

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 21, 1893.

The Governor's Good Work.

The governor has delivered three more vetoes, all apparently well grounded. An act for the government of cities of the fifth class was disapproved because it authorized the imprisonment of citizens who did not pay their taxes; certainly a most excellent reason, and we share the surprise which the governor expresses that the Legislature was induced to return to the barbaric idea of imprisonment for debt. It only shows how ill-considered is legislation, particularly that of a local character, and how necessary it is that it should be critically examined by the governor before giving it his approval. Another veto was of an act directing surveyors to take the bearings of permanent objects in making their corners; a direction which probably would be beneficial, if observed, but as the Legislature neglected to provide a penalty for its non-observance the governor very wisely refused to cumber the statute book with an ineffective law. The third veto was caused by the violation in the bill of the constitutional prohibition to the passage of local laws affecting counties, cities, boroughs and school districts.

The intelligent and diligent supervision which the governor is giving to the products of legislation is exceedingly praiseworthy, and its results so far have been very beneficial generally to the state. The veto power is the greatest one with which the governor of Pennsylvania is invested, and indeed it is about the only great one he has. It is a great pity that the office of governor has been emasculated as much as it has in Pennsylvania. We particularly regret that the appointment of the judges has been transferred from the governor to political conventions. Theoretically the people select the judges; if they did in reality we might not have so much reason to regret the transfer to them of the power. We consider it, however, to be conclusively demonstrated by our experience that the election of judges is a mistake. We are in favor of a constitutional amendment restoring to the governor the power of appointment. No doubt we would get bad judges from bad governors. But we stand an even chance of getting good governors; and we have the weight of public opinion to keep bad governors from going wrong. Let us give our governor his proper powers; hold him to his just responsibilities; condemn him when wrong; applaud him when right; and the affairs of the state will run as nearly as right as they can be directed.

One Reason Why.

The governor has approved the bill requiring goods manufactured by convict labor to be so marked that their purchasers will know whence they come. The idea evidently is that convict labor does not recommend their manufacture; and our present experience with our prison management suggests at least one reason why. We are made to know that it is considered the correct thing in some prisons to conceal the existence of contagious diseases, and to run the affairs of an institution infested with smallpox, just as though it was in good sanitary condition. We trust that all prison superintendents and physicians do not have the same conception of their duty to the community. As we understand the conduct of Superintendent Burkholder and Physician Shirk, it is such as might consign them to cells in their prison. They denied the existence of smallpox after it had been clearly developed in the jail and called it malaria. Dr. Shirk told our reporter, sent to inquire into the existence of the smallpox, that there was none; and when he was told that the reporter had good reason to believe him, he declared that he would take the responsibility of withholding the report of the disease from the board of health, to which the law made it his duty to report it. Superintendent Burkholder came to us and said that the man who died of smallpox, had been taken out to release Carr, who has since died of smallpox with his two sisters, whom he infected, this superintendent produced him before the judge, and this illness, because of which his discharge was asked, was not stated, though Carr himself said to our reporter that he had smallpox. Superintendent Burkholder resisted the discharge and said that he desired to retain the prisoner, because of his illness, but he did not tell it.

Four people have died in the city from smallpox directly traceable to infection from prison convicts discharged into the community while suffering from the disease. Is no one responsible? Is no one to be punished? Has not the crime of manslaughter been committed by those who permitted this infection to go out from the prison, when they might have prevented it by informing the court and the board of health, who had authority in the premises, that the prisoners about to be discharged were ill with smallpox?

In the death of the venerable Archbishop Wood a great church has lost a great and good man. His intellectual and executive ability, his purity of character and the respect and affection which he commanded, in like measure have long made him familiar to a far wider community than that of the church which he loved so much and served so well. The authority and influence of his clerical office were always exercised, in a legitimate way, for the cause of good government and public order, and in all the relations of citizenship the venerable prelate who has been gathered like a ripe shock filled the full measure of his public and private duties.

Judge Krum, who left St. Louis very suddenly and inexplicably, hurried back last evening when he found his absence was being made the basis of stories charging him with maladministration of a trust estate. He shows a clean record and a squared account and having done so tells the gossip-mongers that

his incomes and outgoings are none of their concern so long as he cheats nobody and spends no money but his own.

CHRIS MAJER is authority for the statement that Don Cameron will not be a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate.

GEN. COOK, is almost exceptional among the Indian fighters, in his desire to promote the social condition of the Indians by educational and other ameliorating influences.

REPRESENTATIVE NILES is said to have reconsidered his determination not to be a candidate for the Republican nomination of auditor general. The bosses want him for off year purposes.

The Philadelphia Times is loudly called upon to specify some indications that the Democratic state administration is trying to boss the party. The party does not seem to have heard of it.

HENRY RAYMOND, son of the late editor of the New York Times, has purchased the Germantown Telegraph, a newspaper, which, under the management of Maj. Freas, attained the very front rank of weekly journalism, and, especially as an agricultural journal, was recognized and quoted as an authority throughout the world.

ROBERT COLLIER, in a recent after dinner speech, declared that "the church is the mother and the stage the daughter," and instanced the fact that while a general assembly of the Scotch Presbyterian church was sitting in Edinburgh, Mrs. Siddons came there, and on her nights it adjourned at an early hour to enable its reverend members to attend the play.

The governor has signed the Senate act to repeal the first and second sections of an act relating to the confinement of persons convicted of crimes in Lancaster county, the purpose of which is to allow our judges to send other prisoners than is now permitted to the Eastern penitentiary. Concerning the bill to salary county officers Gov. Pattison has as yet made no sign.

PERSONAL.

JOSEPH COOK calls himself "the product of twenty five years of education, including foreign travel."

STATE SENATORS HESS, Kennedy and Biddle attended F. & M. college commencement yesterday.

GOV. BUTLER has ordered out the National Lancers to escort him to and from Harvard college on Commencement Day.

GOVERNOR BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, says that not a drop of liquor of any kind has passed his lips since he has been governor.

FRANCIS BISMARCK's condition is worse. He is suffering from violent pains in the stomach. His departure for Friedrichsruhe has been postponed.

THOMAS McELRATH, who founded the New York Tribune, with Horace Greeley, lives in a humble way in Harlem. He was formerly of Hardwick, near Lancaster.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has told Commissioner Evans, if Washington report is true, that the removal of efficient agents and the appointment of the speckled favorites of the commissioner will not be permitted.

DR. G. W. SPENCER, one of the best known dentists in Pittsburgh, and father of Lillian Spencer, the actress, died suddenly last night. He was about 50 years of age.

CAPTAIN WEBB, the famous English swimmer, intends, it is said, to undertake swimming through the whirlpool rapids and the dreaded maelstrom below Niagara Falls, from which no one has ever yet emerged alive.

MR. DONALD B. EATON, of the civil service commission, was to leave Washington last evening for the north, to hold examinations of candidates for promotion in the civil service at various cities. The examination in Philadelphia will probably be held on July 12th.

QUEEN VICTORIA has for two months been in a state of mild melancholia, which in the course of time, if not relieved, would probably become very difficult to treat. Her condition has naturally caused great excitement because of the tendencies of her family. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice will, on the autumn, go to the vicinity of Florence, Italy, where they will remain two months.

REPRESENTANCE AND REMARRIAGE.

AGNES WEBB AND HER SISTER. Word comes from Lancaster, Ohio that Ruth H. Tevis of St. Louis, and Kate E. Reese, daughter of Colonel H. B. Reese and niece of General and Senator Sherman were quietly married in Philadelphia, last Sunday. One day last November Tevis, accompanied by a private detective, watched near the door of a resort in St. Louis and finally saw Mrs. Tevis and a male companion emerge from the place.

TEVIS, who was at the time, where his wounds healed but slowly and only recently he was discharged, partially recovered, but with a permanently shattered constitution Tevis, who is of a sympathetic and gentle and yielding disposition, soon found that not only he could not get along alone, but that every day the old love gained stronger hold upon him. He made overtures for a reconciliation, which were gladly received by the lady, who had mourned truly for the absence of her child, a little girl, whose custom had been given to the father, and with the advice and assistance of the very influential friends and relatives of the wife the marriage was brought about.

The friends of the lady, who have taken great care of her since her seclusion, are of the opinion that her reformation has been thoroughly accomplished and the delighted husband is described as being unboundedly grateful for the change they have wrought in the object of his first and only love.

Baseball Yesterday.

At Providence: New York, 4; Providence, 2; at Boston: Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 4; at Cleveland: Detroit, 7; Cleveland, 4; at Buffalo: the League game was postponed on account of wet ground; at Cincinnati: Cincinnati, 11; Athletic, 1; at Louisville: Eclipse, 7; Baltimore, 0; at Columbus: Allegheny, 11; Columbus, 4; at St. Louis: the game was postponed on account of rain; at Brooklyn: Brooklyn, 11; Jasper, 2; at Trenton: (championship game): Trenton, 0; Merritt, 2.

Three Hundred Acres Lessed. The officers of the Pennsylvania state agricultural society yesterday signed a ten years lease for the property of 300 acres located near the junction of the Pennsylvania railroad, at Sixteenth street, Philadelphia, where E. Crook, the Germantown man, Norristown branch of the Reading road.

AT HARRISBURG.

WORK VOTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Proceedings in the House—Committee on Appropriations—No "Per Diem" for the Vacation Days.

The governor has announced three more vetoes. One is an act relating to surveyors. The governor, among other reasons for objecting to the bill, says that "it imposes no penalty of any kind on their failure to obey its injunctions. It amounts to little more than a mere request, which may or may not be obeyed, according to the pleasure of the citizen."

The second bill returned is the House bill to prohibit the running at large of domestic animals in the township of Allegheny north of townships.

The following is the most important of the vetoes: EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Office of the Governor, Harrisburg, June 20, 1893.—I hereby veto, with my objections in the office of the Governor, the commonwealth, House bill No. 383, entitled "An act for the government of cities of the fifth class."

This is a very long bill, containing many provisions. Indeed, so much matter is contained in it, that it should become a law the cities thereby affected would have little discretion left as to the government of their own affairs. As to the wisdom of many of the details of the bill the executive has grave doubts. It is difficult to defend, that it is highly objectionable that he contents himself with resting his disapproval upon that alone. The first clause of section 4 provides that a treasurer of a city of the fifth class may appoint collectors of municipal taxes, and convey him his warrant authorizing the collectors to levy and sell the personal property of the debtor for the payment of taxes due.

The bill then further provides that "said warrant shall also empower the collector to demand the amount of taxes being found sufficient to pay the taxes assessed against any person or persons, and twenty days' notice having been given to such person or persons to pay said taxes, to take the body of such delinquent, if found in prison, and convey him to the jail of the property owner, there to remain until the amount of such tax together with the costs shall be paid, or secured to be paid, or until he shall be otherwise discharged by due course of law." It will never give my approval to any law to the effect of imprisonment for debt in this commonwealth. Such a step backward out of the human civilization of to-day to the repellent harshness of the laws of a century ago would be a bolt and reproach upon the fame of the state. It is difficult to imagine that it will contain such a provision as the one cited over passed a Pennsylvania Legislature of today. The insolvent delinquent taxpayer may be unfortunate, but I will not consent to the barbarism of making his poverty and misfortune a reason for his imprisonment.

ROBT. E. PATTERSON. The Senate Committee. President pro tem. Mylin has announced the following as the appointment committee for the present extra session: Congressional—Messrs. McCracken, Davis, McNeil, Hery, Smith, Denney, Reynolds, McKnight, Macfarlane, Wolverson, Laird, Biddis, Hart, Vandegrift, Mylin, president pro tem. Representative—Messrs. Stewart, Macfarlane, Cooper, Aull, Bill, Keefer, Stehman, Agony, Upperman, Jones, Cox, Gordon, Hamilton, Hess, Patton, Mylin, president pro tem. Senatorial—Messrs. Longenecker, Grady, Keefe, Arnold, Lee, Boggs, Smiley, Lantz, Hughes, Aull, Hall, Kennedy, Wagner, Sutton, Green, Mylin, president pro tem.

Judicial—Messrs. Greer, Smiley, Adams, McNeil, Emery, Harlan, Davies, Upperman, Lantz, Agnew, Wallace, Ross, Shearer, Nelson, King, Mylin, president pro tem.

The speaker announced the following committees: Congressional Appropriation—Messrs. McCreary, Ammann, Hasson, Jenkins, Ballitt, Merry, Eckley, Denney, Dwyer, Dezan, Carey, Mayer, Bennett, Singer, Niles, Wayne, Vankirk, Spenser, Franklin Hall, Miller, Sodgrass, A. W. Hayes, W. C. Brown and Landis.

Legislative Appropriation—Messrs. McNamara, Bryson, E. A. Shaffer, G. Barr, Jamison, Fay, Fortner, Carberry, Evans, Harrar, Weill, Green, Bierer, Burt, Boyer, McCrum, Clark, Voegtley, E. L. Davis, Emery, Stubbs, Lee, Thompson, Klein, B. B. Mitchell and Donly.

Judicial Appointment—Messrs. Joseph McDonald, Duggan, Strrett, Vandercise, Sharpe, Gaben, Brem, Bigler, Ricand, Himmelschlag, Adams, Colbaugh, McCabe, Townsend, Shafer, Gallagher, Beechler, Burchfield, Fetters, Colborn, Halliday, Ellis Morrison, Gardner, Glenn and Hoover.

The Salary Question. In the House the proposition to take no salary for the vacation days was antagonized by some of the ten dollar session bill, finally the House, by a vote of 114 yeas to 47 nays, passed the salary resolution as amended. The form it passed in was as follows: Resolved, If the House concur that the "standing appropriation committee be and are hereby instructed in preparing the bill to meet the expenses of the present extra session of the Legislature, to omit any and all per diem pay to the members for the recess taken from and including the 8th and 19th of June. "Eberly of this county voted "no."

PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

What Shall be Done With the Indians? At a conference between Commissioner Price and Secretary Teller, Tuesday, it was virtually decided that the Indian children captured by General Crook should be sent to school. The women, as well as the men, will probably be held as prisoners of war. Gen. Crook has telegraphed to the war department advising that the hostilities be placed with other Indians on a reservation. He says: "Any attempts to keep the captives apart from the other Indians would arouse their suspicions, and if it did not drive them to the mountains, would seriously jeopardize the recovery of the captive boy."

The state convention of coal miners resigned in session at Pittsburgh Wednesday afternoon. The convention adjourned in the evening after electing the following officers: President, John Welsh, of Schuylkill county, with headquarters at Pittsburgh; vice president, George Harris, Reynoldsville, Jefferson county; secretary, Richard Davis, of Dubois, and Hon. Thomas Armstrong, of the Labor Tribune, Pittsburgh.

The Senate of Massachusetts Thursday, by a vote of 21 to 11, refused to memorialize Congress for a female suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution. Both sides of the coal trade tribunal held secret sessions in Pittsburgh Thursday morning.

MAIL MISCELLANY.

Gathered from the Morning Journal. The tiny skulls and bones of 21 partially developed infants were unearthed Wednesday in the cellar of the premises, No. 2243 North Fifth street, Philadelphia, formerly occupied by "Doctor" Isaac Hathaway, who has frequently been implicated in cases of abortion and other criminal offenses.

Eighty five per cent of the creditors of Big, Bennett & Co., of Pittsburg, met Wednesday and agreed to grant the firm an extension of three years.

DEATH OF COL. W. G. PATTERSON.

Col. W. G. Patterson died at his residence in Philadelphia at about 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. He was well known and had many friends in Lancaster city and county. His wife was Caroline Ellmaker, a daughter of Levi Ellmaker, of Philadelphia, who was a brother of Amos Ellmaker, Lancaster. His father, the late Nathaniel Ellmaker, of Leacock, was the head of the large family of Ellmakers in this city and county. Colonel Patterson and his wife were very frequent visitors to their kinsfolk, Newton Lightner, Nathaniel Ellmaker, Amos Henderson and others residing in Lancaster.

Col. Patterson was born near Knoxville, Tenn., about the year 1812. He was a brother of the late General Robert Patterson, and a son of Francis Patterson, who was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature for many years.

Before his majority the deceased was engaged in his wool warehouse, and afterward went into business for himself, and rapidly accumulated a fortune. He conducted a large wool warehouse, which was generally known as the Patterson warehouse, which on Aug. 4, 1869, were burned, with about 40,000 barrels of wool, involving a loss of nearly \$3,000,000. After engaging in a fruitless struggle with the wool business in New Jersey, he went West, made another fortune, and returned to Philadelphia, where he had since resided.

Colonel Patterson's life is closely interwoven with the early history of the Pennsylvania wool industry. He was elected president in 1849, having previously been a director, and without issuing a bond or paying usurious interest he built up a capital of \$10,000,000. When the company was making the extension of the road to the Alleghenies from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, he was one of the promoters, and was the user of the old Portage railroad with its inclined plane, it was found that a mistake in the estimates left the company about \$1,000,000 short in its construction. He was elected president of the company in 1853. He was a devoted friend of Edgar Thomson. The deceased was one of the early members of the Washington Grays and Washington Blues. He served in the Mexican war, and was in the three months' service as a colonel on the staff of General Fremont during the first year of the rebellion. A year ago when the Union Trust company was formed, Colonel Patterson became its President, but was compelled, by failing health three months since, to relinquish the position to James Long, the incumbent.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY. The Distribution of Prizes Yesterday. The closing exercises of the scholastic year and the distribution of prizes took place at St. Mary's academy, on Tuesday afternoon at half-past two. There were present Dr. McCullagh, Rev. Father Ligeo, of Renova, and Dr. Brennan, of Erie. The choir, under the direction of Mr. Ligeo, sang flowers and hanging baskets, and presented the appearance of a beautiful garden. The music was of classical order, having been selected from the very best authors.

The young ladies and children acquitted themselves in a most commendable manner. The excellent teaching and perseverance of the sisters in the way they rendered the most difficult pieces. The singing, too, was very select. Miss Mazie Malone displayed her talent in the rendition of "The Song of the Lark," and Miss Beatie Rhoads in "Merry in Springtime"; they sang with expression, ease and grace. Want of space prevents us from giving the whole programme, but all did admirably, and the sisters in charge of the academy may well be proud of the success which has attended their efforts since it was opened. They have vent forth many accomplished young ladies in Lancaster, who are a credit to society.

When the exercises were over the premiums were distributed. Miss Bernice O'Brien, of the academy, received the highest prize for the year, entitled to a handsome prize, given by Dr. McCullagh. The doctor then addressed the pupils in a very expressive manner, congratulating them on their successful year, and commending them to God for their good conduct, and thanked them for the enjoyable entertainment they had given, after which they separated to enjoy a pleasant vacation.

The brilliant year just closing for the sisters of St. Mary's academy, and their future success; they will be in their new building for the reopening in September, where they will have better facilities than they have hitherto enjoyed.

STREET DAMAGES.

The Amounts Awarded by Viewers. The report of viewers, who were appointed to assess the damages by the opening of Filbert street, from Conestoga to Dorwart, was filed in the quarter sessions office last evening. They award the following amounts to be paid by the city and county as follows:

Table listing street damages with columns for County and City amounts. Includes names like Estate of Henry Lecker, Bishop Shanahan, Morris Gartner, etc.

West Chester's Unhappy Prisoners. Frankford, who has just been recaptured for jail breaking, made an unsuccessful attempt to break jail again yesterday afternoon. He was confined in an ordinary cell. One of the under-keepers, Theodore P. Turner, felt uneasy about the prisoner, and quietly through a peephole he saw Frankford working into the Downingtown diamond ditch Coffey's cell. He had a knife, and with he had cut some of the plaster off the wall and was about removing a stone. Keeper Haggerty was notified and Frankford was handcuffed and put in a dungeon. Coffey was in league and was working into another prisoner's cell above, and the deed of this Monday morning would have been repeated.

The prison officials of West Chester are so worked up by the frequent attempts of Frankford to escape that they have decided to put an inspector in his cell to watch him every night. It would be hard on Chester, but if the inspectors are not careful they may be carried away before they know it.

COMMENCEMENT.

ALUMNI DAY ON THE CAMPUS.

The Alumni Dinner—Lunch by Exercise—The Alumni Orator—The Junior Prize Contest—The Baccalaureate Exercises—The Dinner.

Over two hundred guests sat down yesterday to the alumni dinner in Harbarg hall. The dining room, as usual, had been beautifully trimmed and the board was most bountifully spread. Bouquets and pyramids of flowers covered the table, and the lowest classes of the old world, ferns and growing plants decorated the walls, pillars and tables, and the tout ensemble was very striking. The bill of fare included cold roast beef, veal, ham and chicken, oysters, crackers, cucumber salad, and dressed oranges, bananas, cherries, raisins, nuts, cake and coffee; and after the material feast was disposed of W. U. Hensel, esq., appointed to preside, invited Rev. Dr. P. S. Davis to respond to the toast "Music Hath Charms." In speech an hour's length he dwelt with rare post-prandial humor and pathos on the influence of music, its culture in the college, the memory of the sweet singers of the choir, and sounded up with an eloquent plea for a pipe organ in the college chapel, to which he caused a generous lady present at once subscribed \$100, and other considerable subscriptions were taken up.

Prof. W. B. Owen, of Lafayette, in speaking for it and sister Pennsylvania college, called attention to the fidelity with which Franklin and Marshall had adhered to the old classic curriculum and congratulated it on the fact that its twenty-two graduates of this year all took the full course. He extended the greetings of his institution to those of this city.

M. Brosius, esq., paid an eloquent tribute to the work of the college and the character of its graduates in response to the sentiment: "Lancaster the scholar's institution, the student's pride." He expressed the hope that it might long be the pride of the city.

Prof. Wm. B. Reilly, president of Palatine college, Myerstown, expressed the confidence of the alumni and their guests in the future of the institution, and the success of the present occasion, and for their gracious influence in life. The chairman of the occasion then declared it adjourned and invited the guests to the

GLASS DAY EXERCISES.

Farwell to Familiar Associations. In front of the north wing of the college had been erected a platform and seats were provided for hundreds of spectators. The temperature was delightful and the scene very inspiring. F. E. Schroeder, chairman of the committees on arrangements, was master of ceremonies, and discharged his delicate position with much efficiency. The programme of the occasion was as follows:

Music—"Overtones"—The Night Wanderer, v. Moskan, arr. by M. F. Aledo. Salutatory—Brown. Music—Harmosun Chant—Arr. by W. S. Worrel. Class Poem—Hester. Class Poem—Sparkling Folk—T. H. Rollinson. Class History—Stahl. Music—Overture—"By the Ocean"—F. J. Keller. Prophecy—Mittan. Music—President Manors—E. Byer. Presentation—Hottenstein. Music—Fotopour from Martha—Fr. v. Fugle, arr. by H. Byer. Music—Mantle Orator—Maybury. Music—The Chapel—"How Wow"—E. Byer. Music—"Fables' Moonlight Revels"—Fr. G. Byer. Music by Ironville band.

The gentlemen of the class performed their various parts with little grace and humorous appreciation of their responsibility. The salutatory, which was well spoken; Heister's poem, as melodious, as his verses always are; the class history abounded in pungent personal reminiscences. The prophecy bristled with startling futures for the classmates of the sea, and for the present, with reference to their present predicament, a great deal of fun was elicited by the presentations which hit off in an inoffensive way the foibles of the members. In his mantle orator Maybury appeared wearing the class robe which was fittingly received by the students in a short speech from Cook. The valedictory words were eloquently pronounced and after music this interesting though somewhat prolonged exercise was succeeded by

THE ALUMNI ADDRESS.

A Political Session Problem Stated. Rev. Dr. Davis, president of the alumni association, introduced the Rev. H. B. Hess, a member of the Pennsylvania State Senate, from Hellestown, Pa., who entertained the audience for an hour with his vigorous treatment of "A Political-Economic Problem." Mr. Hess, in his address, was earnest and maintained the attention of the audience to the close.

The universality of citizenship in this country and of individual responsibility for governmental affairs were cited by the speaker as justification for his choice of a political economic theme for a literary occasion. In vivid contrast he sketched the simple life, the plain customs, the cheerfulness of living and absence of luxury and idleness prevailing in the beginning of our nation, and the extravagance, the waste, the dissipation, the centralization, the abuse of power that have followed our unexampled material progress. Labor saving machinery, railroad development, the application of electric power have been followed by the accumulation of large fortunes and the concentration of vast authority, but the common laborer has not shared proportionately in the advantages secured by these inventions and improvements.

Barons and iron kings, coal oil, and merchant princes, gold and silver barons absorb the advantages and centralize social and political power. "Wealth accumulates and men decay." Those who control the franchises of great corporations enrich themselves at the expense of the public and their employees. The statistics of the records show, are concentrating in fewer hands, despite the increase of wealth and population; combinations are formed to crush out individual operators; pools of rings control trade and prices, and stifle the free operation of supply and demand; dividends on watered stock and false capitalization swag the public. All this has tended to a dangerous and demoralizing social extravagance, disgusting in itself and degrading in its tendencies.

The style of living in centres of fashion and such ostentation as the Vanderbilt, all were quoted as evidences of this, along with which and all other indications of wealth and material prosperity go the most abject degradation, and pauperism. Caste and aristocracy are being built up and the poor degraded. Extravagance of entertainment has banished the simplicity of true hospitality; society has become snobbish and sprigs of royal fashion bud forth everywhere. The waste of substance by millionaires and non-producers taints the character of the masses, and the resentment is fanned into and breaks out in such tragic explosion as the labor riots of 1877. The causes for such calamities lie deeper than in temporary evils and demand radical relief. It is to be noted as a sign of the times that the age that has produced the greatest material results is also the age of dynamite, which the unreasoning may seize upon to right their wrong unless social and political science offers a remedy. The presence of the homeless and hopeless is a great menace to society; wealth and government are Cheap labor is an aggravation rather than a remedy. Low wages and high salaries

are not acceptable to notions of equity.

In the East the rich have been content with corporate power. In the West they grasp at political influence and the social immoralities prove the presence of such men in the nation's council chambers to be a sign of our political degeneracy. Brute force or the power of wealth must not be the dominant idea in a republic that is to endure. Labor must be dignified, and the undue accumulation of wealth checked. Rings have become the arbiters of politics, and inequalities of wealth minister to them and are promoted by them. These incidents of our civilization attract hither an immense horde of immigrants, many of them restless spirits and agitators, whose heresies grow with what they feed upon. In ten years the addition to our population from this source has been five and a half millions, many of them the lowest classes of the old world citizenship. But the "dangerous classes" are not only to be found among the poor, the ignorant and the overt criminal; or organized wealth and corporate power, conspiring to defraud the public, making "corruption" a stock and the necessary commodity of life are to be as much feared.

For the relief of the producing classes one panacea is low taxes and cheap government. They ultimately pay all taxes and are entitled to the largest relief from this oppression. While officials almost never are reduced in number their salaries constantly increase. A check to this tendency will make better officials. Lavish appropriations regardlessly made by the State and the Federal Government, the State should only exercise its charity where made absolutely necessary by the failure of the wealthy to provide for the indigent and helpless. The private beneficence of Peabody, Facker and Cooper was as good as the State's charity. Careful observers must see great questions arising beyond the party issues of the day. Thorough training and classical culture will better fit men for the work of solving them. The student must be dealt with as a person, not as a number. The laws of theory must be applied to the stern facts that confront him. More independent thinkers and true statesmen are demanded to solve the great problem of the future, with our vast material progress, the condition of the individual who has not been improved. The subdivision of labor has contracted thought and the corrective for this is wider opportunity for mental development, leisure, recreation, museums, art galleries and libraries. The advance of the human mind, the form of our outline, and the broad base upon which to rest the future of our civilization, are to be built. The division of the population into rich and poor classes must be avoided. Small land holdings are one source of protection, and the safeguard of our civilization. The small farmer is laborer and capitalist at once, securing the issue between these classes. Arbitration and co-operation are remedial and protective principles, and of opportunity must be maintained. Our social and political conditions (future depend upon this) and upon the equitable division of property. How best to preserve these is the politico-economic problem for our statesmen to solve.

THE JUNIOR TRIUMPHS.

An Interesting Trial of Oratorical Ability. The junior oratorical contest was held in the chapel of Franklin on Tuesday last evening and an audience composed of the college students and the public gathered to witness the performance. The contest was a most interesting one, and the contestants, numbering five, for the gold medal, the prize for the best oration, fled into the chapel with a rapidity which would have done credit to any athlete. The college orchestra, which excellent musical organization rendered the music for the evening, opened the programme by a march, "Jubelklang," Reichert, after which the first orator was introduced.

"Liberal Culture a Necessity to All Men"—H. P. Wanner, Reading, Man. His thoughts are vain and his pride is great. In all that he does, or sees, or thinks, he sees the results of his own application and industry; and in his heart he trusts—on these he sometimes fixes all his hopes. But his accumulations, glorious as they may be, are but the manifold ways in which the powers of his original endowments are asserting themselves in his life. Every person who has any talents, or endowments, but to every one it belongs to develop to their utmost the faculties with which God has blessed him. All men at first linger in a state of unconsciousness, but when their minds have been disciplined, when they have acquired the habits of industry in their particular and not only in the general relations, they feel and speak and act like different beings. Pleasant and beneficial are the results of such training. Self conquest is the first condition of our lives for full enjoyment. It is upon the remembrance, inscribed it upon the recording tablets of our hearts, that we are more highly favored for the acquisition of knowledge than the man of former times. We have institutions in our midst whose doors are thrown wide open to all who wish to enter, and who may drink deep of the fountain of knowledge; wherein we may obtain that which is "more to be desired than gold; yea, than much fine gold;" wherein we may fit ourselves to become useful members of society, and at last present to our friends, our country, and to our God.

"The Triumph of Peace"—W. R. Brinton, Lancaster. The victories of war were won by an armed few; the victories of peace by all mankind. Peace enables man to work out his own salvation. With wondrous admiration do we look upon the workings of peace. In this age of peace we behold its grand attainments and enjoy its storm. Perhaps it is the calmest and the most beautiful of all great and her triumphs. Yet how great are her triumphs! They are the powers of man in other ages; they tell us of the triumphs of to-day. The speaker then cited the invention of Watt and showed with what prodigious strength and energy it has worked its way into the world, and extended its influence; making distance short and the acquisition of intelligence easy. The farmers, the teachers, the clergymen, are all doing their works by the agency of peace, and they plainly see that the triumphs of life do not come by war, but by peace. The true glory of our national life does not consist in hardfought battles, but in peace. Franklin and Washington greatly moulded the character of the nation by peaceful means, and the influence of Christianity, the handmaid of peace, moulded the character of the world, and Christianity will stand out as one bright quality of peace until time shall be no more.

Music—Polka Marzuka—Gartner.

"Day Night and Morning"—E. Saksaman, Reading. The orator began by saying that from the earliest geologic ages down to the present day of man's being, all time resolves itself into distinct periods. These ages have all their peculiar characteristics. In these kingdoms and empires have fallen and have left their imprint upon the present and the ages to come. The darkness of the human mind at the earliest periods of the world's history was then shown, and contrasted with the present day. When the spirit of patriotism has been removed, and the light of the gospel of truth shines everywhere. Since the voice of the Babe was heard in the manger, and the achievements of Christianity have been noted. From the first churches were established in Greece, and the Roman Empire, the result was a hideous depth of wickedness and war, and among the Romans and Greeks philosophy was but the merest speculation and knowledge the merest vaporing. Then came the bright period of the Reformation, wherein were great results from the use of a true knowledge. But, while we can congratulate ourselves at the rapid strides of man, we find that a vast amount of ignorance still exists, and though we should be thankful for the brightness of our age, we should not forget to aid in every way the further dissemination of knowledge. Then can we look forward to a time when the Son of Man can look down upon a world without error and full of light.

Music—Lullaby—Carth.

"Music—True Education."—John O. George, Egypt, Pa. The speaker showed wherein lay true knowledge Shakespeare and Milton, Goldsmith and Johnson were cited as those who have given to the world the most beautiful results of true knowledge. The means of true knowledge and win its profit moderation and happiness should be cultivated, melan-

"The Human Heart as an Element in Literature."—R. O'Boyle, Lancaster.

him who examines the works of men who have become distinguished in the literature of the world, who notices the productions of every author, must be evident. There is a certain individuality there, issuing forth from the heart of the author, a spirit which permeates the entire work of writing in character, vividly as if it were a living thing. This is the origin of literature. The bard who sang the Iliad and Odyssey breathed forth in accents set to time the life and soul of the nations they represented, and have brought them down through succeeding centuries. The mind of the reader must be unassailable if it does not imbibe a portion of the feelings of the authors; it must catch a poetic hue from the brilliant light of their fancy and acquire something of their own which makes present the objects of love and desire. There is that coming from the heart which, as an active agent in literature, displays the higher human sympathies, not with social and parade, but by a simple and unostentatious character and of the power that is employed.

"Culture of the Imagination."—J. B. Appel, Lake Mahopac, N. Y. Whilst the human mind is divided into distinct parts, each is called upon to perform a particular office, it is nevertheless essentially one than objects of nature. This unity, therefore, does not exclude complexity, for those organisms which have the most individuality are those which are the least complex. The human mind is an identical life, it has no essential different faculties by which it apprehends the true, the good and the beautiful. The influence of