# THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1886.

# VACATION PAPERS.

#### STONEFIUANUE OF THE IDEA U AL CULTURE IN CULLEUES.

of the Study of Latin and fired Place to be Filled by the Maders Languages in the Curriculum, The Utilitarian Idea.

#### The INTELLIGENCES. III.

It is said that a strong statement is some-tion the best argument. This is true, we have in reference to the discussion that is reference to the discussion that is ident Eliot, of Harvard, and r, of Yale, have published able aron opposite sides of the question or Greek and Latin should be retained the college curriculum. President Ellot fallen in with the tide that has set in ainst the study of Greek especially. The n does not turn, however, upon these to languages, nor one of them ; it goes n as compared with technical educa-And the question here is not whether Il have one of these two kinds of edu ion ; it must be granted that both are lepitimate and proper, each for its own purtarian education shall drive out libera President Ellot does not make hat issue, it is true, but that is involved in of what a liberal education is. From ich we may see that the different conclums on this subject turn mainty on the idea we may have of what a "liberal education

The literal direct meaning of the word liberal is free. Free from what ? or in what sense free ? Let us try to answer this ques-tion, and so endeavor to get at the true meaning of liberal education.

#### FREED FROM UTILITARIAN BIAS. Liberal sometimes means large, unstinted. as when we say of some one, he gave a liberal

bution : but even in such a use of the word this secondary meaning is derived from the primary meaning, that the contri ution is free from narrowness or penurious ness, that is, it is unbound, unfettered. Liberal education is education freed from

any utilitatian bias, or from any purpose or end that lies outside of education itself. It has its end directly and primarily in itself. Other ends it does, indeed, subserve, so that it may be said to be utilitarian in the highest and truest sense, but this is not the direct purpose aimed at. Such education is at-aimed by that mental discipline which best develops and cultivates all the powers of the mind. It will tend to free the mind from marrowness by bringing it into the sphere of truth, and by making it subject only to the power of truth. At first the mind is under the control of success and the mind is under e control of sense and of private opinion ctions are determined by its narrow ces, and by its likes and dislikes Its convictions are determi experiences, and by its likes and unsides, all holding in the element of feeling rather than intelligence. The case is quite like the development of will, which we bring for-ward as an illustration because the unselfing of the will seems to be more easily grasped than the unsensing of the mind.

Let us state this. The will is at first sel fish, in the sense that it is governed by the natural inclinations and desires. This may be naive solfishness, which means that it is not yet evil ; it is simply natural, and there eutral, neither good nor bad, it has, as yet, no moral character. Now, when the will begins to be confronted by right, in the form of laws or commands, it begins to deermine itself by intelligible or rational mo termine itself by intelligible or rational mo-lives—it acts rationally. In the degree, then, in which it comes to submit itself to right, it becomes freed from the constraint of mere desire or inclination, and so enters the sphere of moral freedom, and the will be-comes entirely free when it directs its activi-ties purely by the force of universal will or right.

Though it may not appear so readily, th process of unsensing the mind is similar to the unselfing of the will. Truth is for the lied what right is for the will. Truth is not only the nourishing food for the intellect but it is in a deep sense its life. The world of education consists in bringing the activi-ties of the mind under the power of truth which may be called universal reason. Jus as soon as the child begins to learn it feels itself lifted upwards out of the sphere o feeling, or instinct, and brought into the atmosphere of truth. It is for the child as with the young bird when it firsts spreads its wings for flight, or as the fish feels its life when placed in water. Truth is the element in which its true life expands.

not be bound by any learning towards the becomes partial and unfree. This is another step, we may say, in the progress of a liberal situation, though this does not yet exhaust the full idea, as we shall see farther on. AN IMPORTANT ISSUE.

At this point a difference of opinion arises ild change the original idea of colme wo lege education at this point, and that in two ways, either by combining the purely men tal discipline and the practical application, or else beginning in the college already at least the preliminary studies of whatever profession the student may have in view. That is, some advocate such studies in the way of discipline as may at the same time furnish knowledge of a practical pursuit. For in-stance, they would say, why not let the su-dent make Blackstone a text-book at the

same time he is studying English; or take up practical engineering problems while he is at the same time studying mathematics or instead of poring over Latin and Greek, study a language which he expects to use, as German or French 7 We oppose this first notion because it is the entering wedge for a process of fettering the proper work of mental culture by introduc-ing questions of practical application. Such

questions of practical applicatio a process will naturally carry with it a bias or leaning toward the future pursuit, and the langer is that it will gradually injure and Canger is that it will gradually injure and defeat the freedom of the true aim of college education. Besides it is surrounded by many practical difficulties. No course of study could be arranged in that way that would be equal to all. What might suit one student would not suit another. The one looking forward to medicine would not care for the mental discipline to be called in anfor the mental discipline to be gained in an alyzing Blackstone. He would clamor to the discipline of special studies in chemistry, and the prospective theologue would call for the study of the Greek Testament or the Hebrew Bible. In short it is plain that this would be mixing two different and distinct bourses of study, and the probability is that both would suffer great injury. This matter, then, ought to be decided

purely on its own merits, that is, the only point to be considered is whether the usual co preciation is the best that can be used he purpose of giving a young man general ulture, or intellectual discipline, aside from its direct relation to any one practical pursuit. A considerable portion of the opposition to the study of Greek and Latin would fail to the ground if the question were thus properly stated. The question would not then be asked, as it so often is, what use can be made in after life of a knowledge of Greek? Its lirect use pertains to the acquisition of general culture, and when the acquisition is put in that way, there are tew who have any qualification to judge in the matter but would acknowledge that the study of Greek is emi-nently suited to such purpose. We say not that the college course generally adopted may not be improved, but in considering that question all consideration of its direct practical application to special pursuits mus e entirely left out of the case. This is all.

#### AS TO ELECTIVE STUDIES. The other notion that the studies of the

later years in college should be made elec live, in order to allow the student to select such as may have a more direct bearing on his future calling, simply means that the college should change its character and become in part a professional school. This should be opposed, we think, because the age requires not that the amount of study preparatory to professional study should be lessened, but rather increased. We need not enlarge on a point so plain as this, except to add that the experiment of introducing a variety of courses is calculated to break down the true character of liberal culture, and really spoil all by reu-dering each imperfect and weak. There is a somewhat different phase of this notion of elective studies, which calls for them of the ground of a diversity of mental capacity. But as this has only recently been discovered It seems probable that it is brought in rather to bolster up the other phase of the notion. A young man who has not the capacity study one department of college study study one department of college study is most likely not qualified to graduate at all, and he should seek some other line of work rather than change the college curriculum to suit his want of mental capacity. It is rather singular, besides, that this notion of elective courses is generally made to serve the purpose of shielding the student from hard study If Greek or Calculus were as easy as some other studies, they would notlikely be elected ut of the regular course,

JEERAL CULTURE FOR SPECIAL CALL INGS. Not only is liberal education necessary a

a preparation for professional study, but it constitutes a permanent necessity for all who pursue special callings. What we mean is that general culture should go along with particular culture, if this latter is even to answer its proper end. Every one is a man. a citizen, besides being a lawyer, a physician, a statesman, etc. To fulfill properly all his relations in life, besides that which is special, he must have that which should be common to all educated men, "liberal culture," a mind developed and culturated to the greatest extent possible for him. We cannot enlarge ple, earnest, chivalric, frank and generous in the expression of his affections and antagon-isms. No man doubled where he slood on on this point, but merely state it. A mere specialist is a narrow man, and be is as help any matter of opinion or in any per-onal re-lation. His life was a struggle full of patholess in the general relations of life, as is a man of general culture without any special and quiet endurance. If he was denied some things that would have satisfied the cravings of his soul, he was fortunate in the tenderpursuit Now there are those who value such gen ness and intelligence of the affection which eral culture, or liberal education. because pertains to man as man, and not merely illed his home with a vitalizing atmosphere aim and who will keep his memory green in him as in pursuit of a special calling. They believe that education has an end in itself. their hearts. besides the special uses to which it may be applied, that a cultured mind is a source of pappiness beyond all merely worldly good Rev. Mr. Beecher, notwithstanding hi Il the order of study in colleges be chang ed so that such would be deprived of gain! multitudinous engagements in London, finds time occasionally to write to his Plymouth such general culture? We say no, technic and industrial schools be establis church friends. He is amazed at the great to meet the wants of those who prefer them lange that has taken place in English publibut let our colleges remain for those who de-sire to attain a liberal culture. And in our view it will be far better not to attempt to ears ago. tion goes, that they are more democratic to-lay than we are in the United States, and inite the two. By doing so both are likely to be impaired. that their progress towards republi-canism is phenomenally swift. Nothing is more certain, he thinks, than that the church will be disestablished

the college curriculum stand in its integrity. Our country has not yet developed education fully to the compass of a university. Harvard, as the oldest institution in the country, com-bines many elements of one, and it would be pleasant to see it lead off in attaining that character in full. But if it does so by re-ducing the requirements of the college

fucing the requirements of the college as ration for university study, we will only spoil its college without producing a university. American education extends ufficiently in area or surface : it needs now o extend itself in depth and thoroughness

PAUL HAMILTON HAVNE. A Fit Tribute to the Fine Poetic tientus of the

South. From the Christian Union. The announcement of the death of Mr. Hayne, at his home in Columbia county, Ga, on Tuesday of last week, has called forth a widespread expression of sorrow and loss. Living out of the world, there was

something in the poet's personality which excited general interest in his life and work. It was often noted that his came appeared in the newspapers constantly, and almost always in connection with some description of his habits or surroundings. This constant appearance of his name in the public prints was not due to the skillful system of self-advertisement which some writers of less note employ to exploit themselves and their works, but to a genuine and magnetic qual ity in the man that made him a best of friends glad to serve him by report of his activities in all directions. Now that he is gone, this interest will discover itself in numberless accounts of the poet and his works through the length and breadth of the country.

Mr. Hayne was pre-eminently a poet ; a man of gonuine lyrical gift, true to his voca-tion, and wholly devoted to his art. In this age of multiplied social activities, which fre-

quently drain and despoil the richest lives, Mr. Havne lived apart, under the shadow of the solitary pines, finding his chief compan-ionship in the two who stood nearest him and his chief resource in books and the practice of his art. As he was in a measure is lated from men in his daily life, so was he in large measure withdrawn from the currents of contemporary thought and tashion in literature. He was not out of sympathy with the intellectual movement of his time, but he was essentially an individualistic poet he sang not so much the last results of research and the movement of mind as the an cient and imperishable joys and sorrows of the heart. He was not deat to the voices which rese clear and penetrating from the world about him, but he always listened for the voice within ; and that voice still speak in the verse which he wrote, and which re-mains, not only as the work of his life, but as a genuine revelation of bimself. He did not belong in the ranks of those whose othe it is to interpret the age to itself; who pene-trate and illuminate all knowledge with im-agination, and lay bare in sudden flashes of light the whole movement of things; it was

his function to speak out of the depths of his own individual life, and to touch again with the passion of his song the themes that are as old as time and as new as the breaking of the dawn after the night or the stient march of the stars into the heavens which the sun has personal note is dominant in all Mr.

Hayne's poetry. Other men might sing for the age : he sings for himself. The deep and passionate tenderness of his verse is a new element in a body of poetry which has largely reflected the reserve and reticence of the New England temperament. Love and lows, the augusts of fiding hope, the pro-returning ideals, were not trace is of mind with him, susceptible of impersonal, artistic treatment : they were real and vital expe-rences, rising into expression as naturally, and often as unconsciously, as the seed rises into the stem and flower. His thought was always touched by the poetry of deep emo tion ; it was sometimes obscure, but it was always intense, and on occasion passionate, in expression. There was in him a deep, rich emotional life, often rising into the re ing down to the very sources of experience; an unexplored realm of motive and imagination as imperfectly represented in his vers as the fathomless mass of the ocean is represented by the waves that sing or moan upot its surface. It is this deep, interior life o nstinct, emotion, and impulse which give Mr. Hayne's verse not only a certain unity of conception, but a depth and subtlety which suggest the mystery and splendor of the Southern forest. There were deeper

things in life to him than ever rose into th the post himself feets by some instinct pecu-liar to himself, and which he can only conyoy to others by hints and suggestions. 10 this emotional quality, in the clearness and predominance of his lyricat glft, Mr. Hayne discovers both his strength and limitations. His was a solitary voice, of peculiar, and at

Beechers Views of London.

ment since his last visit there a few rago. He thinks, as far as his observa-

within the next decade, and that after that the house of Lords will have to go, as a

piece of old furniture for which modern England has no further use. As for the

Theory and Practice.

times penetrating, quality.

ulity Mr. Havne Mrg. Uprox thinks he has answered this In character and personality was sharply defined by the sti tinctive qualities of his nature. by the strong and dis is nature. He was sim-

# DRIFT.

That the beautiful style in which the Riverside Aldinesare printed and bound appeaks to the good taste of the public is by tothing more conclusively proved than by the great number of more or less close imita ions of the same which have recently ap peared, such for example as wobiter Dieta," troin the Scribners' press, bound almost pre cisely like the Aldines, except that it is gill top, while within the outside and lower mar gins are extravagantly, disproportionately wide, and the inside as extravagantly narrow Less close is the imitation in two remarkably reat and dainty little volumes from the press of A. C. McClurg & Co., the successors to the leading firm of Chicago publishers, Jansen, McClarg & Co. While the binding of these is very much like that of the Aldines, the nit was left a widower at a liftle more than hirty-four years of age. He was not left oug, however. For a year and a half aftercolumes are a triffe thinner, the paper is no as creamy, soft and heavy, but the proportion of print and margins is better preserved than in the book of Scribners. Taking them al-together both "The Booklover," by Prof. wife lived, if possible, even more happily than with the first. It was for his second wife, herself a musician, that he specialty wrote a whole volume of music, including

Baldwin, and "Woman in Music," by Geo. P. Upton, are most satisfactory specimens of the art of book-making. They are the style of books which it is a genuine pleasure to handle : their size and neat binding are grate ful to the touch, while their clear type and appropriate ornamental initials and head and ail-pieces fairly beguile the eye to rest upon the page and drink in us contents. Ou Eastern publishers certainly will have b

ook to their taurels, for some of these Western firms, at least this one of McClurg & Co. are fast coming up to them in the excellence and artistic quality of their work.

Non are the contents of the two little books referred to unworthy of such a beautiful set ing. I don't know of any recent work on the subject more thoroughly interesting, more gracefully written, and more practisense a sycophant, nor ever fawned about and flattered his noble triends. On the consally helpful and useful than Prof. Baldwin's delightful chapters in "The Booklover." in incentive and guide to the choice and readtrary he not infrequently treated them in ing of "the best that has been thought and said in the world," they deserve a place by theside of Carlyle's "Choice of Books, Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilles," Richardson's "Choice of Books," Hierrison's essays on the same subject, and Prylo's "Highways of Literature :" and in some respects, for spe-Literature : and in some respects, for spe-cific, practical guidance, it has marked ad-vantages over every one of these shandard works notably in its most excellent lists of books given in the universally sensible ecourses of reading." to which a part of the olume is devoted.

"WOMAN IN MUSIC" is a work which will be highly appreciated by the members of our Lancaster Musicale, and just as much by our host of other musicians, particularly ady musicians. Its two hundred and twenty odd pages are teeming with curious musical, literary and artistic facts, charming bits of biography, vivid characterization, acute criticism and interesting anecdots.

In the very interesting and suggestive irst chapter Mr. Upion propounds and tries answer the following question : Why is t, he asks, that woman, "who is the inspiration of love, who has a more powerful and at the same time more delicate emotional force than man, who is artistic by temperament, whose whole organism is sensitively BLT()DIG. and who is religious by nature—why is it that woman, with all these musical elements in her nature, is receptive rather than crea Why is it that music only as a baim, a rest, or a solace of happine among her pleasures and her sorrows, her commonplaces and her conventionalities, and that it does not find its highest sources in In other fields of art woman has been centive. Ross flonheur is man's equal upon canvas. Harriet Hosmer has made the marble live with a man's truth and force and ii. Mrs. Browning in poetry, Mary nerville and Caroline Herschel in science. kill. George Sand, Charlotte Brente, and Madame de Sheel in faction, have successfully rivalled man in their fields of Jabor : while George Elist, with almost more than masculine force as grappled with the most abstruse prob-ems of human inc, and though an agnost as corrageously sitted the doubts of science has courageously silted the doubts of science and latter day cultured unbelief, and plucke many a rose of blessing for suffering builds ity from amid its storms of sorrow an 14116 but in all that time no woman teatri 1" written either an opera, oratorio, symphony r instrumental work of large dimensions that is in the modern reperiory

THAT does soom queer, doesn't it ? And I guessit is true too. Why is it 7

o it. The question still remains, why not

Upton, however, it appears to me we can find

at least one cause, and a principal one, for

the dearth of great female composers. "It is

great music of the world has been produced

a humble life, and has been developed amid

marriage, Cimarosa's father was a mason, and his mother a washerwoman. Schumann was a bookseller's son; and Verdi the son of a Lombardian peasant. Weber's father was

curious fact," he says, "that nearly all the

his superior.

total absence of women from the list of the world's great composers.

fluence upon nearly all of them.

aring which time they had eight children

ards he married again, and with his second

he famous C major prelude, No. 1, of the

"Wohltemperinte Clavier," five chorals, among them some of the most beaufiful of his creations ; and seven songs, followed by

U con the very threshold of his musical ca-

reer, Handei came under the inspiring and

helpful influence of a noble woman, the

Electress Sophie Charlotte, of Brandenourg :

while later princess, subsequently Queen Caroline, of England, and still later the

Princess Anne, became his liberal patrons

eply attached to them is in nothing more uchingly shown than in the exquisitely

cautiful anthem he wro's for Queen Care

ne's funeral, "The Ways of Zion -lourn." At the same time he was in :

nd devoted friends. That he wa

is wife were not punctual to the stated we are told that the conductor used

ery violent ; and the son of George 11

vas uncontrollable, and sometimes carrie

Hush ! hush ! Handel is in a passion ! evertheless, Handel never married, but as

um .

a wedding poem—the only short sou not of a sacred character, which liach

#### Buy if woman has not herself composed AN INTERESTING CHAT WITH any great master-piece, she neverthcless has KNIGHT OF THE BAZOR. been an essential factor in the composition of nearly all the greatest productions. She has been their inspiration. Without her we would never have known some of the grand-est and most beautiful fruits of the sublime art. To show this the great bulk of our little Without her w te Tells How the Dude Now Cuts His Hair And olume is devoted ; and it succeeds admir ably. From the crisp and entertaining blog-raphies of Bach, Handel, Beethoven, Haydn, Mozart, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Schumann,

"I don't see so many closely cropped head Chopin, Weber and Wagner, we learn what a constant inspiration woman was to thes great masters, and how controlling was he of hair this year," said an INTELLIGENCER eporter to a popular Lancaster barber, who For does the largest part of the dude tonsorial nearly all were in love most of the time. Each was in love before he was twenty, and married before he was twenty-one. He lived happily with his wite for thirteen years, trade of the city.

IN A CITY BARBER SHOP.

general use this year as heretofore. Do you know the reason ? The gilded youth this summer are affecting a once popular femi-nine mode of hair dressing. Would you be ieve it ? They want their hair cut a la Pompadour, brushed back from their forehead and about three fourths of an inch long. As you will readily understand, it takes protty soft, time hair to stand this at such a length But the dude, who knows no law but fashion, will brush his hair back in this style if his hirsute capillary covering is stiff as a broom. But the barber must not mind the

st customers." "How's that ?" was asked.

"Well, you see, they are nearly all the time aving something done in our line, and heigh they are very particular about their vork, they don't object to paying for it. Inno weeks is about the longest that a dude permit his hair to go without trimming, ich means seventeen hair cuts a year. This at 20 cents a cut makes a pretty um that our gilded youth is worth to the barber in hair cutting. And then, if he has any beard, which he often has not, he will get shaved at least three times a week, which multiplied by locents, and that sum in turn multiplied by 52 makes a preity good yearly showing in shaving. No sir, we stand up showing in shaving. No sir, we stand up for the dude. He is what in vulgar parlance "Boes what you have told me represen-

namer nittle short of discespectful. He has most violent temper, and all seemed to tand in awe of him. It is said, for instance hat 19 at the concerts which he conducted for rederick, Prince of Wales, if the prince an "By no means. Our dude must be sham

posed very frequently. He usually wants tenic, and he is a sure victim of our wiles in ils great honor be it said—respected hun too nuch to be offended. If the ladies of the rincess talked instead of listening, his rage sale of a bottle of bay rum. If it would ot be for those of his lik, barbers ave a sorry time getting along. Take our ountry trade, for instance. There are hay-seds who come with stubbly beards that iim to the length of swearing and calling names, even in the presence of royally vhereupon the gentle princess, who loves in much, would say to the talkative ones Hush! hush! Handel is in a passion! nearly doly a razor's keenness, and the work f shaving them is long and arduous. Our indish young friend with light down can be isposed of in half the time for the same

## NATURDAY SHOLF HAIR CUTTING.

"But, there is one evil that I wish you could call attention to in your paper." dsted the knight of the razor strop, hand that • the fatal error city people make in baving heir hair out on Saturday night. Commo ense ought to teach them that when buse ress is rushing, they cannot receive that at-ention which would be given them on any ther occasion. We don't mind country copie doing this, for they are not in town often and must solve the occasion when it presents itself. Easides they don't need the ine work of city folks, and we can make a

ttle money out of them. There is nothing nore disheartening to a barber and to those opatiently awalting their turn than wh or three particular city customers take eats in the chairs and arrange themselves or a hair cut. If they have a pair of steps out in the back of their heads, in the hurry and rush, they have none but themselves to

"Do you have much of a call for moustache

) woman ! What greater praise or hono anst thou wish ? Surely it is the highest he most exalted human power, the powe nost nearly divine, to inspire others to great and good deeds, to do which we ourselves eve and in all spheres woman's truest, noblest work? Are there any rights higher than this that she could desire, the right to inspire erry for it, because the operation of dyein (not the cleanest in the world."

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FLASHES BEFORE THE FOOTLIGHTS some Gossip of the Theatres Heard During the

Summer Season. Charles Diamond, the Milanese minstrel

nan to do God's work ?

has made a hit in London with his harp and

song and dance act. Miss Matei Stanton, the big blonds who was one time a columbine with Tony De-nier's pantomime company, will head a dramatic company which her husband will put

A LITTLE SUFFERER Cleansed, Purified and Beautified by What a Bonanza He is to the Trade, Barbers Expected to Re Solomous And To Decide Fine Questions, It affords me pleasure to give you this report of the our of our little grandchild by your of the our of our little grandchild by your of the our of our little grandchild by your of a large bolt. We positive of the total to be and two of them on each hand, and as his of the out of the months after it beck less into them to break eur. A sore came ou the shead two of them on each hand, and as his be then two of them on each hand, and as the beat two of them on each hand, and as the shead two of them on each hand, and as the shead two of them on each hand, and as the shead two of them on each hand, and as the shead two of them on each hand, and as the shead two of them on each hand, and as the shead two of them on each hand, and as the shead two of them on each hand, and as the shead two of them on each hand as the shead two of the more them a year old, of consumption of the more than a year old, of consumption is the more than a year old, of consumption work the when the shead the on both of the shead two of the kend the foll down, and could not work the when the shead the on both of the wore then a two on the shead the one both is the wore the shead the one both of the wore the shead the shead the shead the shead the wore the shead the shead the shead the shead the wore the shead the shead the shead the shead the shead the wore the kend the shead the shead the shead the wore the shead the shead the shead the shead the shead the two on the kend the shead the shead the shead the shead were the shead the shead the shead the shead the shead were the shead were the shead the

"No, the clippers have not been in such couble that dudes give him, for they are his

snug May 3, 1884, 612 E. Chay St., Bioomington, II. The child was really in a worse condition than by appeared to his grand mother, who, being with firm overy day, became accustomed to the dis-ase. MARGIE HOPTING. MAGGIE HOFFING. CUTTETRA RESERVES are sold everywhere. Cu-theres, the great Skin Cours, 50 cts; CUTHURA SNAF, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, 25 cts; CUT-CHA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Putfiler, \$100, Prepared by the PUTTER DECO AND CUEND AL Co., Restor.

all that you succeed in gaining out of this molecule of humanity ?" was the next quis-tion fired at the genius of the rayor and scis-

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while lying down: to breathe recely, sleep coundly and undisturbed; to rise refreshed, read clear, brain active and free from pain or the i to know that no polsonons, putrid matter efficient to breath and rots away the delicate machinery of smell, taste and hearing, to feel that the system does not, through its verns and arterios, such up the poison that is sure to an dermine and destroy, is indeed a blessing be-yond all other human enjoyments. To pur-

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ase immunity from such a fate should be the bject of all allieted. But those who have tried ny remedies and physicians despair of relief

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taily refused the offers of at least one infat ated woman who woosd and proposed to im? He was never even in love, and is therefore the Great Exception among mus THE other masters, however, made up to landel's lack of the tender passion. Bee hoven was incessantly in love, was twice resed, but never discouraged. Thirty is wonderful compositions were dedicate ladies-to no less than twenty differen ies. Chopin was still more ardent, havin iriy-mine of his works dedicated to thiriy six different women : Schumann, the incon-stant, has thirty-live dedications to almost a

de

nany fair ones ; while Weber has forty-or fedicated to twenty two female friends It is made very clear by Mr. Upton that

woman has not herself composed any great ausical work, she certainly has been th chief cause of the composition of many of the greatest. This ought to be enough for thee, Dame.

no hair dye "" "No, that part of the business is practically

layed out. I don't believe I have three istomers who doctor themselves in this namer, when once I had few who did the belief that persistent use of hair could bring on mental infirmity killed that rade in short order, and 1 am not at al

> DECIDING FINE POINTS. "A harber is often called upon to play the

> loanon," continued our personification of garrulousness. "You would not think that such a little thing as 'who's next ?' would

reate the tremendous excitement that it ometimes does. But I have lost many ustomer by choosing between the rival candidates for the vacant chair. Those were my green and callow days when I had not much sense. Nothing could now persuade me

# middle-aged men for the next 90 days, DR. W. H. PARKER, (Bulfinch Street, Mass.

The intellect now acts according to reason, not according to mere feeling. Here we get the first meaning of intellectual freedom. This condition of mind is reached by grad-ually bringing the intellect into the sphere and under the control of universal mind, or mind in its generality. Mind in this uni-versal character is formulated in the differversal character is formulated in the differ ent branches of learning. We meet it in lan guage, which is the form of thought, not merely my thought, but thought in its wider form, the widest and best that the world has attained. We meet it in mathematics, which formulates the relation of things in space, of qualities, &c. We meet it in intelligent ob servation of nature and the operation of the laws of nature, and also in mind and its nor mal activities. Thus the study of language of geography, or the study of the earth, of arithmetic, of mental science, &c., forms the work of the child's intellect. The more it advances in the study of different branche of learning, the more its sphere of normal ac-tivity is enlarged, and thus the mind plumes itself for flight, as the young bird in its proper atmosphere, truth.

THE PROBLEM OF USES.

This is at once plain. But now we encounanother point in our statement, which may not be quite so evident. We reach the m of uses. Cui bono? For what good, or, for what end, is all this ? We ad mit the dectrine of uses when properly un derstood. The intellect is not the whole man. The will is a part, and perhaps a deeper part, of man, and his education looks to practical life as an end. The end of education may be presented as a preparation to live a proper life in the world, and so at one nt or other in the process of education are will be a direction given to it that looks to the practical application of learning. And it may be said that all true education ough the back to this, at least indirectly, from the It may be said that all true education ought to look to this, at least indirectly, from the beginning. And as no man can follow all pursuits, it is required that he must prepare himself for some particular calling. But just here the idea of liberal education comes as differing from technical or pro l education.

And in order to understand this we must now make a distinction between what we may call general culture and particular cul-ture. Both are necessary and essential if a error. Both are necessary and essential if a period would qualify himself for the work o life.

We make two points here : First, that get we make two points here : First, that gen-eral culture is a necessary condition for par-ticular culture, and second, that particular culture will be effective in practical life in the degree in which it is joined with general

It will be at once admitted that some are of mental training, as such, is nee measure of mental training, as such, is nec-emary for the study of any special pursuit or avocation. That much is constantly assumed even in our common school education. The child must study language, geography, arith-metic, &c., in order to qualify itself intelli-gently for any pursuit in life. Its mind must have a certain degree of development to be prepared even to learn a trade or indus-trial pursuit. The aim in its preliminary ed-mation must be directly to develop and disucation must be directly to develop and dis-cipline the mind, even though indirectly this may look to the practical pursuit before it in life. The question of utility, in the way of a direct application, must be held in abeyance for a time, and education ought not to be cumbered at first with any such uses to which ultimately its education is to be ap-piled.

#### THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS.

When, now, we rise to a consideration o tigher pursuits of life, those that require enter mental discipline and more exknowledge as the "learned profesdons," It is equally plain that the discipline required must be carried farther in the same way. Hence we have the academy and the college as schools where this discipline may be acquired. Here, too, the question of pra-tical application must be held in abeyance intil the purely montal training is acquired. The college curriculum has been arranged purely with this end in view. A college is not a professional school, any more than a primary school is a place for children to learn indes. It has nothing to do directly with a profession. It aims to give the student as more mental discipline and general culture as profession is a prace for such profes-tional school, any more than a profession. It aims to give the student as more mental discipline and general culture as profession as a preparation for such profes-tional study. Hence the education in a col-teme must be free, that is, unfectored by any arititarien application referred to. It must " It is equally plain that the discipline

THE OBIGINAL QUESTION.

After presenting these general remarks we have but little room to refer to the particular uestion in reference to relaining the study of the ancient languages in the college curri culum, particularly the Greek, against which opposition seems now to be mainly directed. We can only summarize a few points on the subject, leaving their expansion to future time. 1 We agree that more attention should be

also.

follow this same order.

tages the study of Greek has over the study

of the title of an encyclopedia as "an ass bridge to knowledge," and it night as well be urged that modern encyclopedias should take the place now of the study of scientific

text books. But it is rather the inner lib

of any modern language. This might done with effect without much trouble.

crown, as long as the queen lives no English-man will listen to anything that threatens to make a breach in that direction; but after Victoria "the deluge." American influence is also visible in many ways that were not perceptible before. For that matter, it is cometimes difficult in social and ecclesiastipaid to the study of modern languages in our American colleges, especially German and French. If their study were begun at an earlier age, most of our students could ac cal affairs to realize that he is three thousand miles away from Brooklyn Heights, quire a moderate knowledge of them with ut interforing at all with their other studies She used to meet him at the gate with a

In Europe were attention is paid to them, and as travel from America to Europe con-tinues, the necessity for their study will be more and more felt bere. kissand a smile, like morning light ; bu now she comes to the door in a dingy old In Franklin and Marshall college the study calico wrapper and shoes down at the of German is required during the whole four years of the course. The study of French should, in our judgment, be provided for shades her eyes with her hand, and, with voice that seems to need oiling, inquires • Did you bring that butter ?'

2. But the study of modern languages can-not supply the place of Latin and Greek for the purpose of liberal culture. Greek and HAMMOCK SONG. ying, swaying, softly swaying in the sea word spinted breeze, Roman civilization is the door of entrance to Gazing at the sunlight, flinging golden glance nodern civilization, and that by the opera-ion of the laws of history. If we were writ-ing from a Christian or theological standpoint through the trees, Listening to the drowsy droning of the never tired been. we should refer to the fact that the civilization tion of Greece and Rome formed a prepara tion for Christianity, and that by providential ordainment, and therefore this civilization and culture form a necessary link in the whole between of obtained. There's some magic in the motion, some strange spell we do not know. A weitd power it has to conjute visions up from

long ago. By its swinging cradle motion, slowly, softly to history of divine revelation. But it is equally true from a secular standpoint, or considering history in general, that Grectan and Roman civilization formed a preparation and tro.

All the world of work and wisdom fades behind us, it is naught : Clear before our charmed vision, Spanish castles or modern history. Liberal culture must rise unsought :

All modern culture proves that the door of And the shadow land is round us, and the reals ntrance is through Greek and Latin. Those of dreamy thought anguages do not stand related to modern languages as those latter do towards each

What is this strange power that holds us ? "Th other, but rather as the trunk to the branches of a tree. We cannot go into details, or an analysis here of the particular special advansome silent, sub tie spell, Born of swaying, ever swaying, like the tolling

of a bell, Or the rocking of the ocean, and the saily set weard attactli

an unpretentious portrait painter, who at one time had also been an actor." There are only three exceptions, Auber, Meyerbeer is a mistake to suppose that Greek or Latin Lying lazily, we linger in the land of day dreams bright, Drinking deep from fancy's fountain, draughts of quiet, caim delight, Till the castward lengthening shadows warn us are studied merely to obtain a knowledge o and Mendelssohn. the literature they contain, and that this comes to us now sufficiently in translations. Even that is a poor outcome for any solid argument on this subject. It reminds one

of the coming night. Still we linger scarcely heeding how the happy

moments go ; What care we for time that passes? We are

swinging to and fro, With that magic cradle motion, swaying, sway-ing soft and slow. -From the N. Y. Mail and Express.

Time has no flight-'tis we who speed along.

The days and nights are but the same as when the earth awoke with the first rush of song, And felt the swiftly passing feet of men. -Thomas S. Collier.

text books. But it is rather the inner life which the study of these languages introduces the student to, and which forms just the pe-culiar culture their study produces, that gives them their special chaim. As no one can understand modern history without the study of ancient history, so the culture to be gauned by the study of modern languages can be reached only by the door of Greek and Lat those who aim not at liberal educe. Latin. Let those who aim not at liberal educa-tion, but mere technic study and pursuits, seek their sort of education. It is right and proper in its place. But so long as liberal culture is desired and pursued by others, let WE SEE but dimly through the mists and vapor Amid these earthly damps. What seems to be but dim funereal tapers May be heaven's distant lamps. -Long/ellow.

at the coming season. William Foste, formerly with Haverly, ill open at McVicker's theatre, Chicago, on uestion. I don't. The first reason he gives s that woman is more emotional than man. Man controls his emotions, and can give an

July 26, with a minstrel company of 101 per utward expression of them. In woman they Lewis Harrison and John Gourlay, the re the dominating element, and so long as omedians, have dissolved partnership, and he latter will associate himself with Willie they are dominant she absorbe music." That oesn't strike moas answering, but only as

E. G. Haynes, late of J. M. Hill's staff at the Union Square theatre, New York, will manage the opera house at Norristown the "begging the question." Woman's being nore intensely emotional is to my mind of d the chief reasons why she should be be mason

of the enter reasons will move in musical creation. Nor is our authors are enough reason any more satisfactory, namely, that woman loses her interest in music with age, while man's increases the older he grows. But did oming season. A. C. Moreland will be Lew Dockstader's hiddle man in the new ministrel company to e located in New York. Sam Nixon, the Philadelphia manager, rives one of the neatest turnouts at Long

not the majority of great composers display their creative powers early in youth? So far as that is concerned woman has had the Branch. Buffalo Bill's Wild West is drawing ane opportunity ; but she has not come up

rgely at Erastina woods, Long Island, Katle Stokes, the circus rider, has again ade her appearance in the ring, and is with boris' circus

Ters third reason given is "the mability of Adam Forepaugh has only had one losing woman to endure the discouragements of the composer, and to battle with the prejudice ay this season. That was at Allentown, 'a, where it rained so hard that the tents and indifference, and sometimes with the ere not put up at all.

Forepaugh's contract with Barnum expires is fail, and next year they will fight, open-ng the battle in New York. malicious opposition of the world, that obig the battle in ? The Doris circus has just received a snike

easuring twenty-seven feet and weighing The Clipper quartette goes with Clapham's

malicious opposition of the world, that ob-struct his progress." I think this is a gratu-tous assumption. There is no evidence whatever of its existence as an actual fact, but rather a great deal of evidence to dis-prove it. In every sphere of life woman has abundantly proved her powers of endurance, and heroic courage and strength in the midst of every form of discouragement and suffer-ing. In whatever else sho may be man's in-ferior, it is just in this that she is, it apything. minstrels for a summer four. Charles B. Hicks will put a colored min-strel company on the road with Tom Me-intosh at the head. Hicks and Billy Ker-

ferior, it is just in this that sho is, if anything, sands have dissolved all business relations. Is the last circumstance adduced by Mr.

Lester Wallack is in poor health at his home at Stamford, Conn. 'The Kiralfy Brothers take "Around the World in Eighty Days" on the road again loxt summer. Charley Reynolds will be a member of

Slocum's minstrels, who will open a sum-mer season in Atlantic City shortly. Joe tover, of this city, is one of the musicians. Atlantic City has a number of variety thea-

tres this season. John A. Stevens, of "Unknown" fame, will manage the New Windsor theatre, Chi-

bini came from the lowest and poorest ranks of life. Gluck was a forester's son. Lulli in his childrood was a page, and slept in palace " Evangeline " is running in Chicago where over fifty performances have already kitchens. Haydn's father was a wheelwright been given.

and his mother, provious to marriage, was a cook in the kitchen of Count Harrach, the lord of his native village. While on his deathbed, Beethoven called Hummel's atten-A novelty in the line of concerts was given n a chapei at Concord, N. H., recently. A screen painted to represent a scene in a lower garden stood on the platform. Before tion to a pleture, and said : "See, my dear Hummel, the house in which Haydu was born : to think that so great a man should have first seen the light in a peasant's wrett were potted plants in great profusion. On the screen were painted flowers of heroic size. In the centre of each was an opening, killfully covered by a movable covering. hed hut." Mozart's father was a musician Behind these flowers stood singers, male and Senind these nowers stood singers, male and female, whose faces appeared in the llowers when floral solos, duets, quartettes, etc., were sung. The singing flowers were the rese, dahila, sunflower, daftodil, pansy, lily, tulip, daisy and buttercup, and there was also a man in the moon. The anusament season in this city will in humble circumstances, and his grand-father a book-binder. Handel was the son of a barber and surgeon. Mehui was the son a barber and surgeon. Mehod was the son of a cook. Rossini's father was a miserable strolling horn-player, who led a wild Bohe-mian life. Schubert was the son of a poor schoolmaster; and his mother, like Hayda's, was in service as a cook at the time of her

The amusement season in this city will likely be opened by Barlow, Wilson & Ran-kin's minstrels on August 13. This troupe is remaining out all summer. J. M. Hill has discovered a new young

lady who will take the part of Mrs. Lillian Russel Solomon in "Pepita." Tom Mack, of this city, has had offers from

a strolling musician and actor. Wagner, the musician of the future, was born in hum-ble circumstances, his father having been a petty municipal officer, and his stepfather at least three minstrel companies for the oming season.

Nat Geodewin is traveling in Bavaria, and does not think much of the country; in a letter he says: "The more 1 see of Bavaria the same 1 consider the king who lately jumped into a frog-pond to escape from his country?

jumped into a frog-pond to escape from his capital." John D. Mishler, of Reading, was over in New York, where he told the reporters a great deal about his new theatre. He said : "I have never played a 'ten-twenty-thirty' company in Reading, and never intend to. I attribute much of the lack of atmusement patronage in that city to indiscriminate book-ing. The people have been deceived so much that thousands have given up attend-ing the theatre. It will not pay to play Mod-jeska, a prize fighting combination, a female minstrel troupe and a 'ten-twenty-thirty' New in such humble and poor circumstan ces, which seem to be the natural soil fo musical genius, woman is almost invariably hemmed in by conditions which make mus cal study, creation, composition, a physical impossibility. She is by virtue of her sex impositions, the boy time of household work and worry, and domestic duties, and drudgery, that simply absorbs every hour of her time, every cunce of her strength, and every energy of her mind. Unlike man, woman in the poorer and lower stations of life as a rule has neither time nor opportunity for anything at all excent to sween scrub. minstrel troupe and a 'ten-twenty-thirty allowing one another in the same theatre for anything at all except to sweep, scrub, cook, wash and rear children. She absolutely It is my intention to have the New Academy of Music open not oftener than three times cannot give any attention to anything else. And musical composition, more than any other art, demands an utter devotion of one's antira bains to it requires consistent of the week, and on such occasions only the nost meritorious entertainments will be pro vided.2

The Micror says that the managers throughout the country are "Booth-mad," and they all want him. entire being to it, requires a concentration of all the powers upon it. This, I think, is at least an approximate reason for the almost

to decide between conflicting claimants. They always appeal to me, but I feign ignor ance of their status, and leave it to a custo-mer. There is nearly always one of the atter ready to say that A came in first or B irrived on the ground earlier. In this way I am not committed, and I stand a good hance of retaining both customers. If I de ided one to have priority, the other would eave the shop in high dudgeon and never

likely to return." "I guess you have had some odd experi-ices with customers in this line," inter-

cted the reporter. "Well, I should smile," was the reply, "I emember one day a lawyer cust nine was moving leisurely down t

way that leads from the street into my shop when he was overtaken and passed by prisk business man, the latter arriving on the loor of the shop before his predecessor. I The ell you, then there was a hot wrangle. lawyer claimed that from the moment he put

his foot on the top step of the stairway, he was practically within the shop. The other maintained that entrance into the shop could only be obtained by crossing the threshold

of the door. As he had done the latter first, he insisted that the vacant barber's chair was dis. The argument got so hot that I thought 518. they would come to blows. I was called teon to decide, but held my peace. Fina the lawyer left disgusted. Had 1 been Finally the lawyer left disgusted. Had 1 been re-quired to choose between the two, 1 would have pronounced for the business man, for he crossing the threshold is the point at which we decide priority of entraninto th

shop.' WHEN BARDERS ARE SHAVED.

The reporter observed in a neighboring hair a man to whose moustache cosmetic was being liberally applied. When he was out of earshot, the critic asked the barber whether this form of moustache treating was

very common. "Yes, very much so. Particularly it h

popular with the young men whose mous-taches are like a gentle fail of snow, that is, slowly coming down. They seem to have an idea that cosmetic will stimulate growth which is all nonsense. You don't barbers when they get shaved ask for thing of this kind for their whiskers. fine any The

will take tonic for their hair but that is al There is another peculiarity about the shav-ing of barbers. They never want a close shave, because they know it is hard on the skin, and besides it does not keep the face clean for a greater length of time. It is pleasant for those who can stand it to have heir faces as smooth as those of babies after the shaving operation, but very few can per-mit it with impunity. Those who have tender faces in particular should never be closely shaved."

The reporter was out of the chair now, th next customer's face was enveloped in a sea of lather, the barber's torrent of conversation was turned in another direction, and thus the nteresting chat came to an end.

THE FORGOTTEN TRYST.

or the INTELLIGENCEL. He waited in the moonlight, where whispering zephyrs played, And watched the phantom shadows

By drifting cloudlets made. The rippling sound of fountain

Was mingled with the breeze, And startlingly the nightbird's cry Bang ghostlike from the trees. The weeping willow's branches Drooped o'er the tountain fair,

As if to kiss reflections Coquotting gayly there. The fragrant breath of roses

Fell sweet on every gale, Enrapturing the senses Like love's first whispered tale. But she for whom he waited

Forgot the tryst to keep-Porchance he yet is waiting Where fount and willows weep. -May Morrow.

\_\_\_\_ DEAR AND DEAREST.

Dear though the shadowy maple be, And dearer still the whispering plue, Dearest you russel-laden tree Browned by the heavy rubbing kine ! -O. W. Holmes On account of counterfeits, we have adopted the Yellow W mapper: the only genuine. THE GRAY MEDICAL CO., apps-lydaw Buralo, N. Y.

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