

# VOLUME XXII-NO. 241.

# LANCASTER, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1886.

# COMMENCEMENT.



A Festival Day on the College Campus. A SKETCH OF REV. T. G. APPLE, D. D. PH. D. Class Day Exercises on Tuesday Afternoon -- The

Address Before the Societies by Editor Smith. society and Alumny Reunions - The Alumni Dinner - Dedication of the New Observatory-Dr. C. A.

Young's Address.

The annual commencement exercises o Franklin and Marshall college, which began with the baccalaureate sermon in the chapel on Sunday, and will terminate with the orations of ten graduates on Thursday morning-the president's reception being omitted account of Dr. Nevin's death-culminate in the extended and varied exercises at the college to-day. In connection with them the INTELLIGENCER presents a portrait of the president of the institution, Rev. Dr. Thomas G. Apple, who is entering upon the tenth year of his presidency of the institution, and to whose protound scholarship, wide range of philosophic thought, great popularity in the church and genial manners, are largely owing satisfactory condition of the institution and the constant progress of the good work. Rev. Dr. Apple is a member of a family

which is recognized with that of the Nevins in Reformed church work, and in the history of her literary institutions. Three brothers of the name are widely known ministers of the gospel ; and the second generation are coming to be known as men of mark, of m-fluence in church and state, and of social ac-

complishments. Thomas Gilmore Apple, who takes his Thomas Gilmore Apple, who takes his middle name from a mother of "Scotch-Irish" blood; was born of a Pennsylvania German line on the paternal side and the original name Aeplel, is now variously spelled, with a tendency to return to Appel. His native place was Easton, Pa, but when he was a boy of ten the family removed to Saegertown, Crawford county, Pa, on French Creek, crossing the state with a journey in the old covered wagons. There he worked for a time in his father's mill, coming back to attend the school of Dr. John Vanderveer, D. b., who was a leading edu-cator in Eastern Pennsylvania for over a quar-ter of a century. Young Apple entered Marshall college, at Mercersburg, a juntor in 1848, when he was under 10 years of

1848, when he was under years of and was graduated in

poem of considerable length from which we select the following stanza : The failed wing stanza : The failed that on these honored heads Rests gracefully as silken threads Upon the shoulders of a queen, Comes not alone from what hath been So noily done in case and peace; The labors of this class nor cease Nor end with regitations good But they have felt a warmer mood Their young blood thrilling in each vein Their triumphs winning by their brain They did a loity height attain.

They did a lotty beight attain. Mr. Lutz, the class historian, was pext in troduced and gave a detailed history of the events of interest that had enlivened college life. One bright September day of '82, 22 individuals assembled aglow with life and vigor to form the class of '86, and they all remember that morning, because then w fought the first battle with the sophomor But it was found to the sorrow of the sop mores that these freshmen were made sterner stuff, and '86 remains unstretch... A number of amusing incidents in the career of the class were graphically depicted. The speaker referred feelingly to Dr. John W. Nevin, who by his calm and gentlemanly bearing had won the respect and affection of a class whose love of fun had led to much disorder that must have been most trying. The seatche senties

a class whose love of fun had led to much disorder that must have been most trying. Let us not be sentimental, but over all of us at parting there comes a feeling we can not describe. We are to be scattered wide apart, and though in these days of steam traveling we may meet again, yet we cannot coint upon it. Let us then say talk. Mr. Krall followed with the ivy oration. How closely the fwy elings to the walls of alma mater. The young vine holds on with all its strength and steadily chunding upward clings all the closer as the years go by. When it reaches nigh up where the strong winds of the fiercest storms assall it, it has gained a firm hold from which it can not be shaken. Each branch and tendril lies close to its fet-low; they cling together and they all cling

low; they cling together and they all cling to the college wall. So be it with the class of 'ss. Like the ivy let them cling to alma mater, and like the ivy let them cling

together. With a delivery commendable for distinct ness and grace, Mr. Krebs delivered the prophecy : through a mysterious telescope he looked into the future and described the changes in appearance, and the good or bad fortune that the future has in store for each of his classinates. The address was replete with humorou

aggestions and telling hits. Mr. Koontz then began the presentation of

momentos to his classinates, which were as follows: Mr. Cohientz, a box of buttonhole bouquets: Mr. Mauger, for his bravery on cremation night, a coffin: Mr. Santee, a dark lantern: Mr. Walbert, a powder puff: Mr. Obreiter, a ratile and a pair of apron strings: Mr. Schaeffer, who will study medicine, a dissecting knife; Mr. Kunkle, a letter to the chief of police; Mr. Lutz, beer glasses; the chief of police; Mr. Lutz, beer glasses; Mr. Stein, a beauty was given a frame; Mr. Little, candy; Mr. Albright, orator, a tin modal; Mr. Lisberger, a tape measure; Mr. Balliet, a convict's cap; Mr. Dorwart, a whip; Mr. Gerhart, a bottle of medicine, (7) and cautioned not to let his classmates see it; Mr. Totten, a stable; Mr. Kifer, a drum; Mr. Staffler, the poet, was given a poney; Mr. Kauffman, a lyre; Mr. Keller, a sample of crocheting; Mr. Kelfer, a pump sucker; Mr. Michiey, a flat iron; Mr. Sensenig, an alarm clock; Mr. Eaby, two tenpins; Mr. Kraut, a booking, glass, brush and oil.

looking glass, brush and oil. Mr. Senseng's mantle oration was well expressed and impressive, and Mr. Mussel-man in receiving the mantle for the class of

's7 made an eloquent and telling speech. Last but best was the valedictory address of Mr. Albright, who humorously warned his hearers, "if you have tears' prepare to shed them now and by his many touches of quaint humor and quiet sarcasm held the at-tention of the audience and won well merited applause.

The class song, written by Mr. Krobs, was well sung by the class and the exercises as a whole reflect credit upon them and their dma inater. The music by the Perseverance band of Lebanon was uniformly good. The com-mittee of arangements, were theorge M. Dor-wart, chairman John R. Kauffman and George J. Lisburger.

### THE CLENNIAL ORATION. An Eloquent and Popular Address by Charles

Emory Smith, of The . Press." very fine audience was gathered in the

while in politics this might be a benefit, in educational culture it is precisely the slough of the common and average which we have to cast off and to rise up from." Rather let us say that it is the average that we have to lift and elevate. Every man's immediate concern is with himself, but as a member of

concern is with himself, but as a member of society his concern is with the general level of the community and of the nation, and in-stead of turning aside with indifference from the common and the average he will look with profound solicitude to the measures for its advancement. While the common and the average are the strength of the republic there are elements of weakness which must be considered assist.

there are elements of weakness which must be guarded against. Review the census of 1880 and you will find that one out of every eight voters could not read his ballot. The proportion of those who lack sufficient intelligence for the rational discharge of the duties of citizens life was still larger. In the last presidential elec-tion the difference between the aggregate votes of the two great parties was only 23,000. The total vote was over 10,000,000. That is, while a change of only one vote in 58 was needed to transfer the preponderance from one side to the other, one in 8 could not read their ballots. Think of the narrow chances swinging on such wide margins. It is true awinging on such wide margins. It is true that this appalling illiteracy is chiefly concen-trated in a few states, and that it is one of the trated in a few states, and that it is one of the dread legacies which followed in the train of slavery. It raises the question whether there is a hope of a speedy remedy save through national aid. Does not the national governneutowe it to the states to rescue them from the dangers and the degratation of this im-mense unlettered electorate? Does it not owe it to itself to provide safeguards against the perils of ignorance, corruption and perver-

sion which are wrapped up in a condition so startling? I know the outery that is raised against the paternal system of government and especially against national intervention and especially against national intervention in what belongs to the province of the states, but is there any object which is more legiti-mately the care of the government than general education? Are you free from danger in the North? The South, with all its slumbering evils, was tran-quit and undisturbed, while the North the other day was see that where d day of

It was in our great cities that the red flag of the anarchist was defiantly flaunted in the face of the orderly community. It was in our splendid centres of activity that the our spiendid centres of activity that the wheels of industrial forces threatened disorgani-ration and disaster. Do not these outbreaks show the presence of elements utterly de-ficient in a just understanding of the mutual rights and obligations of the members of society? How are these dungerous condi-tions to be met except by a general system of education which shall screed its counteract

education which shall spread its counteracting influence ? It is true that under the democratic princi

It is true that under the more and apple the existence of good government de-pends upon the moral qualities and the pub-lic spirit of the people, but how is this to be secured without the broadest system of pop-ular education? The conditions have wholly ular education? changed within half a century. Before the railroad, the telegraph, and all the wonderful agencies of our present civilization the struc-ture of society was simple and the power of ignorance and perversity was limited. It acked the means of organization, and of com-ination. With the complex and intricate bination. bination. With the complex and intricate structure of our social and industrial organ-ism, general education is far more important than ever before. Quite in harmony with the misconception of the importance of general education, and with the false lament over its tendency we hear much about the assumed degeneracy of our times. I do not share this unhappy view of the age in which we live. I believe that the world grows better as it grows older and that the march of time and of civilization is the advance of both material and moral pro-

gress. The faults and the blemishes of the by-gone heroes are forgotten and only their glories remain. The frailties and the follies of the living are seen face to face and in their nearness cloud the virtues, as the hand covers the sun. We live in the full glare of an electric light and if vice and wrong-doing mem more rife now it is not because they prevail more in proportion to the growth of the country, but because the lights are turned on and the whole life of the land is

a the presidential election of 1800 when here was a tie between Burr and Jefferson, a secure the election of Jefferson, had been

ointed to as an example for our times. It

lashed before us every morning. The history of early administrations and statesmen was reviewed to show that in the heroic age of the republic things were done which would not be tolerated at the present

rise to a discussion that was participated in by Revs. D.N. Ditmar, C. Cort, J. W. Lov

In by rows. The subject of refurnishing and refrescoing the half was discussed and the active society was instructed to proceed with this work. Revs. Drs. Titzel and Stahr, Rev. D. W. Ger-hard, A. J. Eberly and J. G. Peters, were ap-pointed a committee of the ex-members to pointed a committee of the ex-members to pointed a committee of the ex-members to co-operate in this movement. Besides the gentlement mentioned in the report of the proceedings, there were present of the old students, Rev. J. H. Pannabecker,

of the ord students, Rev. J. H. Fannabecker, J. P. Stein, J. B. Kerschner, D. A. Souders, Dr. A. M. Schmidt, S. M. Ereder, C. B. Schneder, Lewis Robb, John H. Leinbach, John H. Hobach, D. B. Schneder, Dr. S. P. Heilman, S. P. Raber, I. E. Graeff, W. H. H. Snyder and others. The Diagnothian Reunion .

## The members of the active Diagnothian so

siety met in formal meeting in their hall, President Musselman in the chair, and proceeded to the business of electing the applicants for membership whom they had captured from the students admitted to college for the next the source initiated as follows: C. E. Long, W. P. Sachs, B. B. Wolf, B. K. My-ers and C. E. Hilliard. The society then resolved itself into in-formal union of old and new members and

W. U. Hensel was called to the chair. The valed jctory address on behalf of the ontgoing members was then made by Mr. Geo. P. Stem and it was responded to by Mr. A. F. Dechant.

Short addresses of congratulation and rom iniscences were then made by Rev. Dr. J. W. Santee, Dr. S. H. Guiltord, Revs. Dr. J. H. Dultes, Mr. A. Mickley, Rev. S. S. Miller, W. C. Cremer, Geo. W. Snyder, Fr. Shroder, The reunion adjourned with a benediction Roy. J. C. Bauman.

An adjourned meeting of the active society was then held and another new member, Mr William Hall, was initiated.

It was requested that all members of the society having historical matter relating to it, ioan the same during the coming year to W. N. A pple, who will write the history of the society for the college centennial memo-cal volume. rial volume.

#### The Alumni Meeting

A meeting of the Alumni association was eld in the college chapel at 10 a. m., Rev. J. M. Titzel presiding. It was opened with prayer by Rev. J. C. Bauman and the min-

utes of the last meeting were read. It was reported that the committee had secured Dr. S. H. Guilford as alumni orator and he was here to perform his task in the chapel this evening.

THE CENTENNIAL CONMITTEE. The committee on a proper form of celebration of the contennial year of Franklin oliege and the semi-centennial of Marshall at the commencement of 1887, made an elab, mate report, setting forth their plan for a centennial year and a jubilee celebration at the close of it, and embodying in it also the work of the committee on a historical or a memorial volume to be issued contempora-

neously. The general centennial committee consists Revs. Des. T. G. Apple and E. V. Gerhart, C. Cort, C. U. Heilman and W. U. Hensel, The committee on memorial volume is composed of Rev. Drs. J. H. Dubbs, J. S. Stahr, Titzel and Heisler, and W. U. Hensel. Both committees have been actively at work during the past year, and have secured from the classes of the Reformed church, so far as met, approval of their plan and arrange-ments for holding throughout the church educational meetings to promote the objects of the centennial year. These objects include the preparation and

publication of a full history of Franklin col-lege and of Marshall college, both before and subsequent to their union in 1853, a history of the Diagnothian and Gethean literary cieties, and a brief biographical sketch of every student who may have been connected with these institutions in time past. This centennial will culminate in a grand jubilee celebration during the college ment of 1887, lasting several day addresses will be delivered t at which eminen speakers. There will be a special poem and oration ; and varied fostivities of a social, literary and historical character will take place. As a permanent memorial of the centendial year itself it is proposed to enlarge and strengthen the teaching force of the in-stitutions at Lancaster. Besidesother results to be secured will be the completion of the

memory. In 1541 he was elected president of Marshall college, which position be consented to fill temporarily in connection with his position as professor of theology in the theo-logical seminary. He continued to serve as president, however, until 1853, when the col-lege was removed to Lancaster. After spend-ing some years in retirement he was again called to the presidency in 1855 and served until 1876, when he finally retired from ac-tive service. He was also during mapy years a member of the board of trustees. member of the board of trustees.

a member of the board of trustees. This outward record tells but a small por-tion of his eminent services in behalf of our college. Following Dr. F.A. Rauch, he laid the foundations strong and deep of the internal life of the college, in moulding its thought. His service rendered the college was in a large measure gratuitous. He made sacri-fices for it and continued to the end of life to take a deen interest in its moters. to take a deep interest in its welfare. It is given to few men to exert such an influence as he exerted over his students. His eminent talents which ranked him among the greatest talents which ranked him among the greatest thinkers of the age, and the equally eminent purity and moral carnestness of his life, at once gave name and fame to the college and called forth the admiration and affection of the students who came under his teaching and influence. The thinking of the institu-tion continues to reflect the loading princi-ples of the philosophy he taught. Some of the members of this loard were among his pupils and all its members were his admiring pupils and all its members were his admiring friends. Therefore his death is to all of us a personal bereavement as well as a public loss. Your committee therefore submit the fol-

lowing for adoption : Resolved, That as a board we recognize the eminent and valuable services of Dr. J. W. Nevin in both the earlier and later history of

Franklin and Marshall college, and that we here put on record our high estimate of his talents, his character and his life work.

Res ed, That it is eminently fitting that some lasting recognition of his services to this college and of his worthy life should be made and to this end his name and memory should be joined with the college in some tangible way in the celebration of the centennial of Franklin and the semi-centen-nial of Marshall college, and that this beard co-operate with the alumni, carrying out whatever measure may be decided upon as a itting memorial.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our con-Resolved, That we hereby tender our con-dolence to the family of the deceased and that we share with them in our lasting re-gard for his memory. Respectfully submitted, J. W. KILLINGER, C. Z. WEINER, E. R. ESCHBACH, C. U. HEILMAN, T. G. ADDRE

T. G. APPLE. Resolutions of tribute to the memory of the ate John Heilman, deceased, an old member of the board were adopted. Rev. C. U. Heilman was elected a trustce

fill the vacancy caused by the death of the der Heilman.

The committee on instruction reported a favorable condition of the institution. The Alumni Dinner.

The regular dinner of the alumni, visitors

and students was held at 12:30 p. m., in Harbaugh hall, about 250 persons being seated at the table : the room was handsomely or-namented, the board was decorated with flowers and fruit and the collation was boun-tiful. Hon. John Cessna presided and anounced that the usual toasts and after dinner peeches would be omitted on account of the ecent calamity fallen upon the college, A ew brief addresses having reference to Dr. Nevin's death were made.

It was announced that Levi H. Diehl, of county, Illinois, had made a donation 1 52,000 to the college,

DEDICATING THE OBSERVATORY.



special uses for which it is intended. It is located northwest of Harbaugh hall, in a clear open space, there being no special requirement, as is often supposed, for an ele-vated site, the one essential being a free sweep of the horizon. The main building is 16 feet by 20, and this includes a safe-like corner, walled of by itself, with thick parti-tions and a heavy door, with aperture covered with double class. Within this apartment.

corner, walled off by itself, with thick parti-tions and a heavy door, with aperture covered with double glass. Within this apartment, resembling a refrigerator, on a pier, built up from the ground and capped with a marble slab, is placed the astronomical clock, thus protected from variations of temperature and from the vibrations caused by movements in the building. Connecting this building with the tower is a mother building about s feet by 10, in which is creeted, likewise on a pier, the transit instru-ment of most elaborate workmanship and delicate adjustment: made by T. Ertel & Sons, of Munich, costing nearly 500, with a telescope of three inches aperture and twenty-seven inches focal length. A trap in the roof allows this to be pointed at the skies, and it has been in use for nearly a year; with it Prof. K. has calculated the fongitude and latitude 400, 2 m. 55 are north.

reen wich. Latitude 40°, 2 m., 56 sec. north.

### DOME AND TELESCOPE.

On the north side of the building is the ound astronomical tower, two stories in

round astronomical tower, two stories in height, now covered with a temporary roof, but to be surmounted with the revolving dome, about twenty feet in diameter, built in Dublin, by Howard Grubb, an experi-enced constructor, at a cost of about \$2,000. This dome roof must be put in place before telescope can be surmounted; and it was telescope can be surmounted : and it was expected to be here for the dedicatory exer-cises, but as its manufacture is a work of great delicary and difficulty, meteorological and other causes have retarded it and the work did not arrive in time to be crected for

to-day's exercises. It is expected to be put up during vacation. In the telescope are secured the satisfactory results of improved instrument manufactu in a combination of object glass from Clark & Sons, of Cambridgeport, Mass., and mount-ing from Repsold & Sons, of Hamburg, Gernany. The instrument is of about the san many. The instrument is of about the same diameter as those in the famous observato-ries of Cordova, of Munich, of Copenhagen and of Cincinnati, in which astronomers of the world's first rank have worked and studied ; and not inferior to that with which the observations are made at England's royal station, Greenwich, whence the world's longitude is taken. The cost of the telescope was about half the enfire avenues of this creat adouttor in the

entire expense of this great addition to the equipment of the college, the other half of the outlay being required to build a proper building, erect an astronomical dome and

equip the observatory with other essential appliances of a complete department—such as the transit instrument, chronograph, clock, chromometer, spectroscope, barometer and thermometer and electrical apparatus.

## Dedicating the Observatory.

After the alumni dinner had concluded he company moved to the observatory where the dedicatory exercises were held. A fea are of them was the reading of an account of the various instruments of equipment by Prof. Kershner. A large audience then assembled in the chapel to hear the address of Prof. C. A. Young, Ph. D., of Princeton col-lege, one of the most famous astronomers of the country. Following is an abstract of it : Abstract of Dr. C. A. Young's Address,

"From time immemorial the science of astronomy has had a secure place in the college and university curriculum-a place I think it is never likely to lose; for of all the sisterhood of sciences astronomy is the oldest and the most fully developed : nor, I am sure, is any other nobler or more beautiful ; no other so effectively puts a man into his true relation to the universe, at once hum-bing and exaiting him; revealing to him depths of time and space, immensities of mass and motion and power, which make him feel the insignificance of the earth and o human atlairs, and at the same time make him conscious of the divine within himself, in the power to comprehend these depths and these immersities and to follow out and

think the thoughts of God. "As a means of discipline, also, its study of the highest value, exercisi

# PRICE TWO CENTS.

formed crater. The German map of the moon, published in 1878, was a notable af-fair. Lord Rosse's investigation of the moon's heat is a work of great interest is it shows that at full moon we receive some warmth from it, but other investigations call this into question. Prof. Langley is doing very delicate work on this point, but his con-clusions are yet in doubt.

### AT WORK ON THE SUN.

elusions are yet in doubt. AT WORK ON THE SUM. Substantial progress has been made with former results. It is concluded that the problem of the transit of Venus, 1852, con-former of the transit of Venus, 1852, con-problem of the transit of the test is the the transit of the transit of the test is the test of the sun's surface exerts slight effect of problem of the fullows of degrees. The is-problem of the fullows of the grees. The is-problem of the fullows of the grees. The is-problem of the fullows of the grees, the is with problem constant must be put as high as 30 problem of the transit of the solar spectrum problem of the spectrum of the

#### AMONG THE PLANETS.

It has been determined that within the or-bit of Mercury there is no planet as large as 500 miles, probably not 100; there may be intra-Mercurial asteroids; there is little new to report of Mercury; Venus attracted much attention by the study of its transit in 1882; many new observations were made: its

many new observations were made; its "satellites" so observed are ghosts. But while Venus has gained no moons, Mars has acquired two-both native Ameri-cans, the discoveries of Prof. Hall's brilliant cans, the discoveries of Prof. Half's brilliant work at Washington with the new telescope; though very small, their illumination of the genesis and evolution of the planetary sys-tem is important. The surface of Mars has been mixed studied and the surface of mars has been much studied, and its system of canals, 1,000 miles long and from 50 to 60 miles wide, is firmly established; the time of rota-tion has been accurately determined. On May 1, 1876, the number of known as-

On May I, 1876, the number of known as-teroids was 163; now it is 258; Paliser, of Vienna, found &, our own Peters 20. The older ones are the more interesting and larger. The "great red spot of Jupiter " is a notable discovery. It is 30,000 miles in length and 6,000 or 7,000 in width. It has faded since 1882, and was clouded with a whitish mist in 1885. Nothing so startling is reported of Saturn or Neptune. The Uran-ian system has been closely studied at Washington and well established. A planet beyond Neptune is looked for and may be picked up any time. The decade has given us many comets-

The decade has given us many comets-The decade has given us many comets-3 in all-and an advance in knowledge of them. The comet of 1881 was the first ever photographed ; both this and the greater comet of 1882 approached very close to the sun, and their spectra became complex and interesting ; sodium and probably iron and calcium were discovered. In the Pome-Brook comet of 1883-4, a Neptunian comet returned to perihelion. The Russian astron-omer, Bredichim, has brought the mechan-ied and mathematical portion of the theory of comets to high perfection. The tails are probably composed of minute particles of matter, first driven off by the comet and the repelled by the sun.

#### STUDY OF METEORS.

STUDY OF METEORS. There has been much study of meteoric astronomy and itrmer establishment of the theory that a meteor swarm is the result of a breaking up of a comet. Much has been done in stellar astronomy; the catalogue of the Northern stars, by fifteen observatories, in progress for twenty years is approaching an end; and the catalogue of the 80,000 Southern stars by Dr. Gould, at Cordova, who has observed them all, was made in twelve years, a labor of Hercules. Dr. Peters, of Hamilton college, has published twenty star charts. Stars down to the 14th magnitude may now be photographed; and America has led in the work of astronomical photography. Photometry has almost be-

age, and was graduated in 1850. He studied theology, but before he entered upon his first pastorial charge at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, he taught school in Norristown, succeeded Dr. then. vanderveer as instructor in the Easton cademy and supplied Reformed charges in hat neighborhood. He had brief pastorates that neighborhood in Greensburg, and Mechanicsburg, Cumber

land county, and then settled in Green-castle, Franklin county, Pa. By this time he had come to attract the the general notice of the church as a student of thought, a clear, earnest and scholarly preacher and a theologian of rare parts. When the movement was started to reorgan-ize a college at Mercersburg in 1505, he was the natural selection of its regents for presiwith great acceptability until the theo-logical seminary was removed to Lan-caster in 1871, and he was called to the chair of church history and New Testathe chair of church history and New Testa-ment exegosis; his services were also added to the teaching force of the facuity, and when Dr. Nevin retired from the presidency in 1877 Dr. Apple's election to the succession was ratified by the hearty assent of the church and the alumni. He has filled the presi-dency ever since and his special line of teaching has included ethics, resthetics, moral billion was all the two hearts in strated philosophy and all the branches of metaphy sics, added to his instruction in the semi

nary. Rev. Dr. T. G. Apple is as widely known Rev. Dr. T. G. Apple is as wheely known as a preacher and writer as an instructor. His composition is very fluent and easy, his thought strong and forceful and his capacity for work is enormous. He is a favorite preacher not only in the college preacher not only in the college chapel but on all special occasions throughout the church; and while his ornate, clear and vigorous style never fails to entertain, the earnestness and logi of his Christian discourse always carry viction. He has been a faithful pupil of Dr. Nevin, but with other theologians of the church has expounded and established the Christological system upon a firm and en-during basis, and attracted the respect of the whole theological world. Since Dr. Harbaugh's death in 1867, he has

their youth.

Since Dr. Harbaugh's death in 1867, he has edited the Mercersburg Review, now the Reformed Church Quarterly, Rev. Dr. J. M. Titzel, associate editor; he is a frequent writer for the Messenger and other period-icals; he is generally a delegate to synod and always to the general synod; he was sent to the Reformed alitance in Philadel-phia in 1880 and to the Pan-Presbyterian al-lances in Belfagi in 1884 when with Rev liance in Bellast in 1884, when, with Rev. Dr. Bausman, Elder Geo. W. Hensel and other friends, he made a general tour of Euother friends, he made a general tour of Eu-rope, which greatly impressed him, and of which he has written and lectured much to ler, of Easton, and among their children are John W. and Wm. N. Apple, esqs., of the Lancaster bar.

#### CLASS DAY EXERCISES.

A Jovial Occasion on the Campus by the Departing Boys of '86. The class of '86 celebrated their class day

yesterday on the college campus, and successfully fulfilled the expectations aroused by the following programme :

Salutatory C. A. Santee. Class Poem P. A. Kunkel.	tical education and the strong stimulus and the great opportunities of our modern civili- zation than all the imaginative glories of the
Class History	eider day. The governor of a neighboring state not long ago in a public message actu-
Ivy Oration	ally opposed higher education on the ground that it breeds discontent in the ranks of
Prophecy	labor and leads men to aspire to a position above that in which they were born. Then
PresentationL. E. Koontz	welcome to it. There is a discontent which is deadly and a discontent which is the inspira-
Mantle Oration	tion of new and grander life. Imagine Franklin, Webster, Lincoln or Garfield con- tented in their early positions. What would
Dame Nature did well for the boys in the	have become of their great careers? This question of broader and higher edu-

Dame Nature did well for the boys in the way of pleasant weather, for the sun kept carefully beneath a cloud, and threatening rain was held in check. campus was looking its summer best and the goodly throng of ladies fair and gentlemen that had gathered to hear what the men of 'so had to offer of prose and poetry, of wit and pathos, was cheerful and attentive through it

II. In a graceful salutatory Mr. Santce wel-omed all and outlined briefly the treats that rere to follow. Mr. Kunkle then read a

court house last evening to hear the biennia time. Hamilton's exercise of his influence oration before the literary societies by Mr. Charles Emory Smith, of the Philadelphia Press. Mr. Smith, who came by invitation of the Diagnothian Literary society, was in was an act of elevated patriotism, but it is none the less true that when Hamilton tound his party beatsn he proposed to Governor Jay, of New York, to convene the legislatroduced by an ex-member of the same and spoke for an hour on "Aspirations and In spirations." The address was eloquently delivered and evoked frequent applause Following is an abstract of it :

Jay, of New York, to convene the legisla-ture in extra session and usurp the power of election, a proposal more and clous than that of any returning board of our day. Edmund Handolph was driven from Washington's cabinet on charges of personal dishonor. Timothy Pickering said that John Adams was influenced by revenge, ambition and selfishness. Calhoun declared that the Mr. Smith opened by saying that when Napoleon was tighting his first campaign in Italy the Austrian generals contemptuously said : "This young upstart is violating all the laws of war," yet in spite of the critics administration of John Quiney Adams must the brilliant conqueror laid all Italy at his feet. Thus the true law of action and success is that which is best calculated to attain the object. No ancient standard or proscriptive be braten at all hazards, no matter what its measures. Who would dare avow such a code of action now? While I share the general reverence for the greatness aw should rule out the means best adapted to the end. It would be presumptuous to discredit the counsels and the achievements of age and experience. The great and un-finished careers of Bismarck and Gladstone rhich would rebuke all such unthinking foily Disraeli, with the weight of seventy-five years, still held the sceptre of England and ascinated the world with his dazzling but hollow policy, and to-day, rising above all his associates in his serene and profound wisdom, and bearing his seventy-eight years with scarcely abated vigor, the destinies do the British empire are carried in the hands of the peerless Gladstone. Yet it is none the less true that the larger proportion of the greatest achievements in the history of the world have been won by men hardly beyond

their youth. The early works of Shakespeare, Dryden, Shelley, Byron, Walter Scott, Macaulay and others in interature; of Chatham, Fox, Burke, Patrick Henry and others in ora-tory; of Jefferson, Hauniton, Adams, Clay, Webster, Hampden, Richelten, Gambetta and Pitt in statesmanship, were referred to as il-lustrating this truth. Though these may be regrarded as exceptional cases it is none the regarded as exceptional cases it is none the less true that there has never been a time when so many responsible stations in life when so many responsible stations in life were filled by young men as now. It is equally true of the professions and of busi-ness life. In the great commercial and in-dustrial enterprises which mark this pro-gressive period, the reins of authority are often held by men under or scarcely beyond the thirtles. One commanding reason for this broader performance is the larger intelli-cence which now informs all successful of gence which now informs all successful el fort. The exacting demands of our times re-quire original capacity and also cultivated Another element of success lies in selecting

the neid and the work for which there is aptitude. Men in their places are the men that stand. While aiming high it is the part of practical wisdom to aim at an object which is within reach. The arrow of Acestis was fired at the stars, but though it left a gleam-ing light it fell far short of the mark. The reat demand of our times is for the practical in education and in life. Our busy life is widely different from that of the old Greek capital. The herb woman of Athens, as be Witt Clinton said, could criticise the phrase ology of Demosthenes and the meanest artisan could pronounce judgment on the works of Apples and Phidias. We need not seek the Apples and Phidias. We need not seek the classic graces and captivating speech of the Athenian throng. Better an acre in Middle-sex than a cycle in Cathay. Better the prac-tical education and the strong stimulus and the great opportunities of our modern civili-zation than all the imaginative glories of the older day. The governor of a neighboring state not long ago in a public message actu-ally opposed higher education on the ground that it breeds discontent in the ranks of labor and leads men to aspire to a position above that in which they were born. Then welcome to it. There is a discontent which is deadly and a discontent which is the inspiranental system

of the past, despite its blemishes, I deny the decay and demoralization and de-pravity of our times. We suffer from evils our fathers could not know-evils which have come with the growth of wealth and population and power: from speculative greed and corporative aggrandizement and ring rapacity; the vice of great cities and the conflict of great interests; but in spite of all this the level of the age is higher. It is for scholarship to engage in still further cievaing the tone of political contention and public life. I am not of those who deplore legiti-

this. I am not of those who deplore legiti-mate party spirit and stand indifferent to honorable party contests. We want inde-pendence, but independence based on prin-ciple. To be so poor in principle and so des-titute of earnest convictions that you do not care which side goes up or which side goes down, this is not independence. I confess I am too much impressed with my duty as a down, this is not independence. I confess I am too much impressed with my duty as a citizen and too deeply interested in the grand drama of popular government to sit down coolly and calmly in my little private box in this great theatre of public action and amuse myself with petty criticism on the faulty does or the paste jewels while the stu-pendous play is moving forward around me. Instead of that I will with honest convictions choose my party, do my best to lift its stand. choose my party, do my best to lift its stand-ard to a worthy ideal and light its battles manfully and earnestly. Do I then make myself the slave of my party? Far from it. We do not support our party be-sause it is our party, but because we believe that in the main it represents right principles and right tendencies But with this feeling we should be all the more zealous to lift its contests far above the struggle for place into the battle for principle.

We should join with good citizens of all parties in seeking to rescne the public service from the abuses which have marred it. 1 do not sympathize with the wild and reckless denunciation of the public service as inefficient and corrupt. It isn't true. It doesn't touch the real scress. It confuses and misleads the public mind. Outside of the large citres with their local wrongs the public service, by whatever party administered, has for the most part been as honestly and faithfully conducted as the average of private business. The root of the evil is not the lack of integrity or capacity, but a lack of the proper conception that a public office is a public trust. It is not maladministration but the organization of the administrative machinery outside of its proper function into a political engine, and to duty of American scholarship is more commanding than that of leading the awakened American thought to a still higher and broader apprehension of the true govern

> ON THE CAMPUS TO DAY. A Pleasant Day for the Reunious on the Ground

of the College. The college grounds and buildings wer he centre of attraction to day for the old students and visitors, and it was a busy day for all connected with the commencement exer cises. By S o'clock they had began to assem ble in the various halls, and from 8:30 a.m.

to 10 the society reunions were held, followed cation is far more than a matter of sentimen by the alumni meeting, the board of trustees being in session in the meantime. The Gothean Reunion. Rev. A. J. Heller, of '61, now of Adams

cation is far more than a matter of sentiment or of individual and exceptional aspiration. It lies at the very foundation of our free in-stitutions and becomes more momentous and commanding with the rapid advance of imixed population and with changes of indus-trial conditions. In an address in Philadel-phia last week, Matthew Arnold quoted Senator Hawley's praise of our system of government as "a government of, by and for the average man," and the eminent British scholar added as his own comment that town, Md., presided over the Goethean re-Dr. J. M. Titzel, vice president nion ; Rev. Rev. T. F. Hoffmeler, secretary ; Rev. W. H. Groh, consor. Mr. Groh offered prayer. S. E. Stoffler read a satisfactory statement of the condition of the society ; which gave

alumni professorship, which still backs \$11, 100 of the amount necessary to its completion ; the endowment of the presidency with a fund of not less than \$30,000; the complete equipment of the scientific department in accordance with the plan recently elaborated by Dr. Stahr: the crection of a fire proc building for the libraries and massions, and

other progressive measures. In the preparation of the history Rev. Dr. Dubts is to have editorial management of the same, and he will write the history of Franklin college ; Rev. Dr. Theo. Appel will contribute the sketch of Marshall ; Rev. Dr. John S. Stahr of Franklin and Marshall Rev. Dr. E. V. Gerhart of the semimary : J F. DeLong of the Gethean society : W. N Apple of the Disgnothian, and W. <sup>1</sup>. Hen-sel will prepare the register. For the jubilee exercises the following programme is proposed: On Tuesday of

next commencement week an historical ce

ebration, over which Hon. John W. linger will preside ; orator, Hon. Loud Steiner, M. D.; post, Rev. C.W.F. Siegel Siegel. Wednesday the popular celebration, to be presided over by Hon. W. S. Stenger ; with an address on the claims of the college upon the church by Rev. J. Spangler Kieller, and an address on the claims of the college upon the community by W. C. Hensel. Besides there will be a biennial oration before the literary societies, class and society reunions, atumni dinner, reception, dc. It is also pro-posed to make one of the endowment movenents a memorial to Dr. Nevin.

DR. NEVIN'S MEMORIAL.

In the same connection with the report was read by Rev. Dr. C. Z. Weiser a memorial to the late Rev. Dr. Nevin prepared by a committee appointed at an internal meeting o his old students held on the day of his funeral. This report was referred back to the committee for some slight modification to be reported at an adjourned meeting this evening. It was resolved that the following be de-

clared to be the objects and aims of the cen-tennial year and celebration movement : The ompletion of the alumni professorship which still lacks \$14,000 of the amount neces sary to its completion : the endowment of the presidency with a fund not less than \$30,000 ; the complete equipment of the scientific department in accordance with the plan re-cently elaborated by Dr. Stahr, and the erection of a fire proof building for the librarie It was resolved that the completion of the

endowment of the presidency be a fitting memorial to Dr. Nevin. It was resolved that the further equipment

of the scientific department and the oriention of a library building be the first object of the contennial movement; and that the endow-ment of the presidency and the completion of the alumni professorship endowment be individual anome them objects The following committee was appointed to consider the subject of Dr. Nevin's biogra-phy, memoirs, Ac.; Rev. Drs. Thos. G. Ap-ple, C. Z. Weiser, J. S. Stahr, Theo. Appel

ple, C. Z. Weiser, J. S. Stahr, Theo, Appel and W. U. Hensel. The plan for a history of the college sub mitted by the committee was approved, and various miscellaneous business transacted. after which the association adjourned until this evening, Gen. B. F. Fisher, of Philadelphia, has

been selected alumni orator for next year The Board of Trustees.

At the meetings of the board of trusteer during yesterday and to-day, Hon. John Cessna presided and the following degrees were conferred :

D. D. Rev. Dr. A. S. Leinbach, of Read ing; Rev. Wm. Rupp, of Manchester Md. L. L. D. Geo, F. Baer, esq. Pb. D. Prof. R. K. Buchrie, city superin-tic superin-tic superint s

endent of the Lancaster public schools. A. M. Ambrose C. Herman, M. D., of Top-

ton, Berks county, Pa. A committee consisting of Dr. J. P. Wick-ersham, Geo. W. Hensel, John C. Hager, Chas. Santee and Rev. C. U. Heilman was appointed on the academy.

MEMORIAL TO DR. NEVIN. Hon. John W. Killinger, submitted the following memorial of Dr. Nevin, which was adopted :

On Sunday evening, June 6, 1886, J. W. Nevin departed this life at his home at Czernarvon Place, in the Sith year of his age. It is fitting and proper that the board of trus-tees should put on record a tribute to his

Prof. Jefferson E. Kershner Ph. D. Head of the Mathematical Department of the College.

It was at the commencement of 1884 that he gratifying announcement was made of Mrs. Hood's generous donation of \$10,000 for the erection and equipment of an astronomi-cal observatory at Franklin and Marshali sollege, as a memorial to her father, the late Daniel Scholl. Unquestionably the special direction of this magnificent gift was largely due to the interest awakened in the great science of astronomy by Prof. Kershner's successful and distinguished labors in this branch of study. He is a Berks county boy. His

father was formerly county treasurer, and his family is one of the substantial Reformed element, which has contributed so largely to the membership of the institutions here and to the best citizenship of the commonwealth. Young Kershner always had special aptitude or mathematics, but he held that broad, liberal view of education which respects culture for its own sake; and after his gradua-tion in 1877, he took a two years course in theology to embrace the better opportunities thus afforded for the study of metaphysics. While pursuing a post-graduate course at Yale he was appointed a teacher in the as-tronomical department there, and had the desired opportunity to perfect himself in the practical side of the study. He made the university calculations for the observations of the transit of Venus; and the professor in harge visiting Lancaster some years ago bestowed upon Prof. Kershner the highest ompliment for his learning, his rare skill in andling the delicate instruments and his thoroughness in every branch of the science. The degree of Ph. D., recently conferred upon him by Yale, was scholastic merit, proved by a long course of study and tested

#### by thorough examination, HIS WORKSHOP,

In disposing of the \$10,000 gift of Mrs. Hood, Prof. Kershner's views as to the observatory and its equipment have been largely consulted by the board of trustees, and when it was found that it would require about \$3,500 more to secure such apparatus and building as advanced scientific study demanded, orders were given to make the work com-plete. Though no funds of the institution were available for the appropriation, individual members of the board pledged themselves to the following subscriptions toward making up the balance: Charles Santee, \$500; Jacob up the balance: Charles Santee, \$500; Jacob Bausman, \$200; A. Herr Smith, \$200; J. P. Wickersham, \$200; John C. Hager, \$100; George Kunkle, \$100; Henry Wirt, \$100; George W. Hensel, \$100; John Cessna, \$100; G. S. Griffiths, \$100; John D. Skiles, \$100-total, \$1,800, besides \$200 bequest from the late Mr. Swan-der to make up the deficiency. This leaves a balance of \$1,500, which it is believed can readily be raised among the liberal minded and public-spirited citizens of Lan caster, to secure an interest of such perman ent value and even monumental character.



the observing, remembering, reasoning and imaginative powers; and if the pupil takes up the procedent pursuit of it, then there is superadded the most perfect training of eye and ear and hand, of patient watchfulness, and laborious fidelity, "One would perhaps hardly dare to say of astronomy that the student will find it so

useful 1 him in business life, as many other sciences as chemistry or physics for in-stance. It is true indeed that our navigation rests on astronomical foundations ; so that if the world should wake to-morrow, to find It the world should wake to morrow, to find that all their shimanace and sextants and chronometers had vanished, and all astronom-ical knowledge clean forgotten, then com-merce by sea would be brought almost to a stand-still. But, for the most part, the problems, the investigation of which is the work of to-day's astronomy, have little bear-ing on the material interests of numan lite. ing on the material interests of numan life of view, whether we ever learn what the stars are made, or how they are, or how they move. And yet, whill I for one would certainly be far from depre-ciating those studies which have a material utility, and while I have no sympathy with those who decoy the so-called practical, cannot but feel that this pure unselfishness

it makes but little difference, from this point far away of our science-its very remoteness from the domain of bread and butter and dollars and cents-frees its pursuit from certain dangers and humiliations. She sits a little apart from some of her sister sciences-with whiter and less dusty robes, and demands of her votaries a more purely intellectual and less mer-

cenary service, "Just lifty years ago our American col-leges began to provide themselves with ob-servatories and telescopes, in order that their students might be able to learn the wonders of our science, not merely by readwonders of our science, not merely by read-ing and hear-say, but by sight and actual observation. At first, and for many years, only a few institutions had such establish-ments. Williams college led the way in 1836; Western-Reserve college, Ohio, the Philadetphia high school, and the George-town college followed closely, and Harvard, Amberst. Dactimenth. Hamilton and Ano. Amherst, Dartmouth, Hamilton and Ann Arbor were some years behind ; and now overy first-class college in the land has done

or is doing the same. "Almost a hundred years ago, Franklin, on the whole the greatest man of science ever produced by America, added in founding this institution. He laid its corner-stone and gave it his own honored name, to which a happy union between the older college and a younger cousin has since added that of our most distinguished jurist. To-day, by the

liberality of one of its generous friends, the college celebrates the establishment of its own observatory, admirably equipped with a great and beautiful telescope, which joins in its construction the skill of America's (and the world's) most eminent optician, (and the world's) most enhant optically, and that of Europe's most renowned me-chanician. Surely an allectionate daughter's love could not have possibly devised a more appropriate and effective memorial than this watch tower of the heavens, which is to bear for all time the name of the Daniel Scholl observatory." observatory."

#### A REVIEW OF THE DECADE.

With this introduction Dr. Young passed to a comprehensive review of the last decade of astronomy and of the progress made in this great science during these ten years. As regards the earth's form, Besset's ellipticity 1-300th has been determined to be too small, and Clark's value of 1-294th is employed in the United States coast survey and 1-292d in Europe, Mr. Pierce, of our coast survey, has discovered the large correction required in former pendulum determinations on ac-count of the yielding of the stand from which the pendulum is suspended. Much material has been collected towards a com-plete gravitational survey of the earth. Rapid progress has been made in determining the difference of longitude between all the principal parts of the earth. Europe and South America are connected with our sys-tem by cables and naval stations, American astronomy frequently detecting European errors. The new railroad standard time system is a great advance. Dr. Young favors a thange to the plan of adopting the 24-hour

change to the plan of adopting the 24-hour system of computing time. No work on the lunar theory during the past ten years is as extensive as that of pre-ceding astronomers. Newcombe has made valuable investigations of ancient and me-dnaval observations, but the theory is yet very incomplete. The study of the moon's surface has been carried on with assiduity ; there is still difference of cpinion about Klein's supposed discovery of a newly

magnitude may now be photographed; and America has led in the work of astronomical photography. Photometry has almost be-come a new science since 1876. Pickering's measurement of the brightness of all the maked eye stars of the Northern hemisphere marks an epoch; he is pushing on. Pritch-ard of England is at like work. Events of the decade were the "temporary stars." One blazed up in Cygnus from the ninth to the second magnitude and then faded back to the nebulous condition; an-other appeared has fall in the nebula of Andromeda and has escaped telescopic ob-servation; a third appeared has December, in Orion's club and is now fading. Our knowledge of double stars has extended. Many new observatories have been found-ed, at home and abroad, all equipped with good instruments and apparatus; some in-structed and old ones improved. Astrono-mical literature has flourished and new periodicals have sprung up; America's only distinctive astronomical journal comes from distinctive astronomical journal comes from the Carleton college observatory in Min-nesota; there is room for another. In con-clusion tribute was paid to the astronomers who have died in the decade; and the votaries of science were congratulated on the votaries of science were congratulated on the number of young men coming to their work, and especially upon the high place which America has taken in the development and study of astronomy. study of astronomy. The Exercises of the Evening.

In the college chapel this evening Dr. S. H. Guilford will make the alumni address on "Post-Graduate Study of Natural Sciences.", It will be followed by a meeting of the alumni. To-morrow morning ten members of the graduating class will deliver baccalaureate orations in the chapel.

#### Taking Garfield's Place.

Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, librarian of Enoch Pratt library, Baltimore, has been elected to fill the place of General Garfield on the board of trustees of Hampton Normal and Agri-cultural institute, Hampton, Va. Mr. Steiner is a graduate of Marshall college, and the orator for the centennial commencement of 1887. The Oridanme.

#### The Oriflamme.

Volume IV, of the "Oriflamme," published by the junor class, is on sale on the pus to-day and finds many buyers. It is a very handsome and comprehensive publica-tion, and reflects credit on its editors.

A Good Picture, This week's Harper's Weekly has an excellent picture of the late Dr. J. W. Nevin. It was made from a photograph by Rote and is very much like the one in the INTELLI-GENCER of Monday, the 7th inst.

#### Angry at Lancaster Cigarmakers.

Glaser & Frame, the Reading cigar manu facturers who closed down six weeks ago, throwing 300 hands out of employment. cause of the eigarmakers' strike when the firm refused to accede to the union's demand for an advance of wages, tried to resume on Tuesday. Twelve eigarmakers from Laucat-ter were driven to the factory in cabs, and at noon they were taken in the same way to a leading hotel for dinner. A crowd of about 400 people surrounded the factory and pur-sued the cats through the streets, crying "Scabs," groaning and making other violant demonstrations. Treasurer Oberly, of the Cigarmakers' union, is authority for the statement that the men who worked in Glaser & Frame's fac-tory were brought there through the infu-ence of Jacob Frymoyer, employed by the item to hire "scats." They allege that it for-moyer traveled through Laucaster county and represented to the men that the the would be no trouble about them going to work. cause of the cigarmakers' strike when

work.

Shot as Opecanin. Officer Wenninger isst night patrolling his beat in the vicinity of ward Hill cometery saw an operanin in the cometery. He pulled on H two pisted balls into its body, killing proved to be a female and evaluat young ones not far off. This open probably the this? that had infarty be ing so many chickens in the sufficient



The building which, with its equipment, is dedicated to-day, is a unique structure, of which our drawing gives a very fair idea, the plan being of course adapted to the