Lancaster fntelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, 1882

Selecting Legislators.

The Democrats over in Franklin county bave set an example worthy of all imitation in selecting a legislative ticket which has on it such a name as that of J. McDowell Sharpe, and if Mr. Sharpe accepts the nomination he will do what men of his standing should do. Why can we not have a Legislature composed of our best men? Such a Legislature would not need to sit long and be a tax upon the time of good and able men which they cannot bear. In a session of a month such men could consider and decide all the things that need to be considered and decided for the welfare of the state for a period of two years. At present it is not a very great honor to to be a state representative; not because the place and its duties are not of great importance, but because the men sent to do these duties are not generally taken from those of highest standing in the community for their intelligence, integrity and ability. Certainly it is undeniable that the state needs in its Legisture the very best men it has. It needs them sorely; it does not get them. It may have them if such men will accept the office; and they will incline to do so if they know that they will meet there their peers in character and ability. If a few good men over the state will follow Mr. Sharpe's example and a few conventions imitate that of Franklin county, we may fairly hope that the example will be catching, to the great honor and glory of the state.

were no doubt inspired to do this credis close politically and they needed to put their best foot forward to win. This is the great benefit of having closely contested political districts. If the state could be so divided as to make such districts as many as possible, we would have the very best possible marshalling of voters. It is very injurrious to have political parties so onesided as they are in Berks and Lancaster counties, where the election is decid. ed not by the people but by the politica conventions. There is no sense in silencing absolutely the voice of the Democracy in Lancaster and the Republicans in Berks. They are citizens of the state equally with their fellow Democrats and Republicans in counties where men of both parties have a chance to be represented; yet they are practically disfranchised in electing a Legislature, and for time out of mind have been so. There is little provocation for Demofastidious as to their nominations. Noticeably, however, we name better men than the Republican conventions, whose nomination is an election; the candidates there work for a nomination; a thing which men fit for the place would not care or condescend to do. It is not a wholesome way of filling a Legislature. But it is the law's way and cannot be altogether helped. But if Democratic conventions would rise to their oppor tunity, in districts where they can elect. either surely or possibly, and would name their best men for the Senate and Assembly, they would do the greatest benefit for their party and the state that could be done to it. They would show themselves worthy of their trust and the day of Democratic ascendency would dawn, never to end while this

A roon weak fool by the name of Weed, in Newburgh, N. Y., having been left a large fortune by an injudicious father, who neglected to commit him and his money to a trustee, has been beaten out of \$150,000 at a game of poker, obviously set up on him by a pair of sharpers. Each of the parties to the game drew big hands, so big that there is not one chance in many millions of their concurrence in a fair game, and Weed was such an ass as to lose his money on a risk which the irresponsible players could not have borne even had they lost, which contingency of course they had amply secured themselves against. The event has created a good deal of amusement and interest in sporting circles because of the amount, and Weed has been well advertised as a goose whom the sharpers can easily pluck. His feathers will be made to fly. It does not matter much whether he recovers this money or not; he is likely to lose it in some similar way unless he has a guardian appointed over him and his estate. But after all he is not much more of a simpleton than many who venture into Wall street.

course was followed.

THE foolhardiness of some people and the encouragement of it by others is a constant puzzle in metaphysics. Many who would sell their lives dearly if they really felt that they were at stake are continually risking them in some unprofitable venture, and why they persist in doing it is incomprehensible. What could have professed an intelligent young man, the other day, in the vigor of body and mind, to row so close to the over pouring water of a mill dam on the Conestoga as to have his boat sucked into the whirlpool and himself drowned? And yesterday in Indianapolis, while a for the last time. For many years he was have now reached the end of our journey. seething flood was rushing under a rickety | war chief of a powerful tribe of Sioux | We who have been protected under the bridge, spectators constantly crowded upon it, despite all warnings of their obvious peril, and they stayed until the bridge and its tenants were swept away by the angry torrent, a dozen of them drowned and as many more only saved from death by most desperate but fortunate attempts at rescue!

ALL things come round to the patient Stalwart who will but wait. Gen. John N. Knapp is a rather unpopular and under a new aspect. Could you tell pointment to a revenue collectorship. Thus Arthor keeps on making his party his reverie: "I did not know there had all the spheres of human knowledge, and solid in his own state.

EACH recurring commencement of our home college for the past few years has witnessed an increased interest in its literary festivals on the part of those whose allegiance it has a right to claim. The present annual celebration of the various exercises has been no exception to this marked rule. All the features of this week's programme have been notable not only for a high order of literary excellence, but for the enthusiasm which they have awakened among those who have been here to see and hear. The financial condition of Franklin and Marshall, as well as its literary prospects and morale, was never so good as now.

STILL "waiting to hear from Wananaker." The procession can't move yet.

As to the statement made by General Grant in one of his dispatches that the army of the Cumberland was "demoralized by Chickamauga," General Rosecrans pronounces it a "devilish and cruel calumny," whose author had the "coldblooded villainy" to deny the army its meed of praise after Missionary Ridge.

AFTER awhile Chris Magee will rise up and declare that he was suffering from toothache when he sent this dispatch to Chairman Tom Cooper:

PITTSBURGH, June 14, 1882. I neither drink, smoke nor chew, but Cooper had better be seen about this Newburgh doctor who can "down" four aces. He may be useful in the cam-

UNCLE JOHN CESSNA has been busy attending to college affairs this week; and, meantime, his scheme to get Hoyt to reconvene the Legislature to redistrict the district and get the Stalwarts out of The Democracy of Franklin county trouble, languishes. And the World takes tered here and there within a radius of advantage of Cessna's engagements with twenty-five yards from the temporary itable thing by the fact that the county the literary fellers to say: "Bless the dear old lunatic's honest heart and stupid | The available chairs and benches arranged head, doesn't he understand what the re- in a semi-circle facing the platvolt against Cameron means yet?"

DURING the campaign last fail Chairman tee, sent polite notes to the employees of the Philadelphia custom house, request- stirring march, to the strains of which the ing a contribution of 1 per cent. of their graduating class proceeded up the broad salaries to aid the fight for Baily as state avenue leading to the chapel and took treasurer. The amount requested was \$2,994.45, but only \$2,521.45 was received. Some of the employees shielded themselves behind the principles and rules of the civil service reform association, and refused to contribute anything; others gave what they pleased. In view of the contemplated changes in the federal offices in the city the list of the delinquents was made up a few days ago and sent to Sena- gain the favor of the other sex. For this tor J. Donald Cameron, so that he could our defects overlooked, and let these last scan it and learn who comes to the aid of few hours of college life be ones of unalloyed the party in a time of trouble. Charles pleasure. We will successively present crats in Lancaster to seek a legislative nomination, or for our conventions to be private secretary of Collector Hartranft, best in your behalf and our private secretary of Collector Hartranft, best in your behalf and our private secretary of Collector Hartranft, best in your behalf and our private secretary of Collector Hartranft, best in your behalf and our private secretary of Collector Hartranft, best in your behalf and our private secretary of Collector Hartranft, best in your behalf and our private secretary of Collector Hartranft, best in your behalf and our private secretary of Collector Hartranft, best in your behalf and our private secretary of Collector Hartranft, best in your behalf and our private secretary of Collector Hartranft, best in your behalf and our private secretary of Collector Hartranft, best in your behalf and our private secretary of Collector Hartranft, best in your behalf and our private secretary of Collector Hartranft, best in your behalf and our private secretary of Collector Hartranft, best in your behalf and our private secretary of Collector Hartranft, best in your behalf and our private secretary of Collector Hartranft, best in your behalf and our private secretary of Collector Hartranft, best in your behalf and our private secretary of Collector Hartranft, best in your behalf and our private secretary of Collector Hartranft, best in your behalf and our private secretary of Collector Hartranft, but the private secretary of Collector Hartranft.

> THE Wilkesbarre Record explains Gov. Hoyt's position to be that "inasmuch as ceeded to read the class history. He reing force of the machine towards his election to the gubernatorial chair, he has history as a thing of the past. Its history followed frequently beyond his judgment only represent but own the Republican party. He may now differ with it in judgment, and directly condemn its methods, but while he is enjoying the fruit of its labor, he will not lead a movement to its destruction if he would ever consent to occupy such an attitude. The Record does "not agree with him in this sensitive acwe recognize it as a part of his nature, loyal to the party which elected him gov- life was cut off in the spring-time of its obedient servant of the machine to the last hour of his official life, in every act that does not involve an abandonment of principle or positive dishonesty."

PERSONAL.

GLADSTONE'S brief holidays are usually spent at one of Lord Rosebery's seats near Loudon. JOHN P. LINTON of Johnstown and Isa-

dore Lilly, of Ebensburg, will represent Cambria county in the Democratic state convention and vote for Hopkins. CETYWAYO'S visit to England is indefi-

nitely postponed by the government. It is apprehended that he would be turned to inconvenient political account in Lon-REV. CORNELIUS BRETT, of the Bergen Reformed church of Jersey City, sailed on

the Gallia, from New York, for Europe, yesterday, bearing the Jersey City Garield memorial volume for presentation to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria. A MRS. WASHINGTON, residing at Charlestown, W. Va., visited the capitol in company with her son, a delicate boy, for whom she desired to obtain employment. She called upon a number of con-

brought a little hatchet ;" Her witticism brought down the cherries. GEN. Suerman's wife dispels the popular illusion that she once received the 'golden rose" from the pope and she says less than royalty was way back in the

his revenues might equal the honor done CHIEF JAMES BAKER is the recipient of a good deal of attention in Denver just sion combining mingled joy and sorrow, now. He lives in the wilderness of joy that you are here, sorrow that this Wyoming, with no neighbor nearer than may possibly be our last meeting. But forty miles, and journeyed to Denver the | we shall ever retain a warm spot in our other day to shake hands with old friends hearts for Lancaster. Classmates, we Indians, but he never would fight his same sheltering roof during four brief brother whites. General Cook says that years must now part, it may be forever. once Baker was shot by an Indian in battle, the arrow piercing his upper lip. Baker coolly pulled the barb from the lacerated flesh, saying: "Is that the way you d-d rascals pick teeth?"

EMERSON'S house was on fire, and when the contents were hastily and quite infor-mally tossed out of the doors and windows, a lady stood guarding a scorched, wet pile of books Mr. Emerson passed by, and portions of the college commencement. surveying the devastation with philosophic calmness, said: "I see my library he took at Albany for Conkling and Platt, writing two very striking addresses in behalf of Mr. Platt, which were delivered with pleasing effect by

In the college chapel last evening before a large audience the alumni address was delivered by Rev. Geo. B. Russel, D.D., president of Palatinate college, whose theme was "Common Sense in Philoso"

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The control of Palatinate college, whose theme was "frozen music," is close the congregation dispersed, but Emsee ly politician of New York state, where my good neighbors have flung my chiefly distinguished for the active part were delivered with pleasing effect by one of the pony members of the Legislature. Knapp has had his reward by appointment to a revenue collectorship. exclaimed the philosopher, starting from sketched the rapid changes transpiring in

COMMENCEMENT.

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE.

Alumni Unnner-Class Day-The Alumni Oration-The Gethean Reunion-Class Reunions-The Baccalau-

reate Orations. Two hundred and fifty persons, includ ing nearly all the visitors to commence ment exercises, sat down to the alumni dinner in Harbaugh hall yesterday, and, as usual the board was very handsomely spread and the room elaborately and tastefully decorated. Cold meats, salads, fruits, cakes and coffee were the main features of a very substantial and toothsome collection. W. M. Franklin, esq., presided and Rev. Dr. Nevin invoked a

plessing. After the guests had eaten, Mr. Franklin called them to order with some pleasantries and toasts were offered and very happily responded to as follows: "Liberal Culture in its Relation to the carned Professions." Dr. L. H. Frederick, Md: "Ameri-Steiner, ca's Influence in Kurope," Hon. J. P. Wickersham, LL. D., Charge d' Af Hon. fairs to Denmark ; "Our Annual Return -The Alumni," Rev. Dr. E. H. Eschbach, Frederick, Md.; "The College Boys and the Boys in Blue," Maj. A. C. Reinochl, Lancaster : "Class Reunions-Their salutary Influence on the Life of the College," Rev. D. L. Swartz, Albany, N. Y.; " The Sanctum Sanctorum of the Religious Press," Rev. Dr. P. S. Davis, Philadelphia. Rev. Dr. Weiser was also called

out and responded. CLASS DAY EXERCISES.

The History, Poem and Prophecy For " 82." Fortune smiled favoringly on the classday exercises yesterday, for the powers of nature animate and inanimate worked like twin brethren for its success. The scorching sun found its occupation gone eneath the broad, spreading shade trees of the campus, while ever and anon a gentle breeze sprang up, which served to heighten the effect of the situation. Scatplatform erected in front of the chapel for the occasion were seated the audience. form were found inadequate to accommodate all who were present, and many of the representatives Cooper, of the Republican state commit- of the sterner sex stretched themselves at full length on the beautiful lawn. Shortly after 3 o'clock the city band struck up a their seats in the rear of the temporary platform. The exercises were formally opened with music by the city band, after which the master of ceremonies. Mr. T. N. Reiter, introduced the first speaker, H. E. Sheibley, who delivered the salutatory. His address was in substance as follows : Ladies and gentlemen, we bid you welcome to our class day exercises. The flattering presence of the ladies inspires us, and we will strive by our conduct to one occasion let our merits be seen and to you all a cordial welcome.

After the rendition of "College Days

by the class octette, C. W. Cremer prohe was the recipient of the entire work- minded his auditors that the class of '82 was fast nearing the goal it had in view four years ago and would soon go into was one of which its members might well in serving the faction that claimed to not be proud. From a class of 32 it had dwindled down to 23, and the speaker fittingly referred to the accretions and diminutions it had suffered in that time. A humorous recital of contests with the sophomores when the class was in its infancy was given, in which several of the college dignitaries figured. It seems to have been ordained from the beginning that the members of '82 be thrown together, such a selid phalanx they always knowledgment of political fealty, and yet presented to the enemy. The speaker then touchingly alluded to loss suffered by the class in the and under the mistaken theory of proving death of J. Harry Hartman, whose ernor, he will in heart and deed remain an promise. The historian concluded his interesting tale by apologizing to professors and instructors for the trouble they unintentionally caused in the past, and by an exhortation to his companions to improve their opportunities and become factors in the world's progress. After music by the band, W. H. Rauch read the class poem. This production, in smooth, flowing iambic tetrameter verse, teemed with fine thoughts and the local allusions were received with manifest approbation by the audience. The class octette then rendered in fine style a medley of vocal gems, which elicit several rounds of applausa. The prophecy by H. S. Coblentz was a seri comic prediction of the future hence, which was solemnly imparted to the speaker by the sibyl. The various little crotchets of each member of the class were touched upon with a kindly, yet skilful hand, and the efforts of the young seer was well appreciated by his attentive listeners. More music by the city band followed, and then D. T. Bauman arose to make the presentations. This constituted one of the most striking features of the entertainment. The audionce were convulsed with laughter as in rereponse to the summons each member of the class appeared to claim the gift allotted gressmen and said, "Gentlemen, I did not him, and this latter was chosen in ridicule come here to grind an axe, I simply of the particular hobby the several young gentlemen affected. Among other amusng presents were a jumping-jack for Rauch, the alleged gymnast, and a live pug-dog for E. J. Smith. After the laughter caused by the presentation had 'it has never been given to any American | subsided the class octette sang " Gradua lady. The only time I can now recall that | tion " with much animation, their voices it was ever presented to any one of rank appearing to fine advantage in the chorus. thirteenth or fourteenth century, when it was given to Sir Reginald Mohun, a which is here given: Friends and fellow simple knight, to whose possessions the students, mine is the duty to address to pope added large domains in order that

The valedictory was then pronounced you the words of farewell. The kind interest our friends have ever taken in our welfare is manifested by the large concourse here present. This is an occa-Let us go forth into the world's field of battle, lovingly remembering the kind words of advice given us while at Franklin and Marshall. There must be no faltering ; but all be valiant heroes in the struggle of life. Classmates and students, a long farewell. The band concluded the exercises by playing an appropriate selection,

THE ALUMNI ORATION.

instruction which too often pervades the fore the capitol in Rome a statue which class room; the pedantic nuisances and practical nonsense which too often result | and even now is regarded with superstitious from college training were deplored and conservative common sense was strongly urged as an important element of true education. The latter portion of the address, which continued for nearly an hour and held the attention of the audience throughout, was devoted to a review of some of the pretensions of science, so called, and the prevailing lack of scientific common sense. Some liberal extracts from this part of the address we have laid he, in connection with Lucius Clionius over for future publication, in full, in the INTELLIGENCER, not only for the purpose of illustrating the plan of Dr. R's address, but for their own interest and merit.

Immediately [after the address at meeting of the alumni association a resolution of thanks was passed to Dr. R for his address and some current business was disposed of.

CLASS REUNION.

Five Members of the " Elephant " Ciass. Revs. D. W. Gerhard, of New Holland C. U. Heilman, of Elk Lick; S. S. Miller, J. G. Noss and D. L. Swartz, held a reunion of the class of 1862 at Shober's hotel yesterday, Mr. Swartz presiding and Mr. Gerhard acting as secretary. The roll was called and all present responded with remarks, and some letters from absentees were read. Five members, of the 28 graduates, of this class are dead; short obituary sketches of them were read. It was resolved to hold a reunion in 1887, the centennial of the college and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the class. For that occasion Mr. Noss will prepare a poem and Mr. Gerhard a class history.

THE GETHEAN GREETING.

Gathering at the Stevens House Festal After the alumni oration, the faculty and other distinguished guests, and the active and ex-members of the Gothean literary society proceeded to the Stevens house, where the Gotheans had their triennal greeting. The spacious dining room was handsomely fitted up for the occasion and a collation was served consisting of meats, relishes, ice creams, fruit, coffee, &c. The attendance was large and the cuthusiasm unbounded. The speeches were unusually bright and the feast of reason was indulged in and the flow of soul continued unabated until a late hour. Following was the programme of post prandial exercises: Address of Welcome, President W. G. May-

bury. Song—Society Ode. Banquet. Toast—" Dr. S. R. Fisher, ' Rev. A. H. Krener, D. D. Toast—" Liberal Education," Key. E.

Higbee, D. D. Song-Words by Rev. E. A. Gernant, 10.
Toast-" Our Graduate and Honorary Members," Lewis H. Steiner, M. D.
Toast-" Our Sister Society," Rev. E. V. Ger Toast—" Our Sister Society," Rev. E. V. Ger-hart, D. D.
Toast—" The Faculty," Rev. J. S. Stahr.
Song—Words by N. C. Heisler, 'Si.
Poem—Rev. Cyrus Cort.
Toast—" Auld Lang Syne," Rev. J. A. Miller.

ong-" Auld Lang Syne Mr. Cort's poem, which will be found in full on our fourth page to-day, conveys a very fair idea of the spirit of the occa-

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

The Orations of the Graduating Class. What is popularly known as the exercises of commencement day proper came off in the college chapel to-day, in two sessions, occupying the forenoon from 8:30 a. m., and not being concluded in the afternoon at the hour when the INTELLIGENCER goes to press. The large, well lighted and handsomely decorated auditorium was filled to its utmost capacity, and many persons unable to gain admittance spent the day pleasantly on the campus and under the trees. In the chapel conspicously over the stage hung an exquisite floral design, '82, made from the choicest cut flowers, while in the back-ground the class motto, "Die eur hie," was written on the wall in evergreen. After music

and prayer Warren J. Johnson, Laucaster, to whom was assigned the salutatory, spoke in touching terms to the audience present; welcomed them in earnest and heartfelt words, after which he delivered an oration on "Doubt and Faith as Elements of Progress," in which he said the forces which move society lie deep. History pictures humanity to us as it advances laboring and sorrowing up the pathway of centuries, but when we ask for the cause of its lights and shadows its pages are silent. It rescues from oblivion virtuous actions, and carries them, on its stream down through the labyrinth of ages; but it tells only of the ripples on its surface. With this man is not satisfied. He dives below the surface of history; there discovers two forces at work-doubt and faithtwo principles which produce those mighty revolutions in religion, science, art and government, and he discovers that whenever doubt destroys belief in old things faith imposes confidence in something new. Intimate as is the relation of these two, faith is the grand of the class as it would be thirty years | culminating principle of advancement and weighty issues, upon which empires have been established and creeds have rested. Scan closely the pages of the world's his tory, study those wonderful works of art, and, painted on glowing canvas, engraved on sculptured marble, will be found the noble faith that existed in the bosom of their creators. However great the importance of faith it cannot be separated from doubt in its bearing upon progress. Along their pathway has followed the world's grandest advancement in science, art, literature and philosophy. To-day they are mighty and in the future, when the bugler shall sound the note "advance," doubt and faith will marshal the multitudes of investigators and will continue to be the mainspring of progress for the elevation and ennobling of humanity and the attainment of its true destinythe final truth.

Oration-"The Individual in the State" -D. Theodore Bauman, Dubuque, Iowa. In reviewing the developments of government in their different phases, we are struck with the changes of the current of popular sentiment in different ages. Nowhere does the inconstancy of man show itself better than in the inconstancy of government. Men with similar surroundings prefer governments that are widely diverse. Methods of rule of all kinds have been tried from tyranny to the most liberal democracy, and yet evils that afflict the state exist as of old. Where then, you ask, lies the fault? Shall we cast it upon the shoulders of the legislators, the politicians, the laws? No, these and kindred evils originate in the life of the individual. With him then rests the responsibility for the evils which curse the state. The representation in legislation is in the place of the people, while the people represent the spirit pervading the fireside. Here the character of the individual is moulded for its influence on the state. Here is the Itaska of their character which may be so liest acquaintance of morality mirrors his of every heart beats for a common cause and a free, beloved country.

Music-Polka, "Little Country Girl"-Faust.

has outlasted the rayages of 16 centuries, reverence by the admirers of Marcus Aurelius, whom it represents. Few lives in ancient times were more noble than hisat least it is not too much to say that Marcus Aurelius is the most superb product of heathendom—the very efflorescence of Pagan philosophy. Descended thro' an honored ancestry from Numa Pompilius, he enjoyed at an early age the patronage of the Emperor Hadrian. At an early age Commodus, was adopted by Antoninus. From this time on his career was most illustrious and glorious. Upon the death of Antoninus, Marcus Aurelius ascended the throne. A noble instance of the magninimity of his disposition is shown in the fact that he at once admitted his adopted brother, Clionius, to a full participation in the imperial honors and dignities.

Marcus possessed a feeble constitution, and cared little for the excitements of war and politics, while Lucius rejoiced more in warlike achievments than in intellectual acquirements. Marcus was so successful in the defeat of his opponents and his selfestablishment, that the Roman cause achieved a permanent triumph.

However, remarkable the civil and martial successes of Aurelius, his greatest fame arises from quite different sources. The leading characteristic of the man was his love of philosophy. Associated from youth with that stern, cold and austere sect, the Stoics, from the most noted of whom he received instruction, he maintained throughout his whole career the most profound admiration for its teachers and teachings, cultivated the friendship of his tutors. and at their death erected statues to their memories, and even decorated their graves with flowers. The study of philosophy was the absorbing object of his devotionthe fond idol of his heart. It may be deemed a most fortunate occurrence that this man, endowed with such a mind and such a disposition, should receive his edutions, yet not obstinate nor unyielding. In public and private life he portrayed the principles he so devoutly cherished. He lived and died with the love of his constipresent day. Yet with all his noble and manly qualities, and illustrious career, there is one dark and painful spot on his memory which completely eclipses all the good qualities we have detailed. He lived and died without Christian faithexcuse for his unjust martyrdom of Justin | meet all her wants and trials, etc. and Polycarp, and others. Probably he allowed his own gentle feelings to be set aside by the stern demands of his Stoic colleagues-whose religion would allow them to sanction no other creed, and who regarded with jealous eye the new faith which so speedily was to take the place of theirs.

Oration-" Universal Republicanism -C. W. Cremer, Chambersburg, Pa. The surest test of government is found in its offect upon the people. For them it is formed. It is to be exercised in their behalf, and in its ability to hold their affections and secure their willing obedience and co-operation in its discharge we have the truest proof of its efficiency. Many different theories of government have been put into execution, but they have nearly all resulted disastrously. The government, which should be lasting, only came into existence when representation of the people and religious toleration were taken as its basis. When the seed of Republicanism was planted in America it was deposited where there was no association of empire, save as it existed in painful recollection. Here it grew; was admired by all nations and its government is being adopted by all people. The speaker closed with a picture of the world as it would be when universal Republicanism should be, as it will be, the government of all nations-" a government by the people and for the people."
Music-March, "Kaiserin Augusta"

Oration-"Turning Points in Life' J. F. Linn Harbaugh. Every young man in his endeavor to mark out for himselt a future course of life, or to choose a work to which he may best devote his energies, is influenced largely by the experiences of the past; by the incidents and circumstances which surrounded his childhood and youth; by reference to the rocks and shoals that have time and again turned his frail bark of life into channels of unknown, perhaps dangerous, waters. Each bound and rebound has tried his strength and measured his resources. Whatever man's faith may be as to the future, his remembrance of the past, with the lessons it has taught, are to him a fixed and certain reality. The spirit must have the roots of its life in the past. It must live iu the past by the recollection and association as necessarily as it lives in the present by consciousness, and in the future by hope. What each individual has endured or enjoyed, or at what particular times in have been revealed to him, we may not know, but we do know that there are certain periods in every life when the world opens to it in a new light, and things human and divine are revealed which the most vivid imaginations could not picture. Time in its rapid flight introduces and sweeps away many things which we fain would keep with us, But these epochs, these revolutions stand out as clearly before the mind as upon the day of the happening. The loss by death of a fond parent has changed the course of many a life, and has revealed the fact that the battles of this life must be sought without the discipline, counsel and watchful care place in this life no other one can fill. This, our commencement day, can truly be called a turning point in our lives, and now is the time when we look back into the dim past to choose a work to which we may devote the fast fleeting years that may yet be left to us. It remains, then, for us to labor earnestly from dawn of day until the curfew tolls-always looking upwards—that is the destiny of spirits. Let us grasp, with a firmness that yields not unto death, the banners upon

which is written our glorious purpose When difficulties strengthen or when the sirens of ease would allure us from our path let us wave the banner in their faces, and in the strength of God purpose to take another step.
Oration—"The Practical Spirit of Our Age"-H. S. Coblentz, Reading, Pa. Nations as well as men have a spirit peculiary their own. In the study of literature and istory, we first notice particular events and individual minds, then gradually come to conceptions of nations themselves. The character of individuals of a nation is an index of the nation's character. This has been called a practical age. All the sentiment and most of the chivalry of the middle age have passed away. The world is potent for good or evil. The child's ear- stern, cold, calculating, practical. The exertions of energetic men have widened the after-life, and when we recognize the vast domain of action and enjoyment. Invenamount of crime over which the law has | tions are sprung upon us so rapidly that no jurisdiction, and which individual influ | we have lost our sensibility to surprise, ence alone has power to check, let us all and novelty is common-place. Resources unite in speeding the restoration of mo- of wealth have been developed within the rality and virtue. Educate the individual, present century sufficient to support a

activity. Their practical value cannot be estimated but they have a higher value. Man is a creature of the physical world and genius, by bringing the forces of matter under his control, performs a great work. Inventors have an educating power and appeal to our sense of infinite and cultivate our instincts. Science calls out the best feelings in man. In the development of our resources the useful and beautiful should go together, and refinement should follow industry. Let beautiful tastes follow wholesome utilities. God has given America great gifts; when these are developed and their real, not money value recognized we shall be the best nation on the globe. Oration-"Woman's Influence upon So-

ciety," C. R. Ferner, Jenner X Roads,

Woman's influence upon society has ever been felt, but it is only within comparatively recent times that she has been awarded her true position, and placed upon an equality with man. From the carliest times down to the present, she has ever been considered to a certain degree inferior to man, and incapable of attaining to the high social and Intellectual position which man has held. Women, who in one age was made man's drudge, and in another his toy, is now sharing with him the highest fruits of learning and knowledge, and in her own home with loving voice she instills the first truths of religion into the opening mind. That it should have taken ages before her real merits and her equality with man were acknowledged, seems almost astounding, when we consider how ready and willing she has ever been to bosom that nature nursed successive generaffections that caused them to glow and her people. Without labor Christianity cation from the Stoical philosophers. He develop into true manhood. Woman's would be a false doctrine, and without was composed and self possessed, without quickness of comprehension, her suscepti- Christianity we cannot have a perfect civbeing harsh and arbitrary, firm to convic- | bility of everything that is pure and noble in man, constantly stimulates him to new exertion, and fills his heart with energy and genuine greatness. Take from the contrary schools and colleges abound on youth of our country the principles of every side. The true reason for this sad tuents, and his memory is cherished to the truth and culture which were instilled by state of affairs lies in the desire to live their mothers, and you strike a death blow at the very foundation of our social and intelligent mother, that sends forth great even treating Christians with most cruel and noble men, inspired with a deep sense day life, we must teach them to regard la severity. None has ventured to offer any of their country's welfare, and prepared to

> Poem-" Daily Songs "-William E. Hoy, Mifflinsburg, Pa. This composition was in a spirited flowing measure, and showed its author to be the possessor of poetical ability of a very high order. It was delivered in a full resonant voice, which was skillfully managed so as to bring out the fine points of his production. The young poet received his full meed of applause from the pleased audience.

Music-Waltz, "Scheiden"-Weissen-

Oration-"Money as a Factor of Civilization," John H. Geisel, Stoystown, Pa. is this factor that has graced our galleries of art, that has raised the human race from a state of barbarism to a state of civilization and culture, that inquires into the mysteries of the Almighty and brings us into closer communion with Him who holds heaven and earth, space and time, all things, as it were, in the hollow of his hand. It is this power that has caused men to decree violence and oppression, and is at the same time one of powers that has silently and irresistibly swept them and their works away. It is this power that speaks to us from the ruins of the past, from the humiliation of the proud, from the prostrate thrones of the conquerors. from the battled schemes of statesmen, and from the reprobation with which the present age looks back upon the unrighteous policy of the past,

Oration-" The Romantic City "-Wm. L. Hoffheins, York, Pa. The world's great cities, next to its great men, interest us most deeply. Their fortunes have ever been an engaging theme to the historian. There is a city, unique in human history and, as the harbinger of the modern age, aptly named the Romantie-Venice, the city of the sea. Her citizens, profiting by the past and mindful of the demands of the new age, enacted laws of freedom and equality under whose sway the city grew powerful and wealth lavits fast accumulating stores most profusely. Europe was most prosperous when it most nearly imitated free institutions, through which the greatest impetus was given to commerce and industry, by which the comforts of life were cheapened and the burdens of labor lessened. In Europe the path of progress has been blocked by intolerance and oppression, in America it is unopposed by barbarism, tyranny or anarchy. Oration-"Man's Subjective Life," Jonathan W. Miller, Mercersburg, Pr.

To endeavor, by argument, to establish a truth which is already accepted by all men is not wholly unnecessary, but might be regarded as a reflection upon the intelligence. Of such a nature is the truth that in the human body there is a vital principle by which all the actions of the body are determined—a vital principle which we call soul. The difficulty is not so much in the problem as to whether there is a central source from which flow the powers of memory, reason and will, as from the various metaphysical or psychological theories that are advanced to explain the soul's nature. When man was created and his destiny committed to his own keeping, we find in him a two-fold tendency; one toward the actualization of the good; the other toward the destroying of the true end of his being. Anyone who has made man a study knows that there is no more formidable power than conscience. How affectionately it deals with him so long as he heeds its admonitions! But let him pass them by unheeded and he has no rest day nor night, but in agony cries out: · Canst thou not minister to a mind diseas'd." But it is a comforting and soulinspiring thought that there is lodged within man's bosom a power to give him an assured triumph over all his fees and bring him to that consummation of intelligence, purity and goodness to which his being was originally destined. The soul has laws for its own maintenance and protection which if violated will plunge us into despair : if obeyed will give us happiness and peace. It remains for to decide whether we will conform our lives to its laws and live, or disobey them and die. Music-Cornet solo, "Levy-Athan"

Oration - "Josephine," Theodore N. Reiter, James Creek, Pa. During the French Revolution and all its horrors, no personage appears more prominent than Josephine. Though of obscure birth, she possessed such a character, that all those a child, beauty and sprightliness, united with perfect good nature, rendered her the delight of her own circle. At the very early age of 16 she became the wife of Beauharnais. This marriage proved unhappy and ended in the separation of husmade a grand fireside where each pulsation romance. The same element of utility is in band and wife. During the revolution she our public buildings, which are constructed narrowly escaped with her life. The most to minister to the wants of a growing pub- important crisis in Josephine's fate was lic. Literature and theology partake of the commencement of her connection with the spirit of the age. Our theology is closer to the public mind than our literahe vigorously scored the lack of practical P. Cobb, Lancaster, Pa. There stands be- ture, and our representative literary men modern times. During the season of power thus far remains uncontradicted. What

contribute to the national mind rather than she lived the victim of rancorous enemies draw inspiration from it. The inventions and jealous relatives, who envied and of the age have their bearing on modern feared the influence she rightfully possessed over the mind of her husband possessed that unpretending kindness of heart which, in the midst of grandeur, rendered her desirous of laying aside all unnecessary state, leading her familiarly to accost the villagers and peasantry, and to listen with interest to the humble story of

their joys and sorrows. In the midst of her greatness and in the love of her husband, she was happy; but her happiness was destined soon to be a thing of the past. Josephine heard in composure, but with tears coursing each other down her cheeks, the words that placed an eternal barrier between her and greatness, and, bitterer still, between affection and its object. The remainder of her life was passed in retirement, Her last words were: 'Island of Elba-Napoleon." Few women have passed through such extraordinary changes of fortune, and none has displayed more patient endurance under trials and reverses, or more affecting self distrust and singleness of heart when surrounded by greatness. In conclusion we may say that no diadem ever graced a nobler brow than that of Josephine. Oration-" Mannal Labor a Civilizing

Power"-A.Calvin Hottenstein. When we take a retrospective view of the state of mankind in the past it presents to us scenes of bloodshed and strife. Philosophers and theologians attribute this result largely to ignorance, but it seems more properly attributable to the disobedience of the divine mandate enjoining labor. Man differs from the animal in that he belongs to the spiritual as well as the natural world, but in his frailty he often lend an assisting hand, or give a word of forgets the most important part of his sympathy, when the cloud of adversity existence. As witness the orgies that charchanced to cross man's pathway. The first acterized the reigns of Louis XIV and foundations of human society were the Louis XV. Can we not truly say, after mothers of families. It was in their having studied the rise and downfall of nations, that the progress and perpetuity ations, and thence also flowed the first of our country depends upon the labor of ilization. The remarkable increase of crime is everywhere apparent. Is this owing to a lack of educational facilities? On the without work. The body, as well as the mind, needs exercise, and even the studimoral republic. It is the principle of cul- ous would be far happier were they trained ture and honor, which is implanted in the to labor as well as to thought. If we wish heart while under the care of a kind and to have a race of men who will be able to endure the hardships and trials of everybor as honorable. Let us then cultivate a taste for labor, that our nation, whose career in the past has been characterized by great achievements, may not suffer the fate that befel those older dynastics when labor ceased to be honorable. Oration—"Man's Mission," "Man's in-

humanity to man makes countless thousands mourn "-E. J. Smith, Harrisburg, Pa. One cannot wonder that these words came from the pen of the sweet singer of Scotland. Born and reared in poverty they were but the outpouring of his oppressed and careburdened soul. Man can have before him only as the beginning for the accomplish-Money has been a factor of civilization from the very rudest ages of society. It ever has and does not extract the feeling that all men are his equals. To accomplish the highest good for huever has and does yet attract and repel, actuate and coerce the human family. It manity one has to leave self out of the question and make a sacrifice of self whenever it and the general good come into conflict. Not surrender soul and body; but so surrender himself that the result of his life work may conserve in the highest sense the general good. "That overy one in his own personality is to be regarded, and protected, and honored, and esteemed, without respect to ancestry, or rank, or race, or gifts, if only he bear the human face and form, is the correct principle of the state." of this proper surrender has been a cause of many ignominious failures of public men. Cæsar's Et tu Brute is familiar to all; Napoleon sat in more capitals as master than any other monarch of ancient or modern times, yet the breezes of a rocky island in the Atlantic caught his last breath. Says Emerson, "There is a prize which we are all aiming at and the more power and goodness we have so much the more the energy of that aim." The end of the nation is the attainment of the highest possible standard of freedom. In helping to reach this end one is acting his true part. Lycurgus left Sparta when ac cused of assuming undue authority, only to be brought back and to give to Sparta a constitution which made her the head of Greece. Imperialism has almost passed away, Feudalism is a thing of the past; and upon these ruins there is being built a firm and durable structure whose shrine contains these words : "All men are equal. The people are the state."

Music-Waltz, " Sonntag's Kinder -Risner.

Oration-"The Principel of Patriotism"

Ioraco E. Sheibley, New Bloomfield Pa.

Man, the last of God's creations but the master piece of the divine intellect, is endowed with those powers of mind that place him at the summit of creation and render all below him subordinate to his will. There has ever been in man that spirit, that rising up against oppression that will always be found on the side of justice, truth and right. Among the ruling passions that sway men's minds there is none stronger, none springing from a purer fount than patriot ism. The desire to serve one's country either in defending from invasion or protecting her rights and institutions in vigor and purity is innate in spirit of the true citizen. Patriotism is an affection for one's country. It is binding link that connects all citizens together for public good. National pride is turned into national pride too often Then does justice cease to be a virtue, and it becomes our first and most sacred duty to pluck the weed out of our hearts. In a nation where the spirit of patriolism is wanting, hostile parties will use factions, spring up anarchy and lawlessness will soon engulf the unhappy country in ruin. In Asia, South America, Mexico sec the evil results from want of this spirit. Disunion is directly opposed to patriotism. The history of our own country during the last twenty-five years amply proves the fact. History teems with the deeds of patriots, and the annals of our own country teem with examples of self-sacrificing devotion of patriots. In Italy Garibaldi is the noblest example. There is no form of government in which patriotism finds fuller sway than in a Republic. In it the people recognize no authority but the sovereign will of the people. Each man is himself appointed a guardian. Our existence as a nation depends upon this spirit, which is the safeguard of our liberty. Were we to lose it we soon would dease as a nation; extinguish it and the dissolution of our government would be assured, the mainstay taken away, the shield of liberty broken and the bulwark of independence battered down. In these later days it needs not the call to arms to signify true patriotism. The word has a broader meaning. The humblest citizen, the farmer, the mechanic each in his several who happened in her presence could not avocations serves his country truly and help but reverence and respect her. From a child, beauty and sprightliness united wide field for the display of patrotic spirit. Expression of one's honest convictious by ballot is the patrotic duty of us all. He who tries honestly to form an accurate conclusion and dares bravely to mantain and advance it will fulfill best the mission of the true citizen and, whether in public or private station, the true man, the real statesman and the noblest patriot.

Oration-"Decision of Character," C. M. Smith, Nazareth, Pa. "Life is what we