

VIRGINIA'S PRIDE.

HOW JEFFERSON FOUNDED THE RENOWNED UNIVERSITY.

He Desired the Great Educational Institutions, the Press and the Books to be of American Origin, and Permeated with the Spirit of Her Independence.

The dedication recently of the new buildings of the ancient and renowned University of Virginia, the alma mater of so many distinguished men of the south recalls an historical event as well as that severe Jacksonian simplicity which was so characteristic of the early days of the Republic. On a bright sunny day now about eighty years ago, there was a quaint village meeting in the little town of Charlottesville. The old men of the place had met to consult about the best means of reviving a modest country school where many of those present had received whatever education they possessed. The school itself was an American edition of Dotheboys' Hall without the disagreeable Mr. Squeers, and was ambitiously termed the Albemarle Academy. Those at the village meeting were resolved to provide an institution worthy of the rapidly growing wants of the State of Virginia but were at a loss how to proceed in effecting that purpose.

The meeting was about to adjourn without accomplishing anything when some one present espied, afar off on the mountain slope, the form of a man on horseback. He was rapidly coming towards the village and as he approached proved to be an accomplished rider, mounted on a magnificent thoroughbred, and wearing one of those broad brimmed hats so much worn by country gentlemen of that day, and which used to be in our own day the favorite headgear of the late Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago. The rider was at once recognized as he came within nearer view as the Sage of Monticello. "Let us consult Mr. Jefferson," said one of those present.

Jefferson had now approached those present. He dismounted and tied his horse's reins to the railing with the same easy and unceremonious freedom as he had formerly tied the same to the palisades of the White House on the occasion of his inauguration. The people gathered around their neighbor with much less awe, and with a feeling of equality and fewer marks of demonstration than they would probably exhibit in the case of an ex-President today.

Thomas Jefferson took in the situation in a moment, and unscrewing the top of his cane he opened its three parts which thus formed the legs of a stool, and seating himself upon this ingenious contrivance listened attentively to the various arguments for the renovation of the local Academy. Upon hearing all that had been said and thanking them for the honor done him by consulting his views in the matter, Jefferson at once urged them to discard the idea of reviving the old school, but to at once convert their paltry academy into a college. He urged them to give it such a character as would redound not only to the credit of their own county of Albemarle, but to that of the entire state of Virginia. This unexpected proposal took the entire meeting by surprise. It was far beyond the range of vision of the plain farmers and village people assembled and who with the old College of William and Mary before their mind's eye, hardly saw the necessity of taxing the new commonwealth even for such a worthy purpose. It was a proposal so startling that some at once blamed Jefferson's years of official life at the Capitol for what appeared a novel experiment. But those present had much respect for Jefferson's views and when he subscribed \$1,000, suggested that eight of his neighbors would do likewise, they hesitated no longer. In their official capacity as trustees they passed resolutions favoring the project, and the work was successfully launched. A literary fund was now created by the act of the legislature. It consisted of the proceeds from certain bequests, forfeitures and fines and from which source, together with some arrears of public money due from the United States to Virginia and a special fund of \$60,000, gave substantial endowment to the University. Jefferson and the early founders of the University were now in a position to go ahead. Accordingly a low celled, white-washed room of a modest country inn in Rockford Gap saw Jefferson, Madison and Monroe sitting on split bottom chairs of home made, devising means whereby this university which was intended to promulgate American ideas and to offset Harvard, could proceed successfully upon its mission. Such were the scenes and simplicity, such the purpose and the businesslike character of the early village meeting which called into existence one of the great educational institutions of the country.

It was not initiated like the medieval universities of Europe for the spread of imperial views, nor endowed like many of those of today by some rich man. Nor was it erected by another class of men, who having spent their lives in violation of Heaven's decrees think on dying that Divine wrath could be propitiated by making bequests in their will and their own happy entrance into another world facilitated through endowing Universities for the propagation of the twin sisters of literature and religion. It was founded, on the contrary, in this simple way through the longing of the people for higher ideals, better sources of information and greater opportunities for their children than those which they had enjoyed themselves. Its purpose was worthy of the author of the Declaration of Independence and of the statesman of Virginia for religious freedom. And in addition to these two immortal works, both of which endow

ments of Jefferson to all future generations, he also deserves to be known through the wise counsels and the high minded action of that meeting in Charlottesville as the father also of the University of Virginia.

Every hour which this "departed spirit of the mighty dead" could spare from his farm, or his family, from his almost overwhelming correspondence, or from the boundless demands of that historic and hospitable era, was freely given to rearing this noble institution of learning amid the mountains of Virginia. He had cherished this hope amid the throes of the Revolution. He persevered in it during the first years of the country's independence, because as he said himself the founder of the University, the two presidents, Madison and Monroe, who succeeded Jefferson also lent him all necessary wisdom and assistance. And on the first report of the University there was "danger that through the umbilical ducts which still connect us with Europe there might be pumped into the veins of the nation the poison which would induce the stillness of national decay." He desired the great educational institutions, the press, the universities and the books the people read, to be of American origin, and permeated with the spirit which made America independent, prosperous and free. This was the part of wisdom because a nation that received its jurisprudence, its literature, language and religion from another might, except constant safeguards and national antidotes were provided, easily take on also the tinge of its national thought. Utterly unselfish in his great scheme to found a University, the sage of Monticello had in his thoughts the national security alone. He did not name the University after himself. He never thought of his own interests or his fame; but with a singleness of purpose blended a rare harmony with marvellous sagacious intention, he merely desired to preface and fortify his countrymen for the novel and important functions to which they were summoned by their newly-born independence. Though Jefferson was thus printed in 1818 the names of all three are mentioned as having met at Monticello the previous year to discuss the details of the University which now celebrates its renovation and extension.

The trustees, true to Jefferson's directions, have raised a monument in the entrance hall, so that the first object which strikes the eye of the visitor, is a life-like and finely chiseled representation of the Sage of Monticello, attired in the toga of the Roman Senator, and with his pleasing and intellectual countenance so seemingly lighted up as to extend a living greeting to all who enter the portals of this University. The statue almost impresses the visitor that the living Jefferson is duly "receiving" him and no visitor who has ever heard of the romantic circumstances of its foundation or has turned homewards after that "reception," whose heart did not beat faster and his Americanism receive newer and loftier inspiration, as he turned and beheld again that historic University; or whose lips did not utter a prayer of thankfulness to Heaven that God in the bright morning of our country's freedom had given life and form to the soul and spirit of Thomas Jefferson.

The Origin of Yankee Doodle.
Despite the contention that in 1755 Dr. Shuckburgh wrote "Yankee Doodle," the best authorities are now agreed that in its original form the air of the great American national song was composed to deride the Cromwellians in England.

This is probably news to a great many people, who will find it hard to think that anything so thoroughly American could have been born in a foreign land. That "Yankee Doodle" was originally a cavalier ditty, possibly whistled by London street gamins of Royalist sympathies, with the object of irritating the Roundheads, does not seem right, but we have the authority of a writer in the London Telegraph for the statement.

It was "Nankee Doodle" then, however, an unmeaning appellation applied to Oliver Cromwell, who rode into Oxford with a single feather in his hat, fastened in a knot, called, during the period, a "macaroni."

"Nankee Doodle" crossed the Atlantic at a convenient time for adoption. Then the term Yankee, applied originally strictly to New Englanders, was beginning to be used colloquially, having been derived from "Yenghee," the Indian pronunciation of "English." The initial "N" in "Nankee" was discontinued, and "Y" substituted.

The tune was adopted by the Revolutionary colonists more in the spirit of retaliation than anything else. When Lord Percy's brigade marched out of Boston the bands played "Yankee Doodle" as a mark of contempt for the inhabitants of the city. Then the colonists uttered a threat that before the war ended Percy's brigade would be made to dance to the despised tune, and it did.

Swiss Funeral Customs.
Swiss funeral customs are most peculiar. At the death of a person the family inserts a formal, black-edged announcement in the papers asking for sympathy, and stating that "the mourning urn" will be exhibited during certain hours on a special day. In front of the house where the person died there is placed a little black table, covered with a black cloth, on which stands a black jar. Into this the friends and acquaintances of the family drop little, black-margined visiting-cards, sometimes with a few words of sympathy on them. The urn is put on the table on the day of the funeral. Only men ever go to the churchyard, and they generally follow the hearse on foot.

An Old Man's Last Hope.

Made helpless as a baby by a dreadful nervous disease he read of a case like his own, and had enough faith to follow the example it set him. Now he is himself an example to others who are suffering from disorders of the nervous system.

Sawing wood, working in his garden, walking three times a day to and from his place of business—these form part of the daily routine of Edwin R. Tripp, Postmaster of Middlefield Centre, N.Y. He is past his seventieth birthday.

Nearly fifty years a blacksmith; thirty-two years Justice of the Peace; three years town clerk, then postmaster; forty-six years a resident of the town he now lives in—these are the bare outlines of a useful life.

Mr. Tripp's career is a type. His story will be read with heartfelt sympathy by thousands. His hearty endorsement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will be echoed by tens of thousands.

He said:

"In March, 1892, I was attacked by what I afterwards learned was locomotor ataxia.

"Two skillful doctors did everything they could for me. I steadily became worse. Was unable to dress myself.

"Later I could not move even about the room, but was carried in my chair.

"I gave up hope. The doctors gave me no encouragement. I did not expect to live very long. I was more helpless than a baby. I sank lower and lower.

"In June the tide turned! From the lowest ebb, it began to set toward health and vigor.

"The turning point was a newspaper article.

"It told how a man, who suffered as I had suffered, had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"It gave me faith and hope. I took two boxes of the pills; then four more boxes.

"My gain was steady; my return to health was a source of daily gratification.

"In all I took eighteen boxes of the pills before I was entirely well. At first I paid 50 cents a box, but afterwards I saved money by getting six boxes at a time, paying \$2.50.

"I owe my cure entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

To clinch his remarkable story and add to its helpfulness to others, Mr. Tripp made affidavit to its truthfulness before Homer Hanna, a local Notary Public.

From helplessness, suffering and despair Mr. Tripp was restored to the healthful, useful activity suggested at the beginning of this sketch. His experience is like others.

While locomotor ataxia is one of the most baffling nervous diseases with which physicians are called to contend, its cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People has become a matter of almost daily occurrence. Smaller nervous troubles yield much more readily to the powerful influence these vegetable pills exert in restoring wasted nerve force and in purifying and enriching the blood.

Druggists everywhere sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Low-Rate Excursion, via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has selected the following dates for its popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington: July 21, August 4 and 18, and September 1, 15, and 29. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at \$10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points on the Delaware Division; \$9.60 from Lancaster; \$8.50 from Altoona and Harrisburg; \$6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkes-Barre; \$5.75 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from other points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester, and Watkins returning.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion.

Tickets for a side trip to the Thousand Islands (Alexandria Bay) will be sold from Rochester, good to return to Rochester or to Canandaigua via Syracuse within five days, at rate of \$5.50.

For time of connecting trains and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 7-7-6t.

Things Forbidden by War.

It is perhaps not generally realized that the game of war is hedged round by as many restrictions as a boxing contest under Queensbury rules. These regulations, says *Tid-Bits*, which are under the sanction of all the civilized countries of the world, are designed to insure fair play to the combatants.

When it is intended to bombard a place, due notice should be given, so that all women and children may be removed to a place of safety; and every care must be taken to spare churches and hospitals, as well as all charitable or educational buildings.

All chaplains, doctors and nurses are protected in every possible way, and are not to be taken prisoners or in any way injured.

Any soldier robbing or mutilating an enemy is liable to be shot without trial, and death is the penalty for wounding or killing a disabled man.

The bodies of the enemy are to be carefully searched before burial, and any articles found on them which might lead to their identification are to be sent to the quarters.

Explosive bullets must not be used, and quarter must be given to the enemy whether he asks for it or not. In an attack on the enemy there must be no concealment of the distinctive signs of the regiments. Poisoning drinking water is strictly prohibited.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous or hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. 7 21 4td

LITERARY NOTES.

FROM THE S. S. McCURE CO., NEW YORK.

The August number of *McClure's Magazine* will be a special fiction number with a story of school life by Rudyard Kipling; a story of liners and icebergs by Cutcliffe Hyne; a new chapter in the life of the King of Boyville, showing the King in his first experience of love, by William Allen White; the story of a love adventure in a London fog, by Hester Caldwell Oakley; a railroad story by John A. Hill; and a characteristic story of rural life by Rowland E. Robinson.

McClure's Magazine for August will contain a religious poem written by Mr. Gladstone, and hitherto unpublished except two stanzas that appeared several years ago without authority in the *London Times*.

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew S. Rowan will tell, in the August number of *McClure's Magazine*, the story of the secret journey he made from Jamaica into and across Cuba, in order to learn from General Garcia what support and co-operation we were to expect from the Cuban insurgents in the war then just begun with Spain. Apart from the positive dangers that beset every step of it, it was a journey full of discomforts and difficulties and General Miles pronounced Colonel Rowan's execution of it "an act of heroism and cool daring that has rarely been excelled in the annals of warfare." The article will be illustrated from sketches by the Cuban General, Enrique Collazo, who accompanied Rowan through the latter half of the journey.

Real Warm Weather Best and Comfort.

There is a powder to be shaken into the shoes called Allen's Foot-Ease, invented by Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., which druggists and shoe dealers say is the best thing they have ever sold to cure swollen, burning, sore and tender or aching feet. Some dealers claim that it makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It certainly will cure corns and bunions and relieve instantly sweating, hot or smarting feet. Allen's Foot-Ease costs only a quarter, and the inventor will send a sample free to any address.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John Singley, late of Main Township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of John Singley, late of Main Township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administratrix to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

SARAH A. SINGLEY, Administratrix.

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