THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER; SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1887.

DKING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

UVAL IDBA TRAT IS BBING PUSEBD FURWARD IN NOW YORA.

tor Compalsory Training In Cookng and Carpontering in the Schools of the Metropolis-How Would the Plan Work if Put in Operation ?

York Corr. Baltimore Bun.

all the discussio ns which are constantly ning up in the daily press concerning the is of houseksepers with their servants, the rden of most of the complaints is that the is know nothing : they have to be taught srything from the cooking of a potato up, d when they become at all experi their stensions and demands are likely to exam. ate the housewife to the extent of making evolution in the kitchen, or a letter to the wapapers a necessity. It has been said over again that if servants, espe-ally cooks, knew how to do properly what as required of them, and which they were ways supposed to know, the friction of usekeeping would be very much dimin-hed. But what they do not know is mar-tous as compared to what they know. The ck of this culinary knowledge has been so bliceable that for nearly twenty years now s have had in New York several classes in soking, originally founded with the idea at young girls intending to become cooks i private families would learn there the idiments of the art before experimenting pon some unfortunate family, with per tos more or less fatal results.

Unfortunately, the young girl who innded to become a family cook was often n the other side of the sea, and by the time to had passed through Castle Garden she usidered herself quits competent for any ing, and the cooking classes became the ment of the employers, who, fancying at it might be well to know somethin ut what they were supposed to teach their aut what they were supposed to teach their vants, subscribed money for the privilege watching an expert roast meat and bake idings. Several women have estab-ed these classes with much profit to neelves, and perhaps to their pupils, but ivil of incompetent cooks has not been ad to any perceptible degree.

AN INNOVATION.

s of the most praiseworthy innovations by the associations for technical educa ch association has a splendid build University Place, has been the organi

of cooking classes, not for the em-

The expected to go through the course of ing as a regular part of their school ining. The cooking-classroom is beauti alog. The cooking classroom is and 2 y fitted up with 24 gas stoves, and 2 dren prepare and cook the same dish a same time under the guidance of th be sam scher, who observes and criticises. At the ne time that these children thus go through regular routine for an hour every day th wentings are open to classes of gentleme who wish to learn to cook special things an re ready to pay at the rate of ten cents seen for their instruction. The institution suce a regular programme for the winter and the young woman, or old woman, fo that matter, who wishes to learn how to cool macaroni in every possible and perhaps im possible fashion has only to look on the Bat find out the evening when macaroni will b the subject, and stiend the lecture and ex-periments, which she can do upon the pay ment of ten cents, which sum is just suffi-cient to pay for the material used and the gas burned. At the end of each lesson the as burned. At the end of each tesson the soulds of the experiments are eaten by the experimenters, and the people the make a botch of it have to suffer in conby the

sequents. I not so in the list of lessons that the whole of the first evening of the course is devoted to the soiling of poratoes, from which I in-v that there is more in the art of boiling repetate that there is more in the art of the ing e potate than mest people dream of. The cond evening goes to soup-making, the hird to bread making, the fourth to meat-roasting, etc. It is yet too early, the school having run but one year, to decide upon the practical value of this scheme, but the intel-ligent persons who are at the head of the inthe little girls, whose parents in many in the little girls, whose parents in many in the sectors for what

good cooking taught, but economy—the two going hand in hand—the worst cooking being often the most expensive. THE SERVANT PROBLEM.

their children have learned. Not only is

phiet goes on to describe in detail the man-ner in which each separate dish was cooked, and I have no doubt that if any of any readers wish to get it, they can do so by writing to the New Captury club, of Phila-delphia. It gives the information concern-ing cooking some excellent advice to em-ployers as to the treating of their servants, and some illustrations of the right and the wrong way of managing a kitchen. Doubt-ies and some illustration of the right and the wrong way of managing a kitchen. Doubt-ies are a source is thrown away in the average kitchen than is used. Two win-ters ago the Century Cooking school adver-tied free training for girls who would pledge themelves on receiving their diplomas to go into families as cooks; not one applied. INTERMENTING EXPERIMENTS.

Into families as cooks ; not one applied. INTERNATING EXPERIMENTS. In New York we have not yet given any public dinners for nine cents, or even for eighteen cents, but some of the teachers in our cooking schools have published very in-teresting accounts of how to buy and cook a good dinner for five persons at a cost of 25 cents ; not a course dinner naturally, but a dinner which might be repeated every day. Perhaps the greatest lack of such of these books as have been sent to me is the need of the specified bill of farefor a number of days or weeks ; they tell how they makes a cheap dish or maxeroni or of soup or of meat, but they do not advise people as to sensible com-binations ; in other words, lay out for them the programme of the week. Unfortunately, as in the case of the cooking schools them-selves, these pamphiets appear to be read by the very people who make no use of them, and they seem to be regarded as curiosities rather than manuals for actual practical work. Of such books the one which gives minute directions as to the preparation of 25-cent dinners for a faulity of six is perhaps the best. It is published by the New York Cooking school, at 28 Lafayette Place. This institution, by the way, is maintained at the expense of a number of persons interveted in better cooking for the poorer classes. Most of its patrone are now prominent in the movement to introduce cooking classes into INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS. its patrons are now prominent in the novement to introduce cooking classes into

he public schools. The sitempt to induce our public school The attempt to induce our public school commissioners to consider cooking classes as a part of the regular course of girls' schools in New York took serious shape when Mayor Hewitt appointed Mrs Agnew and Miss Dodge members of the board of education. Both these ladies have been prominent in the New York Cooking schools and they began at once to feel the way for the introduction of a cooking class for girls be-tween the ages of twelve and fifteen. Hev-eral of the below who are most earnest in

introduction of a cooking class for girls be-tween the ages of tweive and fifteen. Hev-eral of the ladies who are moved carned in their desire to thus revolutionize our public school system, so far as the girls are concerned, tell me that without exception the work of cooking schools in this city has been eminently satisfactory. In the New York cooking school, for instance, where several hundred children are taught every year good plain cooking, the parents come by the dozen to thank the managers, and a power-tul preventive of intemperance has been found in many homes and better cooking. This is not only a movement for better cook-ing, butfor economy in cooking, which is al-most the same thing. The French, who are notoriously good cooks, spend far less than we do upon their cooking and schieve far greater results ; yet the average French cook-ing is not elaborate, and is simplicity itself-sor uple that it may be easily taught to in-tellit and children. The experience at our cooking schools has shown that in a very few months a girl can learn by attending two lessons a week of two hours each how to cook the ordinary dishes in common use in a proper fashion. The question, therefore, comiss up as to whether it will be wine for proper faction. The question, therefore, comes up as to whether it will be wise for the board of education to spend a large sum of money -{\$5,000-in order to fit up the ap-DATALUS estatus for teaching cooking in public bachers. Of course such enthusiasts as Mis Dodge believe that it will be sufficient t make the experiment for one year in orde to prove its wisdom. But it is rather an en ensive one, and the theoretical teaching ooking is of no value whatever.

BBY. PHILLIPS PROUKS.



"BARBIERS BURNED AWAY"-BY E. P. ROE

MY FIRST NOVEL.

The information in the following paper has been asked for, not volunisered, and to some who have read my first story it may have a

In the year of 1871 I was the pustor of church at Highland Falls near West Point, N. Y. At that time I had never written a story, not even (a short one, nor had I any very definite promptings toward authorship. My life was a busy one, and horizoulture its

Karly in October 1 was asked to preach in Rarly in October I was asked to preach in a church without a pastor in New York; and, if I remember rightly, it was with the un-derstanding that I would consider a call if the congregation were inclined to honor me with one. The request was complied with, the Sabbath passed as anticipated, and there was no thought of the purpose soon to be carried out. It was on the night of that fate-ful Sunday that the burning of Chicago be, gan. On Monday people in New York held their breath as they read the startling head-lines in the metric. lines in the morning papers. I can not account for it, but the impulse to

go to the stricken city at once seemed to over-power me. The officers of the church in which I had spoken kindly asked me to which I had sponce atheny which the moves spend the weak with them and visit among the people. I told them I could not, for one idea had gained the mastery. Returning home, I packed my value and started west-ward. I had no clear purpose, no definite plan beyond that of seeing humanity at a time when it specied as nowarfully to one's ward. I had no clear purpose, no definite plan beyond that of seeing humanity at a time when it appealed so powerfully to one's sympathy and interest. I hoped eventually to write about the acenes witnessed; but what or how I should write I did not know, nor was I by any means certain that I could produce anything that people would care to read. In brief, my feelings were profoundly moved, and I simply obeyed an impulse to go and see what would come out of it. The ruins were yet smoking when I ar-rived, and every hour deepened the impres-sions of the great disaster. Making a partly inished hotel (the Sherman house I think, but arm not sure) my head quarters, I spent ing my way through the streets, while trying

several days and part of the nights also, pick-ing my way through the streets, while trying to reproduce in imagination the scenes and events of the awful configration. In this effort I was alsed by conversation with all classes of people; and many strange and thrilling experiences were related to ma. Far more interesting than the ruins, how-ever were the brave citizens already engaged in removing them that they might build anew and better than before. On no battle-field has greater courage been displayed than was shown by the plain business men who then faced their famenese misfortune. With shop, factory, and home in ashes, they were still rich in their undaunted courage. I hunted up a college classmate, Joe Lock word, and he showed me where his hundred word, and he showed me where his hundred thousand doltars' worth of property had van-ished; but looking into his quiet resolute face, I saw that far more than what he had lost still remained, and that his richest pos-sessions were within his own mind. Brave, genial Joe Lockwood was a type of the man-hood that transformed seeming ruin into enbood that transformed seeming ruin into en-during prosperity. Would that he could have lived to fuifill the rich promises of his nany noble qualities !

Contact with such courageous spirits wa Inspiring. The very air was electrical. Men sbeitered in tents and board shantles were feit to be men, and they stimulated one even by the expression of their eyes before they

by the expression of their eyes before they spoke. 1 do not remember just how or when it was, but during those isw days of my visit the story which resulted began to take a shadowdy outline in my mind. Ou one night especially, such creative power as I pomessed was awakened. I had been wan-dering a long time alone on the North Side, deeply impressed with the truth that what but a few days before had been a populous region of the city was now utterly descrited. At last I sat down on the steps of Dr. Colyer's church, and watched the full moon shining through the shattered marble spire. How long I remained there I do not remember but I feel that the story had its beginning on that spot, if I n any definite place; but all was still vague and uncertain.

a very simple matter. I know the book is not great in any respect, but I have received abundant proof from many sources that it has proved interesting and helpful.—E. P. Ros in the Cosmepolatan.

AR OLD BLAVE'S TARE.

Uncie Red Henry, the Pather of \$7 Children, Tells & Tale in Disloct.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch. Familiar to the night of every man, woman and child in the West End is Edward Henry, better known to all as "Uncle Ned." He to

Ned is a favorite with everybody and may be seen almost any evening passing along the streets with a heavy coffee mack over his shoulder-usually filled with provisions given to him for his little "shirt tails" runaing about home, as he styles them. His peculiar, heartly laugh is sure to bring a smile to the lips of the most despendent hearer. With the aid of a little liquid amber he became communicative, and although be anys he does not like to talk about the days "befoah de wah" he told the following story of his life in a style which rivals description

¹¹ Betom Ge wan " he tota the tota owner work of his life in a style which i value description : "Whar's I boan ? Bress yo' heart, boney, dat am a question. Reckon I mus' he' been dar at de time. I done disrementabah de suckemstances. Howaromevah, dey tells me it was away down in de sout-es" ob Virginny, on de Jeemes rivah-mos'ly called Rocky rivah by dem as libs dar. "Was I slabs? You bet yo' life, honey ! Warse Carly Cotton owned me from 'way back-reckon he bought me 'foah I was boan. But I done got red ob suckin' round de plantation, an' had a right good time-shoa's yo' boan-till one day, well, Marse Cotton he done sole me. Cholly Bright was de buyer. Nebbah knowed no muddah or or faddah arttah dat. But Marse Bright he gimme a bride-a big, bouncin' brack 'ooman-an' me only 15 yer ole at de time ! 'Twarn't no great shaken, howaromevab, fo' I done got sole away fom her-sole to John Millah, who run a cotton plantation down on de Missianj, 'bout 20 mile to de souf o' Vickaburg. "Dat's de in" fam'ly 1 lei' behine me-dat 'ooman, and a little plokanin 'bout 2 weeks de. Nebbah knowed no to read a little plokanin 'bout 2 weeks of the sole of

coman, and a little pickanin 'bout 2 weeks ole. Nebber seed bride nor har ob 'em sence

since then. It may be incidentally mentioned that Uncle Ned has been blessed with two fami-lies since the war-14 children by one wife and 12 by another, including two pairs of twins. That's 27 in all-counting the one born in Virginia.

BUBIRASS IN LOTTARS.

The Regular Habits Which Enable Genins Coin Indiana From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

All literary men who accomplish much and maintain their bealth do their work in the morning, and do it every morning. 1

Turn now to the towering mountain ranges standing out above the valley and plain like nature's great ramparts, the peaks that rise up like great watch towers, the rarified cool atmosphere, especially at night, the gorges and gaps with their rushing brocks and creeks, the vast forests of timber that cover the mountain sides, crown their summita, and you have an order of nature beauty and sublimity that stands higher in the scale of creation than the unstable waters of the sea. These grand, old mountains stand firm-rooted on their bases, emblems of firmness and stability, while they constantly renew their blooming youth after all the centuries of their existence have passed over them. is the task performed morning after morn-ing throughout the year-carefally, con ing throughout the year-carefully, con-scientiously, persistently-that tells in great results. But in order to perform this task in this way there must be regular habits of sleep, with which nothing shall be allowed to interiers. The man who ests late suppers, attends parties and clubs, or dines out every night, cannot work in the morning. Such a man here in fact no lime to work in the man has, in fact, no time to work in the whole round of the hours. Late and irregu-



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AP BROPHY'S ORCHESTRA-Profs. Con tantine Carpenter and Charles Martell, dire ors of Dancing and Amusements. Juni7 2md CHARLES McGLADE, Prop.

THE CHALFONTE. vague, indefinite, rolling billows that form its surface, ever changing and yet ever the same. But the see share is not exactly the cosm, and the crowds that gather to sport in the surf have to do with some of the most disgreeable features of the most disgreeable features of the most of the samely shore. The waters themselves are cool and store, ing, but the heat that beats down upon the eand, unrelieved by a single tree or green thing, the sufficiently land-breeze, with its swarms of mosquitoes blown from the in-land marshes and swamps, these are some of pests along the see shore. The Chalfonte.

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QUOITS, &c., &c., &c.

READING & COLUMBIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES, AND LEBANON AND LANCASTER JOINT LINE R. E. ON AND AFTRE SUNDAY, MAY 28, 1807, TRAINS LEAVE READING ON AND AFTRIE SUVDAY, MAY E, 1897, TMAINS LEAVE ERADING
Por Columbia and Lancaster at 7.5 a. M., 11. BOOB and 8.10 p. H. Por Quarry VII at 7.5 , 11.40 a. M., and 6.10 p. M. For Chickfee at 7.50 a. M. and 11.40 M. TRAINS LEAVE COLUMINA For Reading at 7.50 a. M., 13.00 and 3.40 p. M. TRAINS LEAVE QUAREYVILLE Por Leancaster at 6.50 a. M. and 2.60 and 4.00 p. M. Por Steading at 6.50 a. M. and 2.6 and 4.00 p. M. Por Steading at 6.50 a. M. and 2.6 and 4.00 p. M. Por Steading at 6.50 a. M. and 2.6 and 4.00 p. M. Por Steading at 6.50 a. M. and 2.6 and 4.00 p. M. Por Steading at 6.50 a. M. and 2.6 and 4.00 p. M. Por Steading at 7.50 a. M., 130 and 1.40 p. M. Por Steading at 7.50 a. M., 130 and 5.00 p. M. Por Reading at 7.50 a. M., 120 and 4.50 p. M. Por Reading at 7.60 a. M., 120 and 5.00 p. M. Por Reading at 7.60 a. M., 120 and 5.00 p. M. Por Reading at 7.60 a. M., 120 and 5.00 p. M. Por Reading at 7.60 a. M., 120 and 5.00 p. M. Por Lancaster at 7.11 a. M., 120 and 5.00 p. M. Por Lancaster at 7.11 a. M., 120 and 5.00 p. M. Por Lancaster at 7.11 a. M. a. 15.13. SUNDAT TRAINS. TRAIRS LEAVE READING For Lancaster at 7.50 a.m. and 4.00 p.m. For Quarryville at 4.00 p.m. TRAINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLE For Lancaster, Lebance and Reading at 7.10 a. B TRAINS LEAVE KING ST. (Lancaster,) For Reading and Lebance at 8.0 a. m. and 8.5 ding and Leban For Reading and Lebanon at Los a m. and an Por Quarryville at 560 p. m. TEALNS LEAVE PELNCE ST. (Lansaster.): For Heading and Lebanon and S.B.a. m. and Los p.m. For Guarryville at 545 p. m. THAINS LEAVE LEBANON For Lancaster at 755 a. m. and S.S. M. For Summation at Columbia, Mariotta June tion, Lancaster Turneting, Manhaim, Reading and Lebanon, see time tables at TURTING A. M. WILLSON, Superinteness ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. my10 3md PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BOHD T

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all train via Mt. Joy:	7:00 & IE.	9:31 4 4.
. I Mail Traint		9:35 A G.
agara Express	7:40 a. m.	9:50 A In
mover Accom	via Columbia	9:00 A. IN
at Linef		100 p. m.
nonster Accom		2-50 p. m.

was still vague and uncertain. Soon after returning home I began to write. I could only give scrape of time to the work, for my mountain parish, though compara-tively small, had its many requirements. There was preparation to be made for two sermons and a large Bible-class every week, besides all the interruptions incidental to a calling that gives every one a claim to attention. The story, such as it is, was not made nor definitely thought out from the begin

a typical negro, coal bisok, about the average beight, with broad shoulders, large protrud-ing check bones, equare j.ws and thick lips. His bead is covered with thick, kinky bair, and he has a scant beard.

'coman, and a little pickanin 'bout 2 weeks ole. Nebber seed bride nor har ob 'em sence det time. "But de Missianip marstah, he was a cau-tion, shoah 'nufi! Fut yo' han' on my brack ole back, honey, an' you can feel the ridges he raised dar, 'way back befoah de wah! Feels like ropes, doan' dey? Feit like ridges—jinnywine ridges—at firs', howsom-wah. Dat man didn't know no night and no day—made a nigrah shuck aroun' all the time—'deed he did! He done had his good p'inta, dough, shoah 'nufi! He gin me 'nudder wife-spry's a young shoat, I reckon, and wurf her weight in gole, in some p'ticklaha. Well, she had to up an' die, jes' befoah de wah, an' I didn' raise no mo' chil-dren fo' right smart a spell.

p'tick labs. Well, she had to up an' die, jew' beloah de wah, an' I didn' raise no mo' chil-dren fo' right smart a spell. "'Bout de middle ob de wah, howsomevah, Marne Millah he got skeered--deed he did ! Dat meant lots ob libbuty lo' us poah nig gahs, shoah nuff! An' heah I is, doin' "speciably well up beah in Pittaburg, whar I'me done settled down ebbah since de wah. I'me done settled down ebbah since de wah. I'me had lots o' op'tunities, I has; but I doan' want no bettah libbin' dan I gets right heah, wid a beap o' frien's, an' mo' or less uck kah to be had to' jis de axin'." Poor old Uncle Ned! How hardly could he be unhappy, or even try a hand at it. He owned several antiquated horses and dilapi-dated wagons a few years ago; but he hasn't bad enough property to spoil his happiness since then. _____t may be incidentally mentioned that

I do not know that the patrons of the in-dustrial society believe that good cooking is going to solve the servant problem, for the number of puppis, whom they can influence is small compared to the great mass ; but they is simil comparison winced that the cooking class in one year's time has proved its right to stand as of equal and perhaps greater imto stard as of equal and perhaps greater im-portance than the sewing class or the dress-making class, or the reading and writing class. Miss Grace H. Dodge, the daughter of William E. Dodge, the initionaire, a young woman who quietly turns her back upon so-ciety and devotes all her energies to the hignest class of philanthropic and educa-tional work, is an enthusiast upon the value of instruction in cooking. It was Miss bodge who organized the first of New York's working women's clubs, of which we have houge who organized the first of white for a working women's clubs, of which we have now more than a dozen, and the cooking class for the club was early an important feature of the work. In these clubs, which held a convention in our association hall last farch, at which a thousand members were where a state of the subscribed a small sum week or month, which is devoted to pay-the rent of a few rooms open to the abors and fitted up with books, magaa bers and fitted up with toolas, inse-s, now-papers and other conveniences of a cub. Teachers are paid to lecture in the evenings, a physician attends once a week to alvise any of the girls in bad health, and there are entertainments at regular intervals. At each club is kept a record of employers) may need assistance and of the girls who may need assistance and of the girls out of work. The lectures given are upon all sorts of subjects — cooking, dressmaking health topics, economic topics, such as the best ways of buying and using coal, mest, Ac, reading and writing and other common coil branches. Very early in the history hese clubs, the oldest of which was or-ized in 1852, the cooking class became of ized in 1852, the cooking class became of

at evident value ; and, as in the case of children at the school of the Industrial children at the school of the industrial ciation, the girls learn not only to cook to economize. The results of these sested Miss Dodge to give great promi-ce to the cooking classes for children, the is now a school commissioner, it will bably not be long before she advocates introduction of cooking classes for the

introduction of cooking classes for the girls of other schools. Already the board of education has reported through a special education has reported through a special committee in favor of teaching the boys of our public schools the use of tools; and if the boys learn carpentering, why should not the girls learn to cook ?

TRACHING AND COOMING.

giris learn to coast . TRACHING AND COONNO. Since the prominence to with, this ques-tion of teaching and cooking fb, attained new every ourious reports and put statined for instance, that in Philadelphis the has been for a long time an attempt to teach his to make a little money go asionishingly fb if and an account of the way in which Phila-delphias gave a dinner for twenty-five guest, at which the cost was eighteen cents, and this the subject, the first statempt that the subject to make a course din-reformance of the way in which Phila-delphias gave a dinner for twenty-five guest, at which the cost was eighteen cents of each of the strong, will balanced stride, A dis ty off to man denied. Goor, And two grim, underous the vas, or more, the subject of the first strong that the strong the strong will balanced stride, A dis two fits or to man denied. Goor, And two grim, underous the sea, or more, that subject the hocks of steel, He dought the fourth to has a course of a strong the strong will balanced stride, A dis two fits to make a the strong that the sum was cut down to nine cents, and this the sum was cut down to nine cents, and this the sum was cut down to nine cents, and this the sum was cut down to nine cents, and this the sum was cut down to nine cents, and this the sum was cut down to nine cents, and this the sum was cut down to nine cents, and this the sum was cut down to nine cents, and this the sum was cut down to nine cents, and this the sum as a strong and the the hole the fourth with they a henceburgen's cents the sum as a strong and the the fourth the fourth as a henceburgen as a henceburgen

the sum was cut down to nine cents, and this item: A nine cent dinner given to twenty-diventy of the second the fact we grim, underout they easy of the fact the fact phase is a divergent of the fact t



The Distinguished Boston Divine of Protestant Episcopal Oburch.

The Reverend Phillips Brooks, the famo study that looked out upon an ever-mur muring brook and a steep mountain-side be-yond covered with hemicoks. It was jus the secluded little mook in which to dream American preacher, who is preaching in and about London during his vacation abroad fairly takes the breath of the droning Ea-glish churchgoers by his rapid delivery and fluent eloquence. He is unusually honored in receiving the command to appear before the queen at Windser. This eloquent and original preacher was introduced to the London pulpits by the late Dean Stanley, and the attention he then excited has not ceased, although his visits to London have been repeated several times alnce then. During the season of 1853 the attentions that he received were overwhelming and again repeated on his succeeding visit in May 1885. His sermons are delivered in West-minster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral aud many other crack London churches. Rev. Philips Brooks, D. D., the celebrated divine, was born in B wo o, Desember 13th, 1855, re-ceiving a thorough education and gradusting at Harvard in 1855. Subsequently he en-tered and studied in the Episconal theologi-cal seminary at Alexandria, Virginia, and was ordained in 1859, becoming pastor short-ly after, of the Church of the Advent, in Philadelphis, and in 1862 of the Church of the Holy Trinity, where he remained until 1870, when he became pastor of Trinity church in Boston. His ecclesiastical duties were performed with so much satisfaction that he was at one time very urgenily presed to fill a varancy in the bishopric of the church. He has not enjoyed the best of health and has been irequently compelled to travel for recuperation. He is a man of much determination and his sermons are characterized for their force, being anything but the proxy harangues monetimes de-livered even by the successful popular preacher. fairly takes the breath of the droning En and work uninterruptedly; and it was only by conscious dreaming, then working, that glish churchgoers by his rapid delivery and got on. I had no training whatever for the cilort in which I was engaged, and perhaps my best equipment for it was a somewhat careful

study of human nature, for which I had on joyed unusual opportunities in the army and elsewhere. I had no confidence whatever in what I had written, and was desirous of the what I had written, and was desirous of the sorbing interest to the tyro in authorship may be regarded as "stale, flat, and unprofit-able" by others. I am glad that, even in those callow days, I did not think of sending those callow days, I did not think of sending my manuscript to some busy writer, but rather took it to a friend, whom I knew to be as sincere as she was cultivated. Having written eight chapters, I was anxious to ob-tain a fair and impartial opinion as to whether they "sounded" like a story. Little cared I for the wild snow storm as I walked a mile or more to her residence, and when I returned in the evening, honestly and justly criticised, yet encouraged to go on, the sharp, cutting crystals were unbeeded. I knew that there were decided advantages, especially for beginners, in having a story

1 knew that there were decided advantages, especially for beginners, in having a story appear first as a serial, for it would be a long step toward securing a publisher of the nar-rative in book form. For a number of years 1 had written letters to the New York Evan-gelist, and had received much kindness from Dr. H. M. Field and Mr. J. H. Dey, the editors of that journal. I feit quite sure that they would give my little fragment of a book as favorable consideration as they could con-scientiously, and so, on another stormy win-try day, I made known to them my wishes. Dr. Field asked me if 1 had my manuscript with me.

with me. Finding that I had, he said genially, "Sillown and read it to us;" and he locked the down a

down and read it to us," and he looked the door of the little encoum of the old-time office in Heekman street. Again I had bon-est yet friendly criticism, and I ast down and read the manuscript to the two arbiters of my fate-Dr. Field and Mr. Day. Before me in the grate was a glowing firs, and for a while I was in doubt whether the story would go into that or into their paper. When I had read the eighth chapter, Dr. Field and the remember righth. "Is that Field seted, if I remember rightly, "Is that all you have written ?" "Yes."

door, And two grim, aurdorous thieves, or more, Had seried the logs with their hooks of steel, H is fought with most than a henchman's zeal For sloeping loved one's treasures and life-He conquered regue, and bullet, and knite.

HERO.

He conquered regue, he bullet, and knite. He saw distress with a quist, sure eye, And heard the half-choked downing cry. A living life-boat, soon he bore A half drowned mun to the welcome shote. And when the wile of the rescued one Wept him her love for the great feed done, And fondled him in 5 warm embrace, He talaed with his fondast, hind old face, And said, "I have shown you n thing new ; It is what we live for and love to do. In take or river, or sea or bay, My race are reacuers every day ; In the snowy guits 'mid hills above My race brings life to the race we love."

is of flame

nor definitely thought out from the begin ning. Itsimply grew, taking pomeesion of my fancy with very little volition on my part. During walks, journeys, odd moments of leisure, and at night beiore I slept, the scenes, incidents, and characters fashioned them-neives in my mind. Chapters were written in the cars and on steambosts, wherever I happened to be, when a part of the narra-tive grew clear to my apprehension. The winter of 1871 and 1872 was one of the happened to my apprehension. lar habits at night are fatal to literary pro-duction as a rule. The exceptional cases are those which have fatal results upon life in a low years.

lew years. Gue thing is certain: No great thing can be done in literary production without habit of some sort, and we believe that all writers who maintain their health write in the morning. The night work on our daily papers is killing work, and ought to be fol-lowed only a few years by any man. A man who follows literature should always go to his labor with a willing mind, and he can only do this by being accustomed to take it happiest of my life. It was spent in a cot-tage near the beginning of what is known as "Kagle Valley," in the upper part of the village of Highland Fails. I had a small

which has been bin bereating and he can only do this by being accustomed to take it up at regular hours. We called upon a preacher the other day—one of the most elo-quent and able men in the pulpit of this state. He was in his study, which was out of his house; and his wile simply had to any that there was no way by which abe could get at him even if she should wish to see him herself. He was wise. He had his regular hours of labor, which no person was permitted to inter-rupt. In the afternoon he could be seen; in the morning never. A rule like this is absolutely necessary to every usan who wishes to accomplish much. It is astonish-ing how much a man may accomplish with the habit of doing his utmost during three or four hours in the morning. He can do or four hours in the morning. He can do this every day, have his afternoons and evenings to bimself, and maintain the high-est health, and live a life of generous Good habit is a relief, too from all temp

tation to the use of stimulants. By it a man's brain may become just as reliable a producer as his hand, and the cheertuines and healthuiness which it will bring to the and healthfulness which it will bring to the mind will show themselves in all the issues of the mind. The writings of those contem-poraneous geniuses, Scott and Byron, illus-trate this point sufficiently. One is all ro-bust, health, the result of sound habit; the other is all fever and irregularity. What onuld Pos have done with Longfellows' habit?

---Not What Americans Hay From the Boston Herald.

The other day a lovely young woman The other day a lovely young woman of decidedly Puritanic associations received a visit from an Italian professor, who came to pay his respects before departing for Europe. As she rose to greet him he grasped her hand and exclaimed in anguished accents: "Oh madame, es it not so hot as bell dann ? Es yat not what you say, madame, in Amerique?"

Mother-In-Law Not Appreciated. Interview in Philadelphia Times. Francis gets her queenly carriage from her father" said Miss Cleveland, "the shapely head, the gracefully curved neck and the dignified bearing are all inherited from him."

MEANING OF NAMES. Frances, is "unrestrained and free ;" Bertha, "pollucid, purely bright;" Clara, ' clear ' as the crystal sea : Lucy, a star of radiant "light;" Catharine, is "pure" as mountain air ;

Henrietta, a soft, sweet "star "

Susan, is a "illy white;" Jane has the "willow's" curve and grace ;

Constance, is firm and "resolute." Gree, a delicious "favor meet;" harlotte, "noble, of good repute; Harrist, a fine "odor sweet;" Isabella, is " lady rare ;" Lucinda, "constant as the day ;" Marie, means "a lady fair ;" Abigail, "joyful" as the May : Blizabeth, "an oath of trust;"

Jemima, "A soft sound in air;" Carolina, "a sweet spirit hale." Cornelia, 'harmonious and fair ;" Selina, "a sweet nightingale;"

of their existence have pa and over the of their existence have passed over them. Mountains rise up towards the heavens, on which account, doubles, their summits have ever been chosen as places of worship in nature religion. They are peaceful and restful to look upon. They are power and beyond the petty changes that are constantly going on among human affairs. These changes are mirrored forth rather by the troubled waters of the see that never rest. troubled waters of the sea that never rest. As the weary mind and heart communes with the stately mountains one is enabled to realize that there are some things in human life that never change, that there are principles and ideas which remain fixed and stable amidst all the changes of human seeking and human en-deavor, and to these the spirit seeks to cling. Do not the sublime mountains symbolize these? Unstable as water ! Firm as the moun-tains ! Surely there is meaning in such comparisons. Nature is one vast symbol of the spiritual if we are able to read its sym-bolism aright. LARGE DANCING PAVILION, While the arrangements for amusement con

the spiritual if we are sole to read its sym-bolism aright. This may seem mysterious and vague, but who is not elevated in spirit by the very vaguences of some grand mountains whose summits are shedowded in the cloudy misis that gather around them ! Come down then to what is less imaginative, and compare the cool hill-side with its babbling brook, and the evening stillness, with comfortable nights inviting to sound slumbers, and the freedom from the peets that stilled at the sea-shore, and you must still give preference to the mountains. will be run on the line of the Cornwall & Leba-non Halfroad, or will be sent to different points, when practicable, for the socoumodation of er-cursion parties. These summer accursion cars have been built especially for this purpose, and are so constructed that they will sumble the er-cursionist to snjoy fully the boautint scenery of the Lebanon Valley on the one side or the Conswage Valley on the other. They are safe, pleasant and convenient. Parties desiring it can procure Meals at the Part, as the Dining Hall will be under the super-vision of E. M. BULTZ, of the LEBANGY VALLEY HOURS. These who wish to spend A DAY IN THE MOUNTAINS can find no place so besuit-ful or affording so much plassure as MOUNT GRETHA.

mountains. We acknowledge, however, that each has its peculiar fascinations. Perhaps the best use of both in the heated summer vection, ne peculiar rascinations. Ferhaps the best use of both in the heated summer vacation, for those whose time and invens allow, is to pass in succession from the one to the other. We have seen bronzed, sun-burnt faces among travelers to the mountains. They have been at the sea-shore, and now they are going to wind up the season among the mountains. This is doubtiess wisest and best for the favored few who can afford it in their disposel of time and means. For the multitude who must snatch their days of recreation and rest from the hurry turmoil of toil, we would say, try both and judge be-tween them. Our conclusion is that the mountains will continue to wear after the spirit (and body too i) has grown weary of the sea. Yet who does not enjoy listening to the wild waves and watching their cease-less rolling in upon the shore ! Both moun-tain and ess proclaim, "the hand that made is divine !"

is divine !" I may be able to write you again before I leave these refreshing Bedford hills. I en-joy receiving the INTELLIOENCER off here is the country. Its face is like that of an old familiar friend, and above all the other papers of old Lancaster I enjoy it. Your esterprise, manifested recently in the sime-house exposure, as well as in many other ways, merits the approbation of the city and county. A.

Nightmares of Fiction. From the Philadelphia Bullstin.

It is reported that seventy-five thousand "She" have already been printed copies of "She" have already been printed in this country in addition to the numerous editions of the other novels that the industrious pen of Mr. H. Rider Haggard brings forth in such profusion. This writer, with his groteeque imagination, has suddenly lesped into great popularity with that class of readers who delight in having their senses excited. His books are the nightmares of modern fiction. They are not wilder in their imaginative quality than De Quincy's con-itstions, but unlike the dreams of the opium eater, these romances are lacking in fineness of literary style and in the consistency of their extravagance. It is probable that no one whose brain is not entirely added has gone through one of H. Rider Haggard's books without excisining " stuff" and "nonsense" and wondering how he could have been induced to lose time in such pre-posterous flights of an eccentric imagina-tion. forth in such profusion. This writer, with postero tion.

NOTICE TO TRENPASNERS AND Didden to treamas on any of the bands of the Cornwall and Spectral restates in Labance of Cancester counties, whether inclosed or using classes, estate for the purpose of shooting or the single as the two purpose of shooting or the single as the two purpose of shooting or the single as the two purpose of shooting or the single as the two purpose of shooting or the single as the two purpose of shooting or the single as the two purpose of the un-

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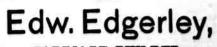
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"Weil, leave the manuscript with us," he said encouragingly, and there was no disap-proval in Mr. Dey's kindly face and words. I knew what all this meant, and went home provide the first been and the second words. I have what all this means, and went home with a light beer. Thad little idea how long the story would be would finish it ; but it grew from weak to weak and from month to meansh. Some times I would make a "spurt" in writing, interruptions and various duties would pre-vest my touching the work for weaks, and prevent for the story gradually togen to site toom period during the some of 1870, there to me that to any one else, the thir-teenth thousand was reached by the follow. The form the to the surprise of others, and more to me that to any one else, the thir-teenth thousand was reached by the follow. The form the to the surprise of others, and more to me that to any one else, the thir-teenth thousand was reached by the follow. The form the follow is the follow is the follow is the follow. Harbara, cometh " from afar ;" Mabel is "like a lily fair ;" Folicia, is a "happy girl ;" Matilda, is a "lady true;" Margaret, is a "shining pearl ; Robecca, " with the faithful few;

Lydia, "a roiroshing wali (" Judith, "a song of scared prates ;" Jalia, "a jewel none szesi ;" "Friedlin, "antesient of days." -Frem the Free Yerb Graph to. a persent

Adelias, " nice princess, prond :" Agatha, "is truly good and just ;" Laita, " a joy by love avowed."

Cecelia, dear, "is dim of sight;" Sophia, shows "wiedom" on her face.