

DENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

Sixty-first Semi-annual Commencement at the Academy of Music.

The Graduates and their Addresses -The Marks of Merit and the Incidentals.

The opening exercises of the sixty-first term of the Central High School took place this morning at the Academy of Music. A large and brill ant audience were in attendance, and the assemblage in itself was a sufficient demonstration of the interest felt by the public in the Central High School. At 10 o'clock the graduates, headed by Mr. Daniel Steinmetz, President of the Board of School Control, came upon the stage. The faculty of the High Seneol and the Board of School Control followed the graduates, and all were greeted upon their entrance with a grand flourish of music, together with the usual demonstration of an andience anticipating a pleasing entertainment. The orchestra opened the exercises by an overture, after which the annexed Order of Exercises was carried out:-

Overture, Zanetta-Anber, Progress of Printing (Third Honor),

Charlemagne (Second Honor), Bionard G. Lippincott

A fervent prayer was offered by Rev. Herman

J. Dohning, after which followed

The Master's Address, by John H. Camp-bell, Esq. Ladies and Gentlemen:- On last Thursday, The years sgo, the class of which I am a mem-her held its commencement exercises in this sance noble building. There were then assem-bled within these walls the representatives of the beauty, the fashion, and the intelligence of Philadelphia, and I am glad to find, on looking exceed an to day though a rimbing assemblage around me to day, that a similar assemblage bears winces to the fact that the High School

of the people. It rec ling the varied emotions of that eventful day-the mingled feelings of joy and sorrow which we entertained: the bright hopes that then crowded upon us, making us already,

all holds a prominent place in the affections

The time was when an American vessel in foreign ; orts was treated with only ordinary respect, and yet it was but last fall that the gallant representative of the A merican Navy was

lant representative of the American Navy was received and leted at all the principal ports of Europe, and we beheld the grattlying sight of one of the honored some of a great republic made a lich of by the highest crowned heads, from the Czar of Rossia and the Emperor of France even to the Sultan of Furkey. The time was also when we went to war with Great Britain about a mere right that was in dispute; and it was but hast month that the cable informed us that, by a peaceful agree-ment slone, without the slighest lides of a re-sort to arms, the stitement of the Alabama chaims had been placed upon a solid footing. The two nations that formerly were ready at a momen 's police to become deadly foes now a momen 's holder to become deadly foes now discuss the graves! questions of internations

discuss the graves! questions of international law in the enost am cable manner. The history of the world, both ancient and modern, is made up in large part of wars for the acquisition or defense of territory. It has remained for our period to see the transfer of four hundred thousand square miles from the most despoile of the great nations of Europe to the most liberal of America, without the loss of a single life or the expenditure of a single drop of blood-the whole affair treated as a mere bargain and sale of so much land. We have all read of the Chinese, that curious

mere bargain and sale of so much land. We have all read of the Chinese, that curious old people so closely wrapped up in a thick veil of obsculty; of their remaining stationary while others around them advanced; and of their refu at to held converse with the outside their refulsi to held converse with the outside burbariane; and yet it was only last year that we beheld the curious spectacle of a powerful embassy sent by their government to open communication with their far off Western friends, and coming headed by an American, to treat with our modern governments on a footing of perfect quality. More curious still is the fact that the United States, whose national existence does not number as many decades as that of China does centuries. that of China does centuries, was chosen as the favored country with which the first treaty was to be concluded. Now these are but a few of the striking things

that we have seen during the last five years. The bridging of the mighty Mississippi, the magical springing into existence of our Western cities, the unprecedented peopling of our vast public domain, the extraordinary number of our mechanical inventions, and many other things, might be enumerated but these are ufficient to show what a busy period it has

Abroad, the spirit of the age has manifested itself in every direction. Our neighbors, on either side of us, have experienced strange vicissitudes. In Mexico we have seen the desperate attempt to introduce European infuence in North America by the establishment of an empire, with a European prince as its crowned ruler. We have watched with the most intense interest the long struggle of the people for liberty, and have halled with delight the final overthrow of the invaders. The un-timaly fate of the missingle and unfortunate timely fate of the misguided and unfortunate Maximilian will serve as an example of what may be expected should a similar attempt be

made. To the north of us we have seen half-a-dozen minor States united into one great Dominion, and launching forth into a new national exist-ence. The centralization of power there, in-directly brought about by jealousy of the United States, may yet, through the dissatisfaction of some of the individual provinces, lead to a discuritor and the nitimate application for made

some of the individual provinces, lead to a disruption and the ultimate application for admission into the American Union. Across the occan, in Great Britain, the deep-rooted prejudices of g-nerations have been gradually undermined, and the right of suffrage extended to thousands. We have seen the Parliament dissolved for opposition to an un-popular ministry; we have beheld with aston-ishment the wrongs of Ireland forming the principal theme in the angry discussions of an English election; and we have noted with plea-English election; and we have noted with plea-sure the triumphant victory of liberal ideas, in the return of a large popular majority in the

the return of a large popular majority in the new Parliament. France, which has seen so many revolutions, and whose problem of government has not yet been worked out, has enjoyed the most profound pesce. Her ru er, with the sagacity for which he is remarkable, has kept her people fully occupied. By the Parls Exposition of 1867 he attrac ed to ber capital the attention of the whole world, and excibited, though perhaps not to his purpose, a striking picture of the advances state of modern eivization. It was a happy sight to see the peaceful rivairy of clui-zens of so many different nationalities, and it is with jost pride that America can point to the with just pride that America can point to the large number of prizes awarded to ner sons. In Germany the whole aspect of affairs has been changed. A war that, by the belp of mo-dern invention, lasted but a few weeks, has accomplished what centuries failed to do. Fifty petty principalities have become merged into one mighty confederation, and Prussia, at its head, now rests aleft its victorious banners-a striking example of what one man, when endowed with indomitable energy, is able to accomplish. The same war that gave to Prussia the control of Northern Europe has coanged Austria from an almost absolute despotism to a consti-tutional monarchy. Her emperor, chastened by adversity, has granted to his subjects priviby adversity, has granted to his subjects privi-leges that they never dreamed of before. By wisely relinquishing a portion of his preroga-tives, and vesting them in the popular c-a-gress, he has bayed the way to a recovery from the bitter reverses he has sustained. By a heppy poicy of sacrificing his arbitrary power for the good of his people, he has recoved the causes of featorsy existing among the dif-ferent peoples of his empire, and has united the nation in his support. the nation in his support. In Russia we have seen the gradual amelioration of the condition of the serfs and the better treatment of the people of Poland, showing that even there the spirit of the age is making itsel And, lastly, in Spain we have the sublime And, lastly, in Spain we have the sublime spectacie of a whole nation rising against an unpopular sovereign, driving her forth to seek refuge in a foreign country, and in a few weeks accomplishing an almost bloodless revolution. A still grander sight is the same nation calmiy and slowly proceeding to the consideration of a remeey for the existing evils and a change of government to suit the new ideas. There is something fascinating in the idea of this great batton suddenly waking up from its long sleep nation anddenly waking up from its long sleep of inactivity, and showing once more the old spirit that in the days of Ferdinand and Isabella sent forth Columbus on bis veyage of dis-covery, and in these of Philip II founded the oldest town in the United States. Let us hope that in its deliberations their popular assembly will remember that no form of government is just unless it has the consent of the governed. In other constries the same wonderfai changes are seen, but we have not the time to extend the list. Those that we have noticed ate ample evidence that this is emphatically an size of progress. The contemplation of all these things should make us feel thankful that we live in such an size. There is another feel-ing that we should all entertain, and especially those to woom our public school system bella sent forth Columbus on his voyage of disthose to whom our public school system has extended its many advantages, and that is, that we should fully resolv to neep up with the spirit of the age. If we resolve make this resolution and firmly adhere to it there is no doubt of our ultimate success. And we, the graduates of the High School, should also resolve that whatever we may do, wherever we may be, or into whatsoever calling we may be thrown, we should do no act that for one moment might east a reflection upon the insti tution that honors us to day. Next followed the address of Benjamin F Moore, of the third bonorary class, who chose for his subject "The Progress of Printing." Henceke of the art of printing as the great agent which had disenthraited so many nauons from the tyras ny to which ignorance had sutjected them, and dwelt upon the agency which the press had had in the progress of civilization. Charlemane was the subject of the next address, delivered by Richard G. Lippincott, of the Second Honorary Class. Mr. Lispincolt dwel upon the early indications of a powerful mind which Charlemagne exhibited, and spoke of him as the link turough which the last decay mg refinement of the Romans was handed down and revived among the nations of Europe, "lucsgination Conductve to Science" was expaniated upon at some length by Mr. Albert F. Abbett. He spoke of the inventions of chemical and other investigations, and justly attituded these discoveries as well to the image stions of the great minds of the inventors as t neir powers of substantiating an apparently their powers of substantiating an apparently ideal theory. The next address was by Mr. Walter M. An-deman, on the subject of "Public Option." He dwelt upon the power and sway which public onthion holds and has ever held over all peo-ples and notions, and illustrated the agency which this powerfal engine had had in all the great events which have marked the different spochs of the moders world.

Mr. Daniel Kochersperger, in speaking of "Art Among the Ancients," attributed our modern excellence in architecture less to modern invention than to the many fast decay-

modern invention than to the many has decay-ing specimens which the ancients have left as monuments of their taste and refigement. Next followed the address on the "Power of Music," by Mr. Andrew C. Modgrass. The construction of our senalbilities, he said, is such as to render us susceptible to the power of music without will or choice of our own. Music excites the faculty of association, calls

Music excites the faculty of association, calls up to the mind recollections of the past, remin-iscences of the absent, and imaginations of the future. With a power surpassing magic, it opens to us the sorces of the most exquisite pleasure, and contributes largely to the forming of our habits and realising of our takes. "Who are the Conqueror-?" was the subject of the next address, delivered by Wilfred Pat-terion. The examples of history of an early age, he said, appear not so bright as those of later date, in consequence of being obsecared by the interventions of a modern atmosphere; but all the epochs which history records from the destruction of degenerate Rome down to the defeat of American traitors, every illustration goes to show the truth of the motio, "Right is might." might."

Mr. Lewis L. Lee, who graduated with the first henors, delivered the next ad irass.

"Correlation of Forces," the First Honor Address, by Lewis S. Lee.

Mr. Lewis S. Lee, who ranked as the "First Honor Man" of the class, delivered the follow-

And in the consequences to which it is supported, and in the consequences to which it is supported. The nineteenth century has witnessed the birth of many scientific investions and dis-coveries, some of which have already produced wonderful and important results, while others, still in their infancy, have as yet exerted a comparatively small degree of influence. Theo-ries also have been advanced, some of them threatening a complete revolution throughout the whole range of science. One of the most strikit g, in the facts by which it is supported, and in the consequences to which it promises to lead, is that of the "Correlation of Forces." It asserts that the forces of nature are not essentially different, but are merely modi-fications of a single power whose char-acter is enveloped in doubt. When it was first suggested, almost all of the necessary proofs were wanting, and it seemed evisionary as to be destined to pass speedily into oblivion. A better fate, however, awaited it. The first errand tee towards it a establish ment was for-A better fate, however, awaited it. The first grand step towards its establishment was fur-nished by 'Ersted's Discovery," which proved that magnetism and galvanism, so different in their visible effects, were really due to the exer-tion of a single power modified by the circum-stances under which it was brought into action. Statical or frictional electricity was next shown to have a similar origin, and firm foundation was thus laid for extended research. Experi-mental investigation scop began to present inwas thus faid for extended research. Experi-mental investigation scon began to present in-stances of analogy in the phenomena of light, heat, and electricity, thus tending to give additional stability to the theory. Further strength was afforded by the jact that when one force was consumed, one or more others were produced. When, for instance, motion was retarded, heat, and sometimes light and electricity, resulted. The in-vestigations connected with the theory of correlation, have not only tended to establish vestigations connected with the theory of correlation, have not only lended to establish it, but have also been exceedingly prolific in theories and hypotheses respecting cases ap-parently analogous. The proofs discovered extend directly to forces only, but some chemists go further, and assert that all of the elementary forms of matter are simply modifi-cations of a single form, and that one of them may be converted into one or more ethers, when the conditions of its existence are changed. Although direct evidence is absent, yet it does not seem unreasonable to suppose that it one force may be converted into one or more others, an element may be susceptible of a similar change. The wild dreams of the al-chemist respecting the "philosopher's stone" thus seem about to have reappeared under the guise of a modern theory. Whether this theory is destined to be speedily proved or to be finally disproved is hidden in the future. In either case science will undoubtedly be benefited; for if shown to be true, new and proper laws will be framed; if shown to be false, the impor-tant results of the researches connected with it will more these compensate for the temporare tant results of the researches connected with it will more than compensate for the temporary error. The details necessary to a complete proof of the doctrine of correlation, which have not yet been discovered, open a broad field to scientific investigators. American physicists and chemists have tempting prospects held out to them of securing fame for themselves, honor for their country, and increased benefits for the whole world. Their illustrious predecessor, Franklin, alded materially in the advancemen of that department of science which affords the most convincing arguments in favor of the theory. As his successors, they should strive to bring to a settled conclusion that which he assisted so effectually in its beginning. They should sim to render their nation foremost in science as well as in power, and to inscrib-upon the pages of American history the name names of men as Iruly great and worthy of fame as Newton, Davy, and Fanaday. They need fear no such ridleule or persecution as assailed phi-losophers in olden times. Gallieo was imprisoned for his opinions, but at the present day the most assounding doctrines may be fear-lessly advanced. The world has learned wisdom by experience, and the unexpected discoveries of the present century have prepared it to receive with deliberate criticism any new theory, however startling. Truth must ultimately prevail, but its victories over falsehood will be complete and declsive only when it is aided by the undaunted exertions of unbiassed udgment. The awarding of testimoulals and conferring egrees came next in order. The degree of

Division D.-George James, 85. Division D.-George G. Thompson, 929; Henry Taylor, 121; Henry L. Resenbaum, 919; Wm. W. Carr, 897; Perit Dulles, 885; Robert H. Walch, 882; Albert Applegats, 869; Wm. B. L. Price, 854; James Alcorn, 858; Abraham M. Bettler, 856 Beltler, 85 6.

Beitlier, 85 6.
Division E.-George W. Oloak, 92 7; Walter Boswell, 90; Charles Q. McDonough, 893; Benja-min F. Teller, 83 6; Alexander Rodgers, 88 5; James H. Buckingham, 88 8; Gates D. Fanne-stock, 87 6; Harry Brown, 87 2; Frank Fisher.
85 2; Edward A. Lincein, 85; Edwin R. Booth, 85; Division F-Isaac Lowenstein, 33 1; Robert N.
Simpers, 33; George D. Street, 92 2; Harding L. Kochersperger, 90 6; Harry C. Pilling, 975; Joseph A. Sinn, 85; Edward A. Antill, 89 7; Thomas B. Foulkrood, 83 3; Albert A. Roop, 84 2; William M. Ninesteel, 88 ; Edward H. F. Oolins, 85 6; Edward Fletoner, 86 7; Onarles R. Yako, 85 6; Edward Fletoner, 86 7; Joseph Leedom, 85; William J. Thompson, 85.

Stöf: Edward Flatcher, 864; Joseph Leedom, 8; William J. Thompson, 85. Division G-Charles H. Patterson, 915; James Hewitt, 912; Joseph H. Oram, 914; David Bu-chanan, 914; Lewis Gassidy, 999; Uharles U. Nicholis, 907; Samuel J. Van Stavoren, 902; Harry Albertson, 872; William W. Bell, 854; Richard Stack 854; John C. Eastlack, 85; Robert W. Finletter, 85 Division H-Howard A. Snyder, 925; Charles E. Stanley, 996; Lewis R. Andorson, 897; Ste-phen D. Barbour, 873; George C. Day, 866; New-ton F. Gressman, 85.

ton F. Cressman, 85. Total Meritorious, 79. Professor Riche read the list, and at the avrouncement of each name its possessor was applauded by the audience and by his school-

mates, The degrees and awards were also conferred The degrees and awards were also conferred by Professor Riche, who addressed a few re-marks to the graduates, congratulating them upon their having concluded the course of studies of the High School course. He ex pressed the regret which the faculty felt at parting with those in whom, for so long, they have taken so much interest, and concluded with some salutary admonitions in reference to the course to be pursued by the graduates in entering the school of the world for which they have been preparing.

have been preparing. A chaplet of flowers and a handsome medal were conferred upon Mr. Lewis S. Lee by Mr. Daniel Steinmeiz, President of the Board of School Control, as a personal testimonial from Professor Riche. Following this came the valedictory address of Mr. William F. Jones:-The Valedictory Address, by William F. Jones.

Mr. William F. Jones, the valedictorian of the class, spoke as follows.— Gentlemen of the Board of Control:—The ex-ercises of this morning terminate the relation which has existed between the class which I represent and the Central High School of Palladeiphia.

To-morrow other obligations and other studies will engage our attention. We shall then commence another course of instruction, differing in many respects from the one waten then commence another course of instruction, differing in many respects from the one which we have just completed. The various schools which we have attended from early childhood to the present time have been but preparatory to the higher school of life. Whether we have profited by our advantages or not time will show. As we go out into the world, and pass from youth to manhood, and are called upon to use those faculties for the cultivation and improvement of which our instructors have labored so earnestly; as those duties and obil-gations devolve upon us for the better fulfi-ment of which it has been the object of our education to fit us, we shall ever feel that upon our success or failure the reputation of the High School depends. A tree is known by its fruits. These fruits, however, are not slike in every respect. All have been brought to bear on each, from internal as well as external causes, have produced material differences in them. We cannot expect that all will be free from blem-isb. Some will possess qualities of great excel-lence. Others, dwarfed and stunted in their growth, will be worthless. Just such differences exist smong children of the same parents, and also undoubtedly with pupils and gratu-ates of the same school. The botanist does not point out the faults and deformities of one fruit as the characteristics of all It is equally absurd and unjust for critics to select from the foll of graduates of a school those who have been indolent and worthless, as the types of all who have ever left its bounds. We shall find it our duty to refute siturs cast upon the High

gether harmoniously. There have been among us no discords and no continued jarring of separate interests. Our relations as classmates have always been of an exceedingly friendly and agreeable nature. To day those relations cease. To-morrow we meet simply as friends. When I look back to the time when we were first brought together as one class, it is with feelings of the deepest regret that the many pleasant moments we have passed together can never return. I trust that all our as ociations and connections through life may be as proand connections through life may be as pro-ductive of good feeling as those which have existed among as for the last two years.

existed among us for the last two years. This day, the memory of which in later years may be to some of us a bright oasis in the descrit of life, and to others but one among many scenes of pleasure in which they have participated, is yet to all of us fraught with the despest moment to our fature lives. It is the despest moment to our fature lives. It is the deepest moment to our fature lives. It is the taraing point in our career. To-day we cam-mence our journey on the broad high way of life. We must join the busy throng and press on for our intended goal. We are to decide on our future steps, and wherever they may lead, we alone henceforward are responsible for them. We must expect to be at first josticd and pusued aside by the hurrying crowd, but resolutely de-termining to parsueour way with quiet dignity and with a careful regard for the comfort of others as well as for our own, we will soon be secure from all assaults, and will insure for ourselves the respect and confidence of all whom we may meet. Let each of us mark out distinctly the course which he proposes to pursue. Let us not te in baste to rise to distinc-tion. Rather let us follow our chosen pursuit with patient industry, and though our advacewith patient industry, and though our advance ment be slow, yet let us make it sure, and our rewards will be proportionately rich and last-ing. Whatever may be our destiny, let us ing. Whatever may be our destiny, let us never forget our duty to the Central High School, our noble Alma Mater. Sue has nour-ished and trained us in our youth. Let us, therefore, in our maturer years be over faithful to her. Let us protect her from all rude assaults, and as we rise in the world's lavor let us clevate

her, and show that we all of us are her true and The valedictory address concluded the exer-cises. It was spoken with a beauty and pre isc-ness of delivery which did credit to the jadg-

ment of the professors in their selection of the speaker. The front of the stage was ornamented with

The front of the stage was ornamented with two immense collections of benquets, contri-butions from friends of the grgduates and other scholars. At the conclusion of the exercises the large audience dispersed, all evidently well pleased with the success with which their different friends among the scholars had acquitted themselves.

OBITUARY. Sol. Smith.

Sol. Smith, the celebrated actor, manager, and humorist, died on Sunday morning, at St. Louis, of congestion of the brain. Mr. Smith was born in Oswego county, New York, in 1801, and he was consequently sixty-eight years of age at the time of his death. When about fourteen years of age he first saw a theatrical performance, and immediately was struck with the "stage fever." He commenced to learn the the trade of a printer, but his proposes sion for theatricals was such that at the first opportunity he joined a strolling company, and for thirty years he travelled about, principally in the South and West, figuring as ac or and manager, and oceasionally varying his experience by editing a newspaper. Mr. Smith was a rare humorist, and during his theatrical career he was one of the most popular men in the profession. He was a gentleman by instinct, and ss a man of fine perceptions and feelings he won the esteem of all who became personally acquainted with him, Mr. Smith was retired from the stage for so many year, that he was unknown as an actor by the pre. sent generation, but in a couple of little books, published several years ago, he perpetusted some of the many indicrous adventures that befell him in the course of his long and honorable career as an actor and manager, and recently he combined these sketches with other reminiscences, and published them as a complete autobiography. In this work, while the author made no pretense of extenuating his own shortcomings, he exhibited himself in the light of a warm-hearted and generous man, a tender husband and father, and as affectionate brother. His views on the stage and his advice to the members of the theatrical profession are caudid, earnest, judicious, and well worthy of respectful consideration. Mr. Smith was not a rich man, but he managed to collect sufficient means to support him in comfort in his old age. Mr. Mark Smith, an actor of some reputation, who is now one of the leading members of Elwin Booth's company in New York, is, we believe, the only one of Sol Smith's children who has adopted the stage as a profession.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. Booth's Remains-Their Interment in Baltimore-Legislation in

Tennessee - Discovery of Gold Mines.

Removal of Booth's Remains. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 - Notwithstanding the strict precautions to prevent publicity, it is known that the remains of John Wilkes Booth were removed last night from the Arsenal grounds to Baltimore by permission of the Fresident,

BALTIMORE, Feb, 16 .- The remains of John Wilkes Booth were brought to this city last night, and will be reinterred in the Baltimore Cemetery to-day, near the grave of Junius Brutus Booth, the father of deceased.

FROM CUBA.

Despotism Prevalent-Treason Officially Defined - Reported Defeat of Insur. gents. By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Feb. 15 .- Submitting news favorable to the insurrection renders the offender liable to imprisonment under the decree relating to the propagation of alarming intelligence. I shall, nowever, do the best that can be done under the circumstances. A Cadiz steamer arrived here to-day with 1000 troops.

A Government telegram from Villa Clara states that the artillery column from Havana has routed two thousand insurgents at Manicaragua, killing thirty. A meeting of real estate owners was held on Saturday to devise means for raising funds.

The municipality committee has promulgated a decree supplemental to that establishing military trials. It defines disloyalty thus: -High treason, rebelilon, insurrection, conspiracy, harboring rebels and criminals, communication with the enemy, coalition of journeymen, laborers lerguing, seditions ories, propagating slarming news, manifestations, allegories, and all that tends to disturb peace and order.

The Voz de Cuba siys that it advised a dictatorship, and recently the supreme authority has confirmed it.

On board the United States steamer Contootook, Protestant service was held on Sunday. There was an immense attendance, including the Governor, who ".... he hoped to respond in a month favorably to the demand for free worship.

The Gazette assures the public that no disturbances are likely to occur from the expiration of the amnesty. The Banco Industrial seconds the effort to assist the Government. The jurisdiction of Trinidid has been declared in a state of slege.

The Governor-General prohibits groups on streets and arms and persons leaving, unless on permit.

FROM MISSOURI.

Gold Mining-Artesian Well Boring-Murder-FemateSuffrage.

in our anticipations, successful men; in think-ing of the school-boy's price with which we r ceived our long-looked for diplomas, and of the kind congraculations of our relatives and ends-it makes us almost wish that this were which seem as of yesterday, though happening long sgo, might again be actually taking

place. But such a thing cannot be. The stern resli-ties of active hile leave us but little time to dwell upon such pleasant themes. The most that we can hope for is that we may be occa-sonally reminded of our happy school days by sonally reminded of our happy school days by such occessions as these, and that, being so re-minded, we may be enabled to keep alive the interest that we, so graduates, should take in the welfare of our maternal institution. Toat interest our class has ever considered a pleasure to cherish. It was but the other night, wach, in pursuance of our annual custom, we again assembled to talk of old times, and once more

assembled to tark of old times, and once more renew the friendship that began in school, and wordn, we hope, may gver continue. It seems but yesterday that we graduated, and yet how ion; What an eventful period have the last five years been! What mighty charges have taken passe in the history of the work! A catalogue of all the wonderful things that have happened during that period would appear so vast as to be almost incomprehen-Let us take a rapid survey of the most important of them.

In portant of them. In no place have the wonderful changes of the period been shown more than in our own country Five years ago we were plunged in all the horrors of civil war; brother was arrayed against brother, friend against friend, and no one could teil when it would stop. The almost insurmountable dangers that beset the nation and seemed about to tear it as under mande men grow fearini of the result, and even led many to doubt the stability of a republican form of government. By good fortune the country emerged successfully from that life-struggle. our soldiers were reconverted into citizens, and ruon disputes as still existed were happing transferred from the arbitration of the battle field to that of the rostrum and the press.

In the sris of war the nation, to its terrible cost, has made rapid strides. Fortunately, the aris of peace have advanced in like proportion. A few instances will suffice.

It is but a short time since when people were attorished at a novel scheme that it was pro-posed to put in execution away out in Chicago. It was thought feasible to construct a tunnel under Lake Michigan, and by that meaus supply the city with water from some distince in the lake. The undertasing was not only commenced, but was proscuted with such untiring energy and wonderful skill that our region has already witnessed its anoussion has already witnessed its successful ceriod completion The sport space of time in which the tunnel was constructed, the marvedious accuracy with which a precise point in the inke was reached, and the sale accomplian ment of the difficult task of letting in the water, mark the work as one of the greatest achiev ments of motern science.

A few years ago some enterprising indi-vicuuls entertained the idea that it was pracdeable to build a continuous track of railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The gigantic rtaking is now in full progress, our pariod having witnessed its greatest incors, and such is the magical rapidity of its construction, that before another year passes we may hope to see it in full operation. When a traveller can full operation. start from Painde phia and travel all the way by rail to San Francisco, he will certainly admit the Pacific Railroad to be one of the wonders of the world. The laying of the Atlantic cable is another of

The laying of the Atlantic cable is another of the strain accurements of our period. The his tory of the cable, the many attempts to lay it, and the repeated failures, the starting of the last expedition, the suspense which was felt when the Great Ensers was lost sight of, and the joy with which her return was halled, the many of the achie at a unsult critical time. breasing of the exble at a most critical time, and the subsequent grapping for it in the depths of the ocean its float recovery, and the safe ending of the work, are things long to be warmends red. membered.

Twenty-even years ago the advent of a young but popular English novelist to our shores created a forore that made uaridiculous in the eyes of older nations; but such is the eventful history of our period, that a second visit from the same author last year created no visit from the same author last year created no attention beyond the ordinary desire to are and hear a celebraied character. The same people that extended to him their hospitality, and whom he afterwards chose to abuse, were magnanimous ebough to pass over his fault and forget the man in their proper apprecia-tion of his literary genius.

MASTER OF ARTS

was conferred upon the following graduates of the four years' course, of not less than five years' standing:-John H. Campbell, Esq., Ed-mund F. Krewson, Charles J. McClary, Stanislaus Remak, U. S. A., William F. Schmeele George Walkley. The degree of

BACHELOR OF ARTS

was conferred upon the following, who have completed the four years' course:-Lewis S. Lee, graduating average, 90 3; Richard G. Lip-pincott, 99; Benjamin F. Moore, 97 7; Eugene F. Live, et al. 27, August F. Moore, 97 7; Eugene pincott, 99; Benjamin F. Moore, 97 7; Eugene T. Linnard, 95 7; Andrew O. Snodgrass, 95 3; William F. Jones, 94 3; Viotor A. Ellis, 94 2; John Bartlett, 93 5; Magnus H. Brown, 93 5; Al-bert E. Atbett, 91 1; Wilfred Patterson, 91; Daniel H. Kochersperger, 91; Walter M. Ander-son, 90 6; Jacob Green, 89 1; J. Franklin Ash, 86 8; Alonzo E. Stockham, 86; and by special resolution of the faculty, H. DeWitt Clinton Moore, U. S. A. Moore, U. S. A.

STUDENTS IN PARTIAL COURSES.

The following were announced as receiving certificates of having satisfactorily completed partial courses, with their averages:-

For three years- George H. Buchanan, 90 8 For three years-George H. Buchanan, 90 8 For two end a half years-Francis Moore, 85'8; Charles H. Fahnestock, 83; George T. Moxey, 81'5; Louis K. Lewis 73 7.

Si'5; Louis K. Lewis 737.
For two years-Gates D. Fahnestock, 876;
Henry W. Cramp, 845; Frederick M. Fogel, 832;
William F. Lacy, Jr., 81; Norron Y. Ramsey,
779; Frank B. Vanderbeck, 773; Rionard H.
Banders, 766; George J. Simpson, 71%; George A. Haas, 71; Richard S. Pomeroy, 687; Eugene Castello, 674. Castello, 67 4.

DISTINGUISHED STUDENTS.

The following were declared Distinguished, having attained Term Averages of 95 or over:-Division A-Lewis S Lee, 993; Richard G. Lippincott, 93; Benjamin F. Moore, 97-7; Eugene T. Linnard, 957; Andrew C. Snodgrass, 95-3; Division B-William W. Stout, 93-6; Edgar S. Cook, 97; John H. Carroll, 95-6;

Cook, 97; John H, Carroll, 95 6. Division C-Dewey Bates, 93*8; Frank P. Priebard, 96 5; Ernest A. Hempstead, 95 1; Harry

Willis, 95. Division D-George J. Garde, 98-2.

Division E-George B. Gards, 55 2. Division E-George R. Buskman, 99. Division F-Willism H. Rock, 987; Louis Tissot, 974; Frank Rigler, 971; George W. Chapin, 955; Evan G. Caandice, 951; Charles Buzuy, 95. Division G-William H. Spanogle, 95 9; Wil-

liam P. Swope, 95 .- Total Distinguished, 22.

MERITORIOUS STUDENTE.

MERITORIOUS STUDENTS. The following is the list of students declared meritorious, having attained term averages of 85 or over, and less than 95;— Division A.—William F, Jones, 913; Victor A. Ellis, 942; John B'ritett, 935; Magaus H. Brown, 955; Albert E. Abbet, 914; Wilfred Pat-terson, 91; Daniel H. Koebersperger, 91; Walter M. Abderson, 966; Jacob Green, 894; J. Frank-lin Asb, 86%; Albert E. Abbet, 914; Wilfred Pat-terson, 91; Daniel H. Koebersperger, 91; Walter M. Abderson, 966; Jacob Green, 894; J. Frank-Division H.—Langdon C. Stewardson, 937; William E. Harrop, 926; Frederick K. Moore 91; Themas Bell, 856; Joseph Esherick, 88%; Franklin West, 855; Robert W. Bell, 878; George W. Oram, 87.

who have ever left its bounds. We shall find it our duty to refute slurs cast upon the High School and upon its graduates, and we shall ever, by word and deed, give to it and its pro essors our hearly support. When we shall become citizens of this great Commonwealth, When we become citizens of this great Common wealth, the Board of Control will always find in us earnest supporters. You have generously sacrificed your time in the interests of education. You have in-creased the facilities for acquiring knowledge, and you have given to pupils all the advantages of improved systems and applishees of study, you have not pupils all the advantages of study. You have multiplied school-heuses and every mesns for insuring health and contort in them. Working in the progressive spirit of the age, you have made many wholesome reforms the educational system of our city. In the High School e-pecially you have extended the scope of the studies, combining those which train the mind to habits of industry and ac ivity with others of more practical importance in the daily duties of life. Feeling as we have that your control over the public schools of Philadelohia has always been exerted for the good of the pupils at d for the advancement of the cause of public education, we will leave with you a full appreciation of your efforts in our behalf. Hoping that your future isbors may be crowned with success, and that under your care and supervision the public schools of our cly may attain a degree of excellence which shall rank them among the finest institutions of learning

them among the mest institutions of rearrance in our land, and fully assured that you will receive the hearly approbation and support of all the dilizens of Philadelphia who have at heart the good of the Commonwealth and the welfare of their children, we bid you a respecttul farewell. Gentlemen of the Faculty:-To day last term of our pupilage in the Central High School is brought to a close. For four years we have received instruction within its walls,

Whether during that time we have grown in wisdom as well as in stature has depended in a great measure upon ourselves. But whether have been diligent or idle scholars, we owe many thanks to those who, as our instructors, have ever been patient and faithful in the discharge of their duties. In after life, among the charge of their duties. In after life, among the numerous reminiscences of our schoolboy days, we shall ever treasure up those of the many pleasant and profitable hours spent in your several class-rooms. The instruction that we received from you has always been of that solid, valuable, yet simple kind which forms the basis for all future; research, and which, as imparted by you, no one could fail to understand and appreciate. When toiling on in search of knowledge, thick clouds of doubt and error have fire sufrounded us, and for awhile have have often surrounded us, and for awhile have shrouded our pathway in gloom, yet the light of your experience and teachings has always guided our footsteps and brought us in safety to our goal. Your suthority as teachers has always been exerted with justice and impar-tiality. All of us have been the equal reci-pients of your klodness, and those who have received punishment at your bands have al-ways been dealt with as they deserved. Be assured, gentlemen, we shall never forget your many kindnesses, and we shall ever, in thought and deed, render you that respect and regard have often surrounded us, and for awhile have many kindnesses, and we shall ever, in thought, and detd, repder you that respect and regard which we owe to your years, your large experience, and your wise coun-sels. We do not graduate with the valu-and foolish idea that our education is com-pieted. We have bren but equipping for and foolish idea that our education is com-pleted. We have been but equipping for the journey to be realms of knowledge. Each one has prepared bis scrip and his staff, and now nothing remains but to take them up and press forward to the goal to which the wise of every age have pointed as the summit of hap-pliness. But whether or not our future lives shall be devoted to study, we shall still feel that we owe to the Central High School more than we can ever repay. In whatever protession or occupation we may be engaged, or in whatever land we may find a home, we shall ever carry with us a grateful remembrance of your kind-ness and interest in our welfare. Allow me, therefore, to reiterate our acknowledgments of your kindness towards us; to thank you sha cerely for all your endeavors in our behalf; to hope that you will yet greet and part with many classe; to express our ardent wishes for the future health and happiness of each and every one of yor; and, on b-half of my classe-mates, to bid you an affectionate farewall. Fellow-Classmates:-To-day the pleasant fles which have so long united us as a class are at last severed. For four years we have worked

Fellow-Classmatcs:-To-day the pleasant ites which have so long united as as a class are at last severed. For four years we have worked side by side, striving for the same honors and sharing in the same privileges. Each one has labored, in a greater or less degree, for his own personal wedare, and yet all have worked to

CORONER'S INQUEST.

The Death of James B. Doyle.

This morning, Coroner Daniels summoned a ury and inquired into the circumstances attending the death of James B. Doyle, who died suddenty at his residence, No. 409 Locust street. on last Sunday morning. The evidence elicited was, in substance, as follows:-

Mr. James J. Straum testified that he last saw deceased at Rellley's. Ninth street, above Walnut, at

ceased at Reilley's. Ninth street, shove Wainut, at hall-past twilve o'clock on Saturday; he had only one drink, and appeared to be perfectly sober. Mr. George Glenn testified that he saw Doyle shont a quarter o' 2 o'clock on Sanday morning, standing on the Ledger pavement with a goal leman: he did not see h m afterwards. Thomas Mourystel, bartender for Mr. Glenn, testi-fied that Doyle came into Glenn's place some tim-about 3 o'clock on sunday morning. In company with another mat: the latter treated Doyle, who took a light drink; rubsequently he had another drink; subtasting with his arm around a lamp post; wither repared to the saloon, and was soon after hird; witness theo assisted him op the stal's and left him standing with his arm around a lamp post; wither repared to the saloon, and was soon after hidromed that Doyle had tailen in the street and been conveyed home.

Andrew Boyd, a cabman, deposed that he saw Andrew Boyd, a cabman, deposed that he saw McCrystal heiping Doyle up the stairs; when the int-ter let to the imp-post he fell into the strees in front of withces' horses. Themas Mc sarvy testified that he saw Doyle lying on his face in the mitdle of the street in a posted to be insensible at first, but afterwards spake saving that he was all right and was going home; withces sected bin on a step and went into Genn's saleon, but on his return Do is was not there. Zachariah Auderson testified that about 5 o'cloc's on su day morning he assisted two other persons in removing Doyle to his home. Mr. tworg. Semicr deposal to finding Doyla systed od astep at Sixth and Chesnut stress, blaeding, as witness betteved. from a cut in the tymple; he, with others, removid him to his home. Dr. shapleigh testified to making a poid-moriem examination of the body of the de-ceased, and finding a contused wound over the

ceased, and finding a contuset wound over the eye. Deceased came to his death from compression of the brain. The jury retired, and rendered a verdict of death from a fail.

Markets by Telegraph.

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Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 16 -A rich quarts mine has recently been discovered at Binnan'sgaloh, near Virginia City. The mine is represented to be literally filled with gold, as much as a dollar having been taken out of forty ounces of rock. The indications are that this will prove to be the richest lead ever discovered in the territory.

It is estimated that the Diamond City monntain will turn out more gold the coming season than during any previous year's history.

Boring in the artesian well at the county farm has just reached the depth of upwards of threequarters of a mile at this point. The borers bave struck granite. with no prospect of water. Work on the well will now cease.

Martha Raiser, residing here, stabbed her husband with a butoner knife yesterday morning, from the effect of which he died.

Theo, Brice was arrested by United States detectives last night in his house. They found two counterfeit dies, money, and the proceeds of several robberies.

Mrs. E. Cady Stanton lectured before the Woman's Suffrage Assaciation here yesterday evening, in the Mercantile Library Hall, to a large audience. She was accompanies by Miss Anthony,

FROM TENNESSEE.

The School Fund Swindle - Revenue Seizures-The Franchise.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 16.-For some reason or other nearly all the member: of the Investigating Committee have gone home, and the impression has now become general that, as far as the Legislature is concerned, but little more will be done in the way of investigation. That body, it is expected, will adjourn next Monday.

The Grand Jury has been in session for a week, and it is understood that they have indicted a number implicated in the school fand swindle.

Within the last few days J. J. Noah, Revenue Supervisor, has made seizures of nine hundred packages of tobacco and spirits. The tobacco is from North Carolina, Virginia, and the District of Kentucky; four thousand boxes of tobacco from the latter district having been seized. The cause of the seizure was that the stamps and brauds were forged.

Hos. R. U. Carruthers, employed by citizens of Tennessee to argue the franchise case and other Tennessee suits before the Supreme Court, left here yesterday for Washington. It is expected the franchise case will come up about the lat of March.

Work on the rallroad between here and Lebanon, known as the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad, will be commenced in about a week.

Fire at Plattsburg, N. Y.

PLATTEBURG, Feb. 16,-A fire broke out at 4 o'clock this morning in Bailey's block, consuming two stores, occupied by P. & S. Monash, clothing, and S. P. Balley, grocer. Tae Monashes lost their entire stock. The loss is estimated at about \$25,000. The balance of the block was badiy damaged by smoke and water. J. S. Cooley & Co., hatters, and William Reed, jeweller, saved their gands in a damaged state.

-Albert Brisbane, the Fourierite, has bought a large tract of land in Kansas for a colony of Frenchmen, who will onlivate the land on the cooperative principle, and will also manufacture silk goods.