

ocean to oceanin city, village and countryside -the children of the states are marshaled and marching under the banner of the

them the people are gathering around the school house.

Men are recognizing today the most impressive anniversary since Rome celebrated her thousandth year-the 400th anniversary of the stepping of a hemisphere into the world's life; four completed centuries of a new social order; the celebration of liberty and enlightenment organized into a civilization.

And while during these hours the federal government of these United States strikes the keynote of this great American day that gives bonor to the common American institution which unites us all, we assemble here that we, too, may exalt the free school that embodies the American principle of universal enlightenment and equality, the most characteristic product of the four conturies of American life.

Four hundred years ago this morning the Pinta's gun broke the silence and announced the discovery of this hemisphere.

It was a virgin world. Human life hitherto upon it had been without sig-nificance. In the Old World for thousands of years civilized men had been trying experiments in social order. They had been found wanting. But here was an untonched soil that lay ready for a new experiment in civiliza-tion. All things were ready. New forces had come to light full of overturning power in the Old World. In the New World they were to work to-

gether with a mighty harmony. It was for Columbus, propelled by this fresh life, to reveal the land where these new forces were to be given space for development, and where the awaited trial of the new civilization was to be made.

Today we reach our most memorable milestone. We look backward and we look forward.

Backward we see the first mustering of modern ideas; their long conflict with Old World theories, which were also transported hither. We see stalwart men and brave women one moment on the shore, then disappearing in dim for-ests. We hear the ax. We see the flame of burning cabins and hear the cry of the savage. We see the never ceasing wagon trains always toiling westward. We behold log cabins becoming villages, then cities. We watch the growth of institutions out of little beginnings--chools becoming an educational system; meeting houses leading into organio Christianity; town meetings growing to political movements; county discussions developing federal governments. We see hardy men with intense con-

victions grappling, struggling, often amid battle smoke, and some idea characteristic of the New World always triumphing. We see settlements knitting together into a nation with singleness of purpose. We note the birth of merce and its striking forth into un-dreamed of wealth, making the millions members one of another as sentiment could never bind. And under it all, and through it all, we fasten on certain principles ever operating and regnantthe leadership of manhood; equal rights for every soul; universal enlightenment as the source of progress. These last are the principles that have shaped America; these principles are the true Americanism. We look forward. We are conscious we are in a period of transition. Ideas in education, in political economy, in social science are undergoing revisions. There is a large uncertainty about the outcome. But faith in the underlying principles of Americanism and in God's destiny for the republic makes a firm ground of hope. The coming century promises to be more than ever the age of the people-an age that shall develop a greater care for the rights of the weak and make a more solid provision for the development of each individual by the education that meets his need. As no prophet among our fathers on the 300th anniversary of America could have pictured what the new century would do, so no man can this day reach out and grasp the 100 years upon which the nation is now entering. On the victorious results of the completed centuries the principles of Americanism will build our tifth century. Its material progress is beyond our conception, but we may be sure that in the social relations of men with men the most triumphant gains are to be expected. America's fourth century has been glorious; America's fifth century must be made happy. One institution more than another has wrought out the achievement of the past, and is today most trusted for the future. Our fathers in their wisdom knew that the foundations of liberty, fraternity and equality must be universal education. The free school therefore was conceived the cornerstone of the republic. Washington and Jeffer-son recognized that the education of citizene is not the prerogative of church or of other private interest; that while religious training belongs to the church, and while technical and higher culture may be given by private institutions, the training of citizens in the common knowledge and the common duties of citizenship belongs irrevocably to the state We therefore on this anniversary of America present the public school as the prondest expression of the principle of enlightenment which Columbus grasped by faith. We uplift the system of free and universal education as the

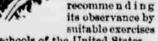
master force which under God has been informing each of our generations with the peculiar truths of Americanism. America therefore gathers her sons around the school house today as the institution closest to the people, most char-acteristic of the people and fullest of

Today America's fifth century begins. The world's twentieth century will soon be here. To the thirteen millions now in the American schools the command of the coming years belongs. We, the youth of America, who today unite to march as one army under the sacred flag, understand our duty. We pledge ourselves that the flag shall not be stained, and that America shall mean equal opportunity and justice for every citizen and brotherhood for the world.

THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

Prepared for the National Columbian Public School Celebration of Oct. 21.

T IS now known all readers tu that President Harrison has issned a proclamation naming Oct. 21 as the true anniversary of the discovery of America, and



in all the schools of the United States. A uniform programme for every school in America, to be used on Columbus Day simultaneously with the dedicatory exercises of the World's Columbian exposition grounds in Chicago, will give an impressive unity to the popular cele-bration. Accordingly, when the superintendents of education last February accepted the plan for this national pub-lic school celebration, they instructed their executive committee to prepare an official programme of exercises for the day, uniform for every school.

The following programme has been prepared by the committee:

prepared by the committee: The schools should assemble at 9 a.m. in their various rooms. At 9:30 the detail of vet-erans is expected to arrive. It is to be met at the entrance of the yard by the color guard of pupils, escorted with dignity to the building and presented to the principal. The principal then gives the signal and the several teachers conduct their pupils to the yard, to drumbeat or other music, and arrange them in hollow square about the flag, the veterans and color guard taking piaces by the flag itself. The guard taking places by the flag itself. The master of coremonies then gives the command, "Attention." and begins the exercises by read-

ing the proclamation. 1. READING OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROC-

LAMATION. By the Master of Ceremonies.

At the close of the reading he announces: "In accordance with this recommendation by the president of the United States, and as a sign of our devotion to our country, let the flag of the nation be unfurled above this

2. RAISING OF THE FLAG. By the Vet- Is the complaint of many poor mortals erans.

As the fing reaches the masthcad the vete-rans will lead the assemblage in "Three Cheers for 'Old Giory.'"

3. SALUTE TO THE FLAG. By the Pupils. 3. SALUTE TO THE FLAG. By the Pupils. At a signal from the principal the pupils, in ordered ranks, hands to the side, face the flag. Another signal is given: every pupil gives the flag the military salute-right hand lifted, paim downward, to a line with the forehead and chose to it. Standing thus all repeat to-gether slowly, "I pledge allegiance to my flag and the republic for which it stands; one na-tion indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." At the words "to my flag" the right hand is extended gracefully, paim upward, to-ward the flag, and remains in this gesture till hands immediately drop to the side. Then, still standing, as the instruments strike a chord, all will sing "America"-"My country. "Its of thee." 'tis of thee."

State News.

The former residence of the late A. H. Dill at Lewisburg and belonging to his estate was recently sold at public sale for \$2,700. It is said the building cost Mr Dill at least \$6,000

A corporation of capitalists has purchased the Price farm in Bensalem township, Bucks county, on which it is proposed to crect a large distillery to fight the Whiskey Trust. A capital of\$2,000,000 is represented. A siding from the Pennsylvania Railroad has been surveyed and a wharf property on the river front adjoining the Price tract purchased.

While drilling for oil on the Jamison farm in Jimtown, west end of Crawford county, the drill struck a six foot vein of anthracite coal.

There is a neat little fortune of \$10.000 awaiting some claimant who is supposed to be located somewhere

have made arrangements to hold a public picnic in her honor. Mrs. Barger can remember of Washington's death and has a good recollection of every Presidential contest since 1801. She was present at the first two executions in Center county, those of "Negro Dan" and the famous "Mouls." Notwithstanding her Laving reached the contenarian mark she is as spry as most woman at fifty, managing her own farm and doing the most of her own work. Her youngest child is 58 years of age.

If three or four plague-stricken ships laden with hundreds of dirty immigrants were denied a landing at New York and sent back to where they came from at the company's expense this immigration business would be stopped for a while at least, and there would be some chance of keeping out the cholera—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Tired All the Time.

who know not where to find relief. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses just those elements of strength which you so earnestly crave, it will build you up, give you an appetite, strengthen your stomach and nerves. Try it.

HOOD'S PILES act specially upon the liver, rousing it from torpidity to its natural duties, cure constipation and assist digestion.

PERFUMES AND OREAMS.

THEY CAN BE MADE AT HOME IF YOU FOLLOW THESE DIRECTIONS.









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ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF GOD. Prayer or Scripture.

5. SONG OF COLUMBUS DAY. By Pupils and Audience. Air-"Lyons."

Columbia, my land! all hall the glad day When first to thy strand Hope pointed the way: Hail him who thro' darkness first followed the

That led where the Mayflower of Liberty came.

Dear Country, the star of the valiant and free!

Thy exiles afar are dreaming of thee. No fields of the Earth so enchantingly shine, No air breathes such incense, such music as

thine.

Humanity's home! thy sheltering breast Gives welcome and room to strangers oppress'd. Pale children of Hunger and Hatred and

Wrong Find life in thy freedom and joy in thy song.

The fairest estate the lowly may hold. Thy poor may grow great, thy feeble grow bold,

For worth is the watchword to noble degree. And manhood is mighty where manhood is

free.

O union of States and union of souls! Thy promise awaits, thy future unfolds, And earth from her twilight is hailing the sun That rises where people and rulers are one.

THERON BROWN. 6. THE ADDRESS. "The Meaning of the Four Centuries."

A deciamation of the special address pre-pared for the occasion by The Youth's Com-

7. THE ODE. "Columbia's Banner."

A reading of the poem written for the occa-sion by Edna Dean Proctor. Here should follow whatever additional ex-ercises, patriotic recitations, historic repre-sentations or chorals may be desired.

8. ADDRESSES BY CITIZENS AND NA-TIONAL SONGS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Francis Bellamy, chairman, representing The Youth's Companion, Boston. John W. Dickinson, secretary of the Massachusetts board of education.

Thomas B. Stockwell, commissioner of Rhode Island public schools.

W. R. Garrett, superintendent of pub-lic instruction of Tennessee.

Ferris S. Fitch, superintendent of pub-lic instruction of Michigan.

A Forgotten Columbus Monument.

It is a mistake to suppose that there was, up to a short time ago, no monument to Columbus in the United States. There is a monumental shaft in Baltimore. It is obscurely placed and is in-scribed "Chris. Columbus." It dates from 1784. It was erected by the French consul general, De Amamour, who, with and soldiers, remained in Baltimore after the end of the Revolutionary war. Hable to forget your features."

Violet Water-Get a quantity of fresh picked sweet violets, take them to a druggist and get them weighed. put them into a large bottle and get him to give you the same weight in alcohol as you have ot violets. Pour it over the violets and cork tightly. Shake every day for ten days, then add just as much water as you had alcohol. The next day strain and bottle for use. Lovender Water-Put half a pound

fresh lavender leaves into a of double boiler, pour over them half a pint of soft water, cover and simmer slowly one hour. Take off the fire and cool Add one pint and a half of alcohol, strain twice and bottle for use. Do not get the alcohol near the fire as it is inflammable. Glass stoppers should be used in the bottle.

Carrot Cream-Put one pound of fresh fried lard in a kettle, add one pint of hot water, set away to cool. Skim off the lard and put it in an oatmeal kettle, add half a pound of tried suet from a young beef. Peel and grate two large carrots and stir them into the suet. Cook slowly one hour, strain through double cheesecloth. then strain again, add a few drops of Bergamot-oil and dip in small dishes to remain. This cream is soothing and healing for chapped or calloused hands.

How Does This Strike You?

One of our exchanges whose experience tallies with that of other newspapers, puts it thus :

Running a newspaper requires capital just as surely as a locomotive does steam. The strides the newspaper makes depends entirely upon the support given, just as truly as the speed of the engine is regulated by the power applied. We are endeavoring to run a newsy paper, and have been eminently successful, but there are a number of delinquents that could help us out most substantially. Money, of course, is the root of all evil, and some of our subscribers seem to think a little might lead us astray. We assure you it will not. We will sacrifice the paper on which to give you a resome hundred or more French officers | ceipt, if that's any inducement. Call and see us. Among so many we are