10:20 a. m
Lancaster Accountar.	8:30 a. m.	via Mt Je
Columbia Accom	2337 B. 1D.	11:45 a. m
Seashore Express	12:58 p. m.	3:15 p. m
Johnstown Express.		5:00 p. m
Sunday Mati		5:45 p. n
Day Express;	4:45 p. m.	
Harrisburg Accou	6:45 p. m.	9:45 p. n
The Languager Acces		Landay Iv. II

og at \$10 p. m. and arrives at Lancaster at 9.35 The Marietta Accommodation leaves Column in al 4.40 a, m. and reaches Marietta at 6.55. Also bin at 6.50 a.m. and reaches Marietta at 6.55. Also leaves Columbia at 11:35 a.m. and 2:55 p. m., reaching Marietta at 12:01 and 2:55. Leaves Marietta at 3:35 p. m. and arrives at columbia at 3:35 also, leaves at 8:35 and arrives at 5:50. = The York Accommodation leaves Marietta at 1:00 and arrives at 1:30 and arrives at 1:30 accommedation leaves Marietta at 1:00 and arrives at 1:30 a.m. The Frederick Accommodation, west, connecting at Lancaster with Fast Line, west, at 2:10 p. m., will run through to Frederick.

The Frederick Accommodation, east, leaves Columbia at 1:25 and reaches Lancaster at 1:25 p. m.

p. in Hanover Accommodation, west, connecting at lancaster with Nisgara Express at 9:30 a.m., will run through to Hanover, daily, except Sun-Fast Lines west, on Sunday, when flagged,
Fast Lines west, on Sunday, when flagged,
will stop at Downingtown, Coatesville, Parkesburg, Mt. Jay, Elizabethtywn and Middletown,
if the only trains which run daily. On Sunday
the Mail train west runs by way of Columbia,
J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.
CHAS, E. PUGH General Manager.

PARKS. &C.

PENRYN PARK.

ON THE CORNWALL & MOUNT HOPE RAILROAD:

To Churches, Lodges, Societies and other se-To Unurches. Lodges, Societies and other se-lect organizations contemplating excursions during the SEASON OF 1885, the company begs to announce that every facility has been per-fected for enabling the public to reach this fa-vorite resort, and no effort has been spared to make PENILYN PARK more attractive than ever before. For the free use of excursionists are provided—

BOATS ON THE LAKE, CROQUET, AWN TENNIS AND BASE BALL GROUNDS, TABLES, BENCHES, SWINGS, DANCING PAVILION, BAND STAND, LARGE SHELTER HOUSE, KITCHEN, BASKET AND CLOAK ROOMS, AND DESERVATORY ON TOP OF SOUTH MOUN

TAIN, There is also a REFRESHMENT AND DIN-ING ROOM in charge of a competent cateror, where meals can be precured at moderate rates; besides Photograph Gallery, News Stand and Telegraph Office. No Intexicating Liquers Allowed on the Arrangements for Excursions from all points

can be made by applying to
CABL VON SCHMALENSEE,
Supt. Cornwall & Mt. Hope R. R.,
Lebanon, Pa.
Or C. G. HANCOCK, Gen. Pass. Agt.
Phil. & Reading R. R.,
No. 227 South Fourth St., Phila.
may 13 3 and

MT. GRETNA PARK.

MT. GRETNA PARK,

-FOR-EXCURSIONS & PICNICS.

This park is located in the heart of the South Mountain on the Line of the Cornwall & Lebanon Railroad, Nine miles south of the city of Lebanon, within easy distance of Harrisburg, Reading, Laucaster, Columbia and all points on the Philadelphia & Reading and Pennsylvania Railreads. The grounds are large, covering hundreds of acres, and are FREE TO ALL.

The Conveniences are
A LARGE DANCING PAYILION,
A SPACIOUS DINING HALL,
TWO KITCHENS,
BAGGAGE AND COAT ROOM,

BAGGAGE AND COAT ROOM, PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, While the Arrangements for Amuse

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
While the Arrangements for Amusement consist of
CROQUET AND BALL GROUNDS,
BOWLING ALLEY,
FLYING HORSES,
GUOITS, &c., &c.,
Tables for Lunchers, Rustic Seats and Benches
are scattered throughout the grounds. A New
Attraction for the reason of 1885 is
LAKE CONEWAGO,
Covering nearly Twenty Acres, on which are
placed a number of Elogant New Boats, and
along the banks of which are pleasant walks and
along the banks of which are pleasant walks and
along the banks of which are pleasant walks and
along the banks of which are pleasant walks and
along the banks of which are pleasant walks and
along the banks of which are pleasant walks and
along the banks of which are pleasant walks and
along the banks of which are pleasant walks and
along the banks of which are pleasant walks and
lovely scenery. Parties desiring it can procure
Meals at the Park, as the Dining Hall will be
ander the supervision of E. M. BOLTZ, of the
LERANON VALLEY HOUSE, Those who wish to
spend A DAY IN THE MOUNTAINS can find
no place so beautiful or affording so much pleasure as MOUNTG RETNA.
NO INTOXICATING DRINKS ALLOWED ON
THE PREMISES.

Excursions from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be carried direct to the Park
without change of cars.
Excursion rates and full information can be
obtained upon application to Geo. W. Boyd,
Assistant teneral Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad, 23 South Fourth street, Philadel

Excursion rates and finit intormation can be obtained upon application to Geo. W. Boyd. Assistant General Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Bailroad, 233 South Fourth street, Philadel phia, or to J. C. JENNINGS, may25-3md

NOTIONS. ERISMAN'S.

GENTLEMEN'S Balbriggan and Gauze Undershirts.

-THE BEST-White Shirts NECKTIES, PLAIN AND PANCY HOSIERY.

SCARF PINS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS, -AT-

ERISMAN'S. NO. 17 WEST KING ST., LANCASTER, PA