Lancaster Intelligencer.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 16, 1884.

The Opposition to Cleveland.

The movement towards Cleveland seems to meet with obstruction in New York, where a rich banker, named Flower—who has served one term in Congress, but who has no qualifications for the presidential office other than his willingness to fill it—is put forward as a presidential candidate and given an apparent strength by the present adhesion of all those who are opposed to Cleveland's nomination. It does not seem to be altogether a Tammany Hall opposition to Cleveland, and some of Tilden's direct friends are found to be connected with it. The fact seems to be that Governor Cleveland has been obliged to cross the purposes of many influential Democrats, whose axes could not be ground because of his refusal of his help. He has disagreed in his views of policy with some of his party friends, and has shown himself to be a man of independent thought and action thoroughly honest in all his conclusions and acts. The recognition of this has given him great strength among the people, and recommends him strongly to the Democracy of the country as their presidential candidate; for it is just such a man that the great majority want. They have no use for a candidate who will be as president the mouthpiece and toot of a small set, and under whom the country will be governed by a kitchen cabinet. But this latter style of president is such a one as party politicians generally set out to work for. Mr. Flower would fill the bill very well for his "promoters" if they could get him, of which, however, they cannot have expectation. His use, if he has any, will be as a club with which to knock down Cleveland. He had better be wielded gingerly however, because it is just possible that the national convention may call for Cleveland while the New York delegation is pretending to call for Flower—which would be awkward for the New York delegation. Our friends over there had better keep their ears open to what the country says, and not put too much Flower in their dough tray.

The State Ticket.

Gen. Davis accepts the Democratic nomination for congressman at large in a letter which shows his good sense and sound views of public questions. He has a very clear and proper conception of the duty of a popular representative and a lively appreciation of the courage and distinctness with which a candidate for office should set forth his opinions on the affairs with which he will be called upon to deal. A decided majority of the people of this state, we believe, are in accord with the sentiments of his letter, and if they vote as they believe he will be elected.

Gen. Davis is practically the head of the state ticket, though under the law and the precedent of 1882 his name is to be printed on each county ticket in the state. The "state" ticket this year will contain only the names of the three electors at large and the twenty-seven district electors, who run not so much on their own merits as on those of the presidential ticket which they represent.

The Republican newspapers have been indulging in some mirth over the tardiness of Gen. Davis' acceptance, and some of them have been intimating that he feared to lead a forlorn hope. As the hero of two wars he was not a paper soldier, and the ring of his letter proves that he will make himself heard and felt in the coming fight. Meantime it might be well to inquire what has become of Osborne, the Republican nominee.

A Serious Charge.

Charles H. Bergner, of Harrisburg, is a very well known Republican and a responsible man. He was for years owner and editor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, and conspicuous in the councils of his party in this state. The *Patriot* is authority for the statement that he tells a story of Blaine and Kemble which affords striking confirmation of the charge that Blaine made merchandise of his rulings in the speaker's chair. It is true that Mr. Kemble is not a very creditable witness. A man who has been in the business of buying votes and bribing legislators is discredited by his character, his record and his associations.

But Mr. Bergner tells a very straight story and one that we have heard hints of before. As related by the *Patriot* and reprinted in to-day's INTELLIGENCER, Mr. Bergner has seen and handled checks that purport to have been given by Kemble to Blaine, who is described in the picturesque vernacular of the lobby as a man who not only had to be bought, but who would not stay bought. This phase of character is an unpardonable one in the eyes of men like Mr. Kemble, and if Blaine disclosed such a trait he is likely to have remembered it.

Evidently there is a loud call on the members of the Pennsylvania delegation to Cincinnati in 1876 to deny or confirm Bergner's story.

A Pointer.

The New York *Times*, in renewing its opposition to Blaine, gives utterance to this significant opinion:

"*Just now the voters have a question to settle which is of very much greater importance than the tariff question. It is a question that concerns the honor of the nation and its safety. The supreme and sole issue this year is whether or not the next president of the United States shall be a man honest himself and in favor of honest government.*"

We do not believe in allowing Republicans to make Democratic nominations, but the foregoing is entitled to eminent consideration from those who are to make those nominations.

The New York *Times* is the ablest Republican newspaper of the country; it has likewise been the foremost and most consistent advocate of the method of revenue reform favored by the Watterson Morrison element of the Democratic party. When it concedes that honest men and honest government are the supreme want of the hour, the Democratic national convention can afford to subordinate other considerations to the supply of that demand.

MR. DORMAN B. EATON is said by the *Tribune* to be satisfied with Blaine's attitude toward civil service reform. If he is not he can satisfy himself by examining the files of the *Tribune*, which a few years ago printed the most vicious, vindictive and virile assaults ever made on Eaton's scheme. They were published over "Gail Hamilton's" name and emanated from the household of James Gillespie Blaine.

BLAINE already has a brother, a son, three nephews, two cousins and nine of his wife's relatives on the federal pay roll. Logan does still better.

THE UNEXPECTED BLOWS THE WORST.

Fate steals along with ceaseless tread,
And meets us oft when least we dread;
Frowns in the storm with threatening brow,
Yet in the sunshine strikes the blow.
—*Cowper.*

THE Mulligan Guards, in white feather plumes, will be an imposing feature of the Republican funeral procession when chill November's surly blasts sing the requiem of that party.

THE Independent Republican committee of New York, including Ex-Gov. Chamberlain, Gen. Barlow, Carl Schurz, and others has finally declared against Blaine and Logan and "now leaves the responsibility for defeat where it belongs, on those who nominated the ticket at Chicago."

BAYARD's speeches of twenty or twenty five years ago will suffer nothing in comparison with Logan's of the same period. Bayard may have been for peace, but Logan, as late as March 9, 1861, said that he regarded the attempt of Lincoln to coerce sovereign states as "unconstitutional and infamous," and if it was persisted in he would go to his home in Southern Illinois and raise a regiment to help those states defend themselves against federal encroachment. Bayard was a conservative pro slavery man, but Logan originated laws excluding negroes, free or slave, from entering upon the soil of Illinois, and delivering them to the kidnapper and to chains if they set foot within the limits of the state.

IT was in 1878 that Blaine made his bitter speech against Massachusetts on the floor of the United States Senate. In presenting Maine's contribution of the statue of her first governor, William King, for the old hall of the House of Representatives, set aside by Congress for statues of eminent citizens, Blaine went out of his way to make a vicious assault on the Bay state, of which he said:

"I can give you more and graver instances till the sun sets. And for a senator of Massachusetts to rise here and pretend that his state did not bristle all over with unpatriotic records going clear to the verge of treason, and, in the opinion of some of the patriots of that day, stepping one point beyond it, is a degree of bravery which it would have been well to show in the war, and not reserved for this day."

THERE is said to be much merriment in Washington among the New England Republicans over the fact that nearly all the leaders of the Independent Republican movement in Massachusetts are "either Democrats or disappointed Republican office-seekers, or extreme free traders, like Professors Seelye, of Amhurst; Eliot, of Harvard; R. H. Dana and Henry L. Pierce." It will be remembered that Pierce is the man before whom the Republicans of Massachusetts went down on their knees last fall to get him to run for governor against Butler; Seelye is an ex congressman, a college president, and has such high standing that when he ran for Congress it cost him only a three-cent stamp to be elected. He retired from Congress of his own accord. The Republicans may be merry over such defections, but it is melancholy mirth.

PERSONAL.

EX-MAYOR LIDDELL, a Pittsburg Democrat, declares for Blaine.

BLAINE said: "Oh ——," when he got Arthur's congratulations.

STATE SENATOR LEWIS EMERY has finally consented to be a candidate for re-nomination and re election.

W. B. GIVEN, esq., and R. W. Humphriss, of Columbia, start on their European trip next Thursday.

SENATOR FAIR positively denies that he has any intention of remarrying the wife from whom he was separated a year ago.

REV. DR. WM. M. REILY, late president of Palatinate college, has accepted the presidency of the Allentown female college.

JOHN P. LEVAN, founder of the "John A Levan oratorical prize" at F. & M. college, is on the Democratic electoral ticket in Pennsylvania this year.

BABCOCK left a quarter of a million; though after his trial he had circulated a subscription paper to defray the expenses of the defense, and a large sum was raised by than means.

ALFRED C. BRUNER, of Columbia, was admitted to practice law in the several courts of the county this morning. He will practice in Columbia, is a bright young man, and has every prospect of a successful career.

JUDGE BLACK, when Longfellow's "The Day is Done" was first read to him, said: "What a shame that a mere Yankee should be able to produce such a verse as that, while I, an honest Pennsylvanian, am compelled to express myself in plain prose?"

REV. ALEXANDER J. BAIRD, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn., died suddenly on Sunday at the Park Avenue hotel, New York. He was on his way to attend the meeting of the Presbyterian Alliance in Belfast, Ireland. Dr. Baird was one of the most prominent preachers in the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

REV. DR. RULISON, elected assistant bishop of Central Pennsylvania, is now rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church, Cleveland, and was rector about eight years ago, of Grace church, Jersey City Heights. He is a "Broad" churchman, a fine pulpit orator and, in person, of average height and robust frame, with ample brows and a full brown beard. At present he is in England.

Crops Damaged by Frost.

There was another heavy frost in New England on Saturday night, which did great damage to the growing crops. The prospects of the cranberry crop on Cape Cod are reported to be "entirely ruined." Potatoes, corn and all kinds of vines in the same district are seriously injured. In Norfolk county, Massachusetts, whole crops of vegetables were destroyed. In nearly all sections the growth of the crops was retarded.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

LOGAN IS SURELY A GREAT MAN.

His Remorseless Charge Upon the Mother Tongue — Blaine's Interposition for James W. Bosler.

N. Y. Tribune, June 15, 1884.

Pranced there in upon the arena of the great debate, like a trick mule in a circus, or a spavined nightmare upon the track of a beautiful dream—Logan of Illinois. There was a vision of moustaches, eyebrows, and hair piled on each other in arches; a large brandishing of arms, a pose and stridulous war-whoop; and much as though a picture of the Deerfield massacre had stepped out from the early pages of our history, Logan took the American Senate by its large capacious ear. And then he went for his mother tongue. He smote at right and left, hip and thigh, and showed no mercy. Swinging the great bread-axe of his logic high in air, he turned it ere it fell, and with the hammer side struck the language of 60,000,000 of people fairly in the face, and mashed it beyond recognition. Under his stroke the floor of the American Senate was spattered with the remnants of a once proud vocabulary, and messengers, doorkeepers and pages were covered from head to foot with the spray. In the fearful two hours which followed the first roar of his oration, all the parts of speech were routed and put to flight. There were orphaned adjectives and widowed nouns, bachelor verbs driven to polygamy, and polygamous verbs left lonely; conjunctions dissevered, prepositions scattered, adverbs disheveled and distorted, and syntax flung into wild disorder. It was a great day for Logan.

He set his teeth into the language as the untamed tiger of the jungles takes between his mouth and paws the wearing apparel of the way-farer, and the ripping of it was heard through all the forest depths. It reverberated to the other end of the capitol, and sluggish representatives lifted up their ears and listened to the roar with terrified awe. Some started for the scene, but upon being told the cause of the disturbance in the brief communication, "Logan's up," turned back, with full assurance that they could hear from that end of the capitol all that was worth hearing. So through two hours Logan swung his beautiful arms over the heads of the Senate like the booms of a government derrick, while his chin churned the language like a pile driver in a heavy sea, and the baffled reporters made wild plunges with their pencils to gather up his regurgitations for the printer.

Ah! Logan is a great man; a statesman. When he throws his intellect into a question, whether it is of finance or self government, or of sticking to the ship, something has got to come. And you may always know where to find him—to wit, where he has always been, drawing pay from the government in some capacity. He lacks only fifteen or twenty things of being an orator. He has lungs.

MR. BOSLER'S FRIEND.

Mr. Blaine Poses as the Handy Man.

N. Y. Times, Rep.

The late James W. Bosler of Pennsylvania, was for some years a follower of the political fortunes of James G. Blaine. He was regarded as Blaine's "right hand man" in his state, and as one of Blaine's most devoted and useful adherents in the far West, where he was interested in cattle ranges and Indian contracts. Mr. Bosler was Stephen W. Dorsey's partner in the Star Route business, and the records of the postoffice department, which were laid before two juries during the trials of Dorsey, Brady, and their companions, showed that one-half of the money yielded by the Dorsey expedited routes was paid to him. Mr. Bosler was not indicted, but the government summoned him to appear as a witness, and to produce his books and papers. He was unwilling that the Hon. Richard T. Merrick, a Democrat, should see his books because they contained records of "political assessments." Mr. Merrick did not see them. He was also unwilling to appear as a witness, and at the request of one of his "friends" he was excused from testifying, counsel having secured from him a letter which the government desired to use. This "friend" made his request to Mr. Merrick, and that gentleman has refused to tell the Springer committee the "friend's" name.

It is generally understood in Washington that the man who procured this favor for Bosler, and by his influence deprived the government of the testimony which Bosler and his books might have been forced to give against the defendants, was James G. Blaine, whom the Republican party nominated to be president of the United States.

If Mr. Blaine served any member of the Star Route ring not included in the Dorsey party, when he was President Garfield's chief adviser or after he had retired from the cabinet to become a historian, he has reaped his reward, for it was by the assistance of men thoroughly familiar with Star Route operations and associated with the Star Route contractors as partners or counsel that he broke into the South by the road that they had cleared for him through the Arkansas delegation.

Blaine and Logan in the Pillory.

In an editorial in the Boston *Republic*, the leading Irish-American journal of New England, the nomination of Blaine and Logan is spoken of in the following direct way:

"Logan fitly rounds out the ticket. A demagogue of the lowest grade, a cowboy in a Senatorial toga, mouthing boasts of his services in the army and vindictively hounding better soldiers than he ever was or was capable of being, it was eminently fitting that he should form the tail of a ticket the head of which is James G. Blaine. As the campaign advances and the political idiots who put these two worthies in nomination for the two highest offices in the gift of the American people undertake to defend their characters, the *Republic* will do its share toward exposing their infamous characters. To-day it simply contents itself with declaring them absolutely unfit for any political honors whatever, and unworthy of the support of any man who has a particle of self respect or an iota of love for his country."

DEATH IN VARIOUS FORMS.

Crime and Accident by Which Lives Were Shortened.

The skeleton of a boy was found on Saturday morning in a pond at Avondale, Ohio. A rope with a stone attached to it was tied around the neck.

D. F. Sullivan, a prominent lumber dealer and mill owner, reputed the wealthiest man in Florida, has been found dead in his bed in Pensacola.

The body of S. Warner West, son of Samuel West, of Germantown, who, with S. S. Hopkins, was drowned near Coney Island some time ago, has been washed ashore at Long Branch, in front of the cottage of George W. Childs.

During a wind storm at Carthage, Missouri, the family of a man named Brunk took refuge in the cellar, leaving his son Alvin, aged 17 years, sick in bed. When they returned, after the storm was passed, they found him dead from fright.

Nicholas De Groat, assistant secretary and cashier of the Union Mutual life insurance company of Portland, Maine, has committed suicide, at his summer residence on Little Diamond island. He had shown symptoms of insanity.

Stephen Anderson, colored, quarrelled with his wife at Fort Scott, Kansas, and she shut him out of the house. He induced her to open the door, and when she did he shot her three times in the breast, with fatal effect. He then committed suicide.

BASE BALL.

The Ironsides Lose by Poor Fielding.

The Ironsides began their games with the Eastern League clubs on last Saturday, when their opponents were the Allentown team. Between 400 and 500 people were present, but the crowd would no doubt have been much larger had it not been for the threatening condition of the weather. The grounds were in excellent condition, the diamond having been nicely scraped. The game was one of the best seen here this year up to the eighth inning. The score was 3 to 2 in favor of the home team to that time, and it looked as though the game would be close. The visitors then began hitting hard, and the home team lent them valuable aid by making errors whenever, the Allentown people secured an advantage. Donald tumbled several balls and Oldfield did bad throwing to second. McTamany, who had not played for some weeks on account of a sore leg, was in centre field. Several high flies were knocked to that garden, but McTamany was unable to get to them in time. His failure to do this was one of the principal causes of the defeat. On the whole, the home team made a poor showing in the field. Their batting was almost equal to the visitors, Green leading with three singles, while Goodman had two. Of the Allentown club the infield played excellently, and the nine keep up the reputation of playing one of the best fielding games in the Eastern league. The score, in full, follows:

IRONSIDES.	A.B.	R.	B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Bradley, 3b	4	0	0	2	3	1
Goodman, 1b	4	0	2	8	1	0
Oldfield, c	3	0	1	5	0	3
McTamany, c f	4	0	0	1	0	0
Ingraham, r f	4	1	1	0	0	1
Higgins, 2b	4	0	0	5	2	0
Donald, s s	4	0	0	0	1	3
Greene, l f	3	2	3	2	0	0
Fyle, p	3	0	1	1	7	1
Total	33	3	8	24	14	9

ALLENTOWN	A.B.	R.	B.	P.O.	A.	E.
McDonald, r f	5	1	1	0	0	1
Galligan, 1f	4	1	1	0	1	0
Landis, p	4	1	1	2	2	0
Dehiman, 1b	4	1	1	14	0	0
Mack, 2b	4	1	1	4	4	0
Devinney, c f	4	0	3	4	1	0
Alcott, 3b	4	1	0	1	1	0
Lang, s s	4	2	1	1	2	0
Conners, c	4	0	1	2	1	0
Total	37	8	10	27	11	3

INNINGS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ironsides	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—3
Allentown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	x—8

SUMMARY.

Earned runs—Ironsides, 1; Allentown, 4. Two base hits—McDonald and Devinney. Left on base—Ironsides, 3; Allentown, 5. Double plays—Goodman and Higgins; Mack and Dehiman (2). Struck out—By Fyle, 4; by Landis, 1. Base on balls—Oldfield. Passed balls—Oldfield, 2. Wild pitches—Fyle, 2. Time—1:30. Umpire—E. West.

On Saturday afternoon the Rohrerstown and Monitor club of Mountville, played a game at the latter place, and it resulted as follows:

INNINGS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Rohrerstown	1	2	4	0	0	2	0	0	5	12
Monitors	3	0	1	2	0	0	4	0	5	—17

The Championship Record to Date.

The following tables, corrected to Sunday night, give the standing of the clubs in the leading associations:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

CLUBS.	Boston.	Buffalo.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	Detroit.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Providence.	Games Won.
Boston	..	3	4	3	3	3	8	4	19
Buffalo	1	..	3	4	5	1	2	0	17
Chicago	0	3	..	5	8	0	3	1	16
Cleveland	0	2	2	..	3	0	2	1	10
Detroit	1	1	5	4	..	0	0	0	11
New York	4	3	2	4	4	..	3	2	21
Philadelphia	0	2	1	2	2	3	..	2	12
Providence	2	3	3	1	4	6	5	..	24
Games Lost	8	17	18	25	25	11	25	10	140

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

CLUBS.	Allegheny.	Athletic.	Baltimore.	Brooklyn.	Cincinnati.	Columbus.	Indianapolis.	Louisville.	Metropolitan.	St. Louis.	Toledo.	Washington.	Games Won.
Allegheny	..	1	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	10
Athletic	5	..	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	2	5	20
Baltimore	0	3	..	3	2	2	..	0	3	0	2	0	18
Brooklyn	1	0	3	..	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	3	12
Cincinnati	..	0	1	2	..	2	4	0	2	0	3	3	18
Columbus	2	1	1	2	4	..	0	3	0	4	0	2	19
India'apolis	2	1	0	2	0	0	..	1	1	0	0	0	7
Louisville	0	2	0	2	0	3	5	..	0	0	6	2	20
Metropoli'n	6	0	3	0	1	0	2	3	..	1	3	5	24
St. Louis	3	2	0	1	0	2	5	0	1	..	4	1	19
Toledo	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	..	2	9
Washingt'n	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	..	5
Games Lost	21	12	11	18	11	12	23	9	8	10	22	23	181

UNION ASSOCIATION.

CLUBS.	Altoona.	Baltimore.	Boston.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Kansas City.	Keystone.	Nationals.	St. Louis.	Games Won.
Altoona	..	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	6
Baltimore	4	..	4	2	3	0	2	6	0	19
Boston	1	2	..	2	3	0	3	3	1	15
Chicago	0	2	2	..	3	4	3	3	1	18
Cincinnati	3	2	1	5	..	0	5	3	1	20
Kansas City	0	0	0	1	0	..	0	0	0	1
Keystone	3	1	1	1	0	0	..	3	0	9
Nationals	1	2	1	1	1	0	4	..	0	10
St. Louis	1	4	3	2	5	0	0	4	..	29
Games Lost	19	14	13	14	14	4	21	25	3	155

EASTERN LEAGUE.

CLUBS.	Active.	Allentown.	Domestic.	Harrisburg.	Monumental.	Trenton.	Virginia.	Wilmington.	Games Won.
Active	..	3	2	1	0	3	2	2	13
Allentown	3	..	1	2	0	0	3	0	9
Domestic	2	5	..	1	0	2	1	1	12
Harrisburg	1	1	2	..	2	1	1	1	9
Monumental	0	0	0	2	..	1	0	0	3
Trenton	3	5	4	2	0	..	2	1	17
Virginia	1	0	2	5	2	1	..	3	14
Wilmington	2	2	2	4	6	2	2	..	21
Games Lost	12	16	13	17	10	9	13	8	98

Notes of the Diamond.

The Lancaster club went to York this afternoon.

Ingraham and Derby are the battery for the Ironsides club to-day.

To-morrow the Ironsides will play their third game with the Allentown club.

The Allentown club is trying a new battery this afternoon. It is composed of Morris and Smith, late of the Chambersburg club.

The Allentown club recently changed hands, and it is now being conducted by several well known Allentown gentlemen, who are great admirers of the game and have the backing. Clubs outside of the Eastern league, arranging games with it, can rest assured that they will be well treated.

ARRIVING TOO LATE TO WED.

Mr. Hazlett Kills Himself After His Sweetheart's Marriage.

In Minneapolis, on Saturday, James Hazlett, while seated at a table in the garden in the rear of Booth's veranda, on Hennepin avenue, in company with his nephew, C. Spencer Pratt, drew a revolver from his pocket, placed it behind his right ear, and blew out his brains. He was 50 years old and a native of New York city, where he has relatives. He arrived on Wednesday from New York with his nephew Mr. Pratt, enroute for the Pacific coast, where the two expected to pass three months fishing and gunning. Mr. Hazlet had spent much of his life in the mountains, and had amassed considerable property. About a month ago he went East, expecting to marry a lady at his old home, but arriving there he found that she had already taken a husband. He has been despondent ever since. The thought of suicide has been uppermost in his mind and his nephew had restrained him from self destruction with difficulty. When he suddenly drew the revolver young Pratt jumped upon him, and endeavored to wrench the weapon from his hand, but the man got the muzzle to his head and fired.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

DR STAHR'S BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

The Literary Festivities of Franklin and Marshall—Opening of the Commencement Exercises.—A Gala Week.

The present is the week of commencement of Franklin and Marshall college and, judging from all appearances, the exercises will be invested with special interest and a large number of spectators and auditors will be present at the various exercises of the week. They began with the baccalaureate sermon yesterday, which, in the absence of the president, Rev. Dr. Apple, was preached by Rev. J. S. Stahr, D. D. To night the sophomores will give a free concert in the chapel; on Tuesday evening the address before the literary societies will be delivered in the court house, by Col. A. K. McClure, on "College Dreams;" on Wednesday evening the sophomores will cremate "Analytical Geometry," with fit exercises on the campus; Wednesday will be alumni day, the programme including the society reunions, the alumni meeting, laying of the corner stone of the Daniel Scholl observatory, the alumni dinner, the class day exercises and the junior prize oratorical contest; on Thursday the graduating exercises of the out going class, sixteen in number, will take place, Vice President W. M. Nevin, of the faculty, presiding.

Among the incidents of the week will be the announcement of the donation to the fund for the observatory building of $200 by the late Rev. Swander, deceased, of Tiffin, Ohio, who was once a member of the class of 1884; also, that Hon. John P. Levan, of Johnstown, Cambria county, has given $250 to endow the John P. Levan prize for the junior oratorical contest, the interest to be applied annually to the gold medal presented to the winner.

The Baccalaureate Sermon.

The chapel was well filled yesterday with an audience assembled to hear the baccalaureate sermon preached by Prof. Stahr. His text was Psalms cxix, 9:

"Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way?
By taking heed thereto according to thy word.

Following is an abstract of the line of thought pursued in the interesting and impressive discourse:

Human life has frequently been represented under the similitude of a journey both in sacred and profane literature. The thought contained in the text, of a traveler, of a way, of a land through which the journey lies, is therefore, not new, and its meaning from this point of view is very plain. That, however, is only a part, and indeed only a small part, of the great truth which is here set before us, viz: that this way can be clearly discerned and safely pursued only in the light which comes from the divine law, the word of Jehovah. Indeed, the divine law is the lofty theme of this whole psalm. Here, as in the Nineteenth psalm, it is the excellence of this law, its all-comprehensive character, its all pervading influence, its relation to the whole order of our life, that inspire the psalmist to sing its praises. From this high eminence, as it were, he looks downward to introduce two subsidiary thoughts: a road or way where evil abounds, and youth, the period when the journey of life is begun. Taking all these elements into consideration, I propose in addressing myself to you to day, to discuss "the responsibilities of life, and how to meet them," as a theme suggested by the text and appropriate to the present occasion.

I. Before we can properly estimate the responsibilities of life, it is important that certain false conceptions should be set aside, conceptions which are as old as philosophy itself, and which confront us to-day, in new forms perhaps, but in self same spirit.

a Life is not a mere pleasure trip. The pathway of men lies, indeed, through a delightful country, and there is enough in objective nature in the wonderful constitution of man, and in the adaptation of the two to each other, to suggest the thought that enjoyment is the very essence of life. In early life, particularly, the scene before the traveler is so beautiful, the coloring so rich, the hues so bright, and above all, the rainbow arch of hope so constantly spans the sky, that we can readily understand how easy it is to fall a victim to the siren song of pleasure, and thus lose sight of the real meaning of life. It is, however, surely not necessary that I should remind you of the fact that such a view of life is necessarily one sided; that it fails to discern the vibration of the deeper chords of the heart, or give heed to the most enduring impressions. Hedonism, whether coarse or refined, can measure only a span of our existence, and must ever leave the noblest attributes of man undeveloped, and his deepest longings unsatisfied.

b. Again, life is not a foraging expedition. Rising above the conception of mere butterfly existence, man realizes the fact that life has more substantial claims upon him. The putting forth of effort secures for him the gratification of his desires, the means of subsistence, of comfort and plenty. He finds that he can control the forces of nature, and in association with his fellow man, accomplish wonderful results in the way of ameliorating his condition. Under these circumstances his desires grow like the fires of a raging conflagration, and he looks upon the world as his field of conquest. He struggles to acquire and to possess. Like a bee heavy laden returning to its hive, he rejoices in his success according to the extent of his acquisition. But alas! If that is all that life yields. For who does not know that he who has much wants more; and that the gain of a lifetime, whether wealth or power or fame, satisfies least when it abounds most, to say nothing of the calamity death, which sweeps away the whole accumulation.

c. Again, life is not to be prized merely as the embodiment of what it is in itself or affords to the living agent as the grand result of all the influences which are brought to bear upon him in his earthly career. If the end of life is not enjoyment, and if its success is not measured by outward results or possessions, then surely we must look within. Perhaps it is not the enjoyment, but the ability to enjoy, not the possessions, but the ability to possess and the power to subdue nature that ennoble and dignify human life. There is a measure of truth in this conception of life. The state or condition of the living agent, produced by the reflex influence of his contact with the world, resulting at last, from a higher standpoint, in the formation of character, really forms one element or factor of human life in the best sense of the word. But in thus approaching the true idea, we are thrown back upon wrong conceptions as soon as we make any one period sum up the result of all the rest.

II. Human life, as we know it, is only the beginning of a career that does not find its completion here or anywhere so far as human eye can reach. Taking together all the elements that normally flow into it, any one stage of it is not its own great reward as referred to the past, in the form of a complete result, but only the necessary condition for the next higher stage which involves the manifestation of all its powers in an enlarged form and under new auspices. In passing through the different stages, therefore, much that was special and circumscribed, falls away like the superfluous robes and wrappings of the traveler who from the Arctic region journeys towards a summer clime. But the embodied results in the form of experience, wisdom and character remain, entering into the new and enlarged life of the future.

a. It is scarcely necessary to say that the development of life in this view demands *the recognition of nature and contact with nature as the necessary condition without which there can be no such development.* The training and education of man from boyhood, yea from infancy, is on this principle, and most of the activity of mature years is directed towards or starts from the basis of objective nature. The normal order requires it; the highest type of life is that which, mastering these "beggarly elements" overtops them and through conquest reaches a loftier plane. There may be, there certainly are, good people who are altogether ignorant of the ways of the world, and moral beauty may grow in lowly conditions like the modest violet hidden in the grass. But this is not the highest order of goodness, and it will not serve to represent human development as a whole.

b Contact with the world implies study of the world and its phenomena. This is aimed at in a course of liberal education, meaning both an enlargement of the mind and the acquisition of knowledge in its various branches or departments. Such study speedily and with cumulative force leads to the conviction that in every department, yea throughout this whole domain, *law is supreme.*

c. Closer study, however, soon leads to the conclusion that *while the sway of law is universal, it is necessary to make a distinction between lower and higher orders of existence and lower and higher orders of law.* The distinction is first of all between *physical law* and *moral law.* But it will help us to understand the force of this distinction by remembering that we find a difference in the operation of law in much narrower limits, as for instance between the mineral and the plant, or the plant and the animal.

d In this way we are led to recognize the sphere of morality as that in which alone human life can come to perfection. Here lie the responsibilities of life. No matter where and what a man's duties may be, here all the different lines concentrate as the nerves of sensation and volition communicate with and centre in the human brain.

III. To reach this goal by assuming the responsibilities of life it is *necessary for every human being to enter into a struggle for freedom.* Here there are difficulties in the way, first as over against mere nature, and secondly, in the presence of moral evil. This is the reason why the psalmist speaks of a young man *cleansing* his way. The solution of these difficulties is found in the unfolding of the divine law in the economy of the world. God enters into history, into our human life, through our Lord, Jesus Christ. He quickens the moral nature—in conjunction, in living union with Him, by the light of revelation of the divine word, man gives heed to his way, and from this standpoint only can the basis of morality be clearly discerned. Wandering along a meandering road, you are hopelessly lost in its mazes as long as you remain on the same level. Only as you rise above this level and stand in the clear light of some elevated spot, can you discern your way and give heed to it. He who would meet the responsibilities of life, then, must view them in the light of God's voice within, that is conscience, as made clear by the shining of the same light, the inspired word without both testifying and agreeing in their testimony that He hath "words of eternal life."

Young gentleman of the class of '84! This day marks an epoch in your life. During the years of your study in this institution, as your minds expanded from day to day and your hearts went forth in generous impulses, you have indeed enjoyed halcyon days, the beauty and sweetness of which will grow upon you as long as you live. Until now it has been your happy lot to see the responsibilities of life in roseate hues, and the execution of your duties, was but play. But henceforth we must refer you to yourselves for guidance, and every question wears a more serious aspect. The possibility of error lies before you, and often it will be difficult to "clear so your way." Have I said that we must refer you to yourselves? Not wholly so; for while the ultimate decision of critical questions lies with you, the words of your instructors will go with you like the parting advice of father or mother. Above all, remember that in everything you have leared here, constant reference has been made to what my text holds up before you to-day. And now, as I bid you God speed in the name of my colleagues, assuring you of the warm attachment which we have formed for you during the years of our pleasant connection here, and of our warm interest in and heartfelt desire for your future welfare and prosperity, I would urge you to take with you the three jewels of faith, hope, and charity, and direct your attention once more to the word and the law of the Lord as of supreme authority and as the only safe guide. God grant that your labors may be crowned with success and your end be peace.

The Commencement Season.

The trustees of Leicester academy, at Leicester, Mass., are arranging for the centennial celebration on September 4, 1884.

Ex-Governor Hoyt will be the Franklin society orator at Lafayette college commencement next week; and one of the features of the week will be the inauguration of the new president, Rev. James Mason Knox, and his reception by the alumni.

The board of managers of Haverford college have appointed the following officers for the coming year to fill vacancies: Henry Carvill Lewis, A. M., professor of geology; Thomas Newlin, professor of zoology and botany; James Beatty, jr., M. E., instructor in engineering; Walter S. Ford, M. D., instructor in physical training.

Lehigh university commencement began yesterday with the baccalaureate sermon by Rev. William A. Snively, S. T. D., rector of Grace church, Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., on the theme "The Harmony of Religion and Science."

Brown university and Princeton college hold commencement this week; Dr. McCosh preached his baccalaureate yesterday on the text: "Behold there came wise men from the East to Jerusalem saying, 'Where is He that was born King of the Jews, for we have seen His star in the East and have come to worship him.'"

St. Mary's Academy Commencement.

The eleventh annual commencement exercises of St. Mary's academy will be given in Fulton opera house on Friday, June 20, at 3 p. m. The programme embraces many interesting literary and musical gems to be rendered by the pupils of the school. Miss Bernie O'Neill is the only graduate this year. The feature of the afternoon's entertainment will be the representation of a pretty four act drama entitled "Four Days in the Life of Mary Queen of Scots," the scene being laid in 1548. There will doubtless be a large audience present at the exercises, due to their old-time reputation for high excellence.

Cheap Living.

"Gath" in N. Y. Tribune.

We make a mistake in supposing that the United States is an expensive country to live in. The expensiveness of our country comes from our pride of appearances. Almost any of the hotels in Pennsylvania which keep good tables take boarders for a dollar a day or less, and I recall the old hotel called the Grape, at Lancaster, where I have understood that permanent boarders pay $5 a week. Transient visitors at those old hotels seldom have above $2