## THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1887.

# OUR CENTENNIAL.

## The Hundredth Anniversary of Franklin and Marshall. THE GALA TIME EXPECTED IN JUNE.

Baccalaureate Bermone-Historical and M morial Addresses -The Contennial Oration and Poem - Popular Calebration on Wedneeday-The Alumai Dissor and Toests-Class Day and Graduating Speeches - A Reception on the College Grounds.

Notice has been given from time to time of the fact that insemuch as the present is the hundredth year of the existence of Franklin college in this city and the fiftieth of Marshal college, it will be cale brated as the contennia of the joint institution. The festivities of a fitting celebration will take place at the approaching commencement, in June, of Frank-lin and Marshall college and will be prolonged over several days, beginning with the baccalaureate sermon on Sunday, June 12,and closing with a brilliant reception and prome nade concert on Thursday evening, 16th.

In accordance with a plan reported to and adopted by the Alumni association at its meeting last year, the execution of the details being assigned to various committees, the centennial commencement exercises will be held earlier than usual so as to secure the attendance of the largest possible representation from sister institutions of Pennsylvania; and quite a number of the presidents of the colleges and universities of this and other have already signified their intention of being present: as well as many public men of note who sympathize with liberal culture. The attendance of alumni and old students will be by far the largest ever known in the history of the college; and, besides the general programme for the week, there will be no end of society, fraternity, class and social reunions, the occasion thus bidding fair to attract thousands of strangers to the city. The public schools, normal schools, scademies and semi naries of the city and county will be espe In the of the city and county will be expected iy urged to participate in the ceremonies; and they will all be requested to suspend their exercises for at least Wednesday, the day of the popular celebration, to afford their stu-dents, teachers and patrons an opportunity to mingle with the memorial celebration of the oldest continuing literary institution among us.

#### THE LITERARY EXERCISES.

After the baccalaureate sermon on Sunday It is likely the class day exercises will be held on the college campus on Tuesday afternoon, and that in the evening of the same day, in the court house, the memorial addresses on Benjamin Franklin and Chief Justice John Marshall will be delivered. Dr. Wm. Pepper, the famous scholar and physician, head of the University of Pennsylvania has consented to deliver the address on Franklin ; and some lawyer or jurist of note will deliver the other. Hon. John W. Killinger will preside on

The "Alumni day," Wednesday, will be fully occupied with the popular celebration. Hon. W. S. Stenger will preside at the va-rious exercises of the day and the alumni dinner. An address will be delivered on the college according on in the obsault by Baw college upon the Church," and a brief at College upon the Church," and a brief ad dress by W. U. Hensel on "The Claims of the College upon the Church," and a brief ad dress by W. U. Hensel on "The Claims of the College upon the Community in which it is

At the slumni dinner, the only three regu-At the alumni dinner, the only three regu-ler toasts will be "The Day We Celebrate," by Hon John Cesana, president of the board of trustness; "The College at Mercerabury," Dr. N. B. Klefter; "The College at Lancester," Maj. H. Kyd Douglas; but after the dinner the occasion will be resolved into one of free speeco-making in which many of the distin-uished alumnit and strangers present will be guished alumpi and strangers present will b

Invited to participate. On the evening of Wednesday, June 15, the On the evening of Wednesday, June 15, the centennial oration will be made by Hon. L. H. Steiner, of Frederick, Md., librarian of the Enceh Pratt Library, Baltimore, Md., and the centennial poem will be read by Rsv. C. W. E. Siegel. Later in the evening will be held the reunions of the literary societies. The graduating ansatches will receive the

The graduating speeches will occupy the day on Thursday; and in the evening there will be a reception and promenade concert in the building on the campus and on the

It might be asked, which of these several date will eventually come to be the univer-sally accepted one in reckoning the age of the institution? Each of them has special claim. They cannot all pass current, however. One of them will win for all protocal purposes, and that doubtless the one which deserves to win. We have no misgiving as to what that date will be. The simple beginning is from the year 1787; and Franklin and Mareball college, taking in what is its own in name and fact, elebrates in this year of 1887 its first centennial. Looking now at the college from this centennial point of view, we see an uniter of CREAT NAMES

ORRAT NAMES

ORRAT NAMES immediately connected with its history of which any college constituency in America might justy feel prout. There is Benjamin Franklin, the "founder," in a certain sense. His keen insight and warm interest in the people of his beloved Pennayivania isd him to see the need for such an institution as this was designed to be. The Germans of the state were a large and growing section of the population, industrious, economic, re inglous. Their wants in the line of higher education were peculiar, and such as could not be me', to any considerable extent, by the University, satabilished nome years previous, in Philadelphia. They needed an institution of a character suited to themeives and under their own guidance. Hence the somewhat cumbrous provisions of the charter of Franklin college; and hence, also, its location as Lancester, the centre of

the charter of Franklin college; and hence, also, its location at Lancaster, the centre of the German settlements. Franklin's con-nection with the movement was not accl-dental, nor merely complimentary. He knew well the class of people for whom the college was intended, and appreciated their solid worth as clitzens; be had pub-lished and eleculated among them a number of notimesy with nearly all their representa-tive men. That be gave his great influence, and liberally of his means, for the cetablish-ment and peculiar organization of the college, which all concerned feitshould bear his name, we look upon as a set of his deliberate judg-ment as to what the case demanded. What

ment as to what the case demanded. the University, which was equally dear him, was to Philadelphia, that Franklin lege abould be to the interior of the state. dear

But the movement was not a one man's affair, however great and honored that man "Robert Morris, the financier of the Ameri "Robert Morris, the financier of the Ameri-oan Revolution, contributed six hundred doi-lars; and Beojamin Rush, the prince of phy-sicians, was not only a liberal patron, but an active promoter of the enterprise. Among the early trustees wore Generals Mublenberg and Miflin, Governors Sayder and Hiester, and many other men whose names are emi-nent in the history of the state and the names of Dra. H. E. Muhlenberg and Wun Hendel, and of Prof. F. V. Meisheimer, all prominent in their day. Of Marshall college it may be said that the moral character and intellectual force of the

Prominent in their day. Of Marshall college it may be said that the moral character and intellectual force of the leading members of its faculty were its prin-cipal endowment. It was never rich in money, but it was always rich in the posses-sion of instructors who could impress their thought upon the people whom they served, and upon the age in which they lived. The names of Bauch, Nevin and Schaff-to select the most noted-have become household words among us, while their fame has gone to other lands. Dr F. A. Rauch, the first president of Marshall college, like Zwingli, died young, sud yothe irved long enough to give evidence of possessing brilliant gits of mind and heart, and to open the way for a new line of philosophic and Christian thought in his adopted country, which is to-day more or less dominant throughout the Protestant world. He was not its author; but he was probably the first person in America who understood, adopted and suc-cessfully taught it by pen and by speech. He brought in bis institution over which he presided into feit sympathy with the teach-ing of the leading Christian thinkers of presided into feit sympathy with the teach-ings of the leading Christian thinkers of Germany. That was a work great enough for one man to do.

Dr. Philip Schaft, for aught we know, was Dr. Philip Schaff, for aught we know, was never officially a member of the faculty of Marahall college.<sup>4</sup> The relation of the theo-theogical seminary at Mercersburg, in which he was for many years a professor, was, how-ever, so close to the college, that the differ-ence of position was more in form than in fact. He influenced the students not the less. The college and the seminary were, to a large extent, inseparable. As he is still living, and his eminent reputation is now beyond question, we wish simply to lay stress here on one determining fact. During his connec-tion with the institution at Mercersburg Dr. Schaff laid the broad foundation on which his subsequent renown has been built. That was Schaff laid the broad foundation on which his subsequent renown has been built. That was the heroic period of his life, and heroically he bore himself. Principles, model of thought and forms of expression, which are now the common property of philosophic and theo-logic thinkers, were then in their incipiency, opposed because new, hated because not un-derstood; and to him, in connection with his illustrious collesgue, Dr. Nevin, fell the task, as to none others, of bringing about their acceptances on this side of the Atlantic.

thought and life, of the decondants of the people who founded it. The two have gone resultant interests, growth of popula-tion, divergent convictions, called for other institutions of learning. Yais was estab-lished, and has become a great university ; others also have sering up in the same terri-tory, or have been founded by the same terri-tory, or have been founded by the same terri-vard, the unquestioned, abiding representa-tive of New Esgland life in its most compre-hensive scope. Its position is one which by no possibility can be occupied by any other college.

It we of New Eugland life in its most compre-hensive scope. Its position is one which by no possibility can be occupied by any other college. Bo Princeton, once Nassau Hall. It was founded by the Scotch, and the Kertch-Irish colonists of New Jersey and adjacent sec-tions, and became the Brst and the represen-tative college of that element and of the Presbyterian church from the beginning. Its informed of the people to whom it belongs. Presbyterians may found other colleges which may exceed is endowment and at-tendance of students the perent institution ; but there will never be a second Princeton it stands on a pedestal of its own. Destroy it, and there will be a vacancy. Simply that, and sivays that. None other can be to the history of that people what it has been. It stands for the Dutch people what it has been. At there will be a vacancy. Simply that, and sivays that. None other can be to the history of that people what it has been. It stands for the Dutch people, the Holitad-ers in America. It was their first distinctive effort in that line which met with success. For a long time it has come to be interworen which their historical life. It is an epitome. Out there will be intelligence of the Dutch Reformed church in America cannot duplicate, in this respect. Rutgers college. Let these instances suffice. They indicates what we mean whon we call attention to the peculiar position of Franklin and Marshall college, and call it.

A REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTION

bistorically considered. It is representative, as no other, of the German people and their descendants in this country. Historically, it forms the basis of their efforts in the higher educational line. Franklin college was their educational line. Franklin college was their first distinct venture, broad in its design, definite in its aim, meant for a foll college from the start, as colleges went in those days, keeping up the struggle, with charter and in-tent unaltered, until 1851, when the legal, and 1853, when the actual realization came. The centennial now to be celebrated is that of the first college successfully founded and continued in the interest of the German stock of people in this land. There is none to enter into competition on this comprehen-sive basis; there is none to dispute the honor.

Franklin college stands at its start for all Frankin conege mande as its start or an the Germans-Lutherans, Reformed and whatever others there are-as much so as Harvard in its beginnings stands for New England and the Puritens, Princeton for Scotch and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, and Rutgers for the Reformed Hollanders. That is the original provision. In fact, we have at Ruigers for the Reformed Hollanders. That is the original provision. In fact, we have at itrat a prevailingly Lutheran macagement by stress of circumstances, and, later on, a con-trolling Reformed assumption of responsi-bility by like stress of circumstances. At no time, however, an uprooting of the historic structure, nor a thought of yiolating or an-tagonizing the broad basis on which it was founded. The consolidation with Marshall Lagonizing the broad basis on which it was founded. The consolidation with Marshall college did not act as a destroyer of the past in this respect. It gave definite direction under changed conditions in the life and de-velopment of the people, and brought organ-ized kindred forces, ably and ready to take up the old work and give it larger success. In this light, now, the centennial celebra-tion of Franklin and Marshall college as sumes a comprehensive significance, which

tion of Franklin and Marshall college as stanses a comprehensive significance, which reaches far beyond the immediate consitu-ency of the institution. The element whose interest it represents is an integral, numer-out, rapidity-growing factor in the population of the land, whose history dates from early colonial times, and is intimately connected with the wonderful growth and progress of the pation.

But we must close. We intended to b But we must close. We intended to be brief, and confine ourselves to a few leading facts. We will only add that, ecclesiastic ally, this centennish has the same signif-cance for the Reformed church in the United States that we have shown it to possess for the people of German stock and pareutage in its wider conception. Franklin college was theirs in part; Marshall college was theirs altogether; and Franklin and Marshall col-lege is theirs—theirs not by legal right and altogether; and Franklin and Marshall col-lege is theirs-theirs not by legal right and control simply. On that they may congratu-late themselves, certainly; it is a splendid possession. Theirs, however, in what is more yet. Theirs in origin, history, charac-ter and the rich promise of the future. It is the centennial of their own representative college they celebrate, and that not the less because all the people of kindred stock, though ecclesiastically of other names, may rightfully join with them in doing the same.

Objections to Knee Brieches Letter to the Washington Star.

Your paper recently contained an article

### ITS FIRARCIAL CONDITION

# The Funde Safety Invested and No Dobts, What Can to Done For Frenklin and Marchail College. Rev. Dr. T. G. Apple in Reformed Brasenger.

The question is sometimes asked whether the funds of Franklin and Marshall college are safely invested, and whether the college is paying expenses or running into debt. To these questions most satisfactory answers can be given. There is no corporation more care ful of its mered trusts than the bard of trustees of Franklin and Marshall college. Its finance committee is composed of the very best men for the work entrusted to them, with Hop. A. Herr Smith as chairman, successor to Hon. Thomas E. Franklin, de-

cessor to Hon. Thomas E. Franklin, de-cessed. And the board and the church are greatly indebted to Mr. Jacob Bausman for the abie, cautious, and are immore in which he has filled the office of treasurer. Not a cent of the endowment has at ary time been rised or lost. All the securities are first class, the finance committee and the treasurer preferring to draw moderate dividends to running any risk for the sake of realizing higher rates of interest. For all who are ac-quainted with the financial management of the board no such statement as this is needed, but we give it for the sake of realizing may not enjoy this sequaintance. In regard to the second point, we may add that the college has no debts and it is not running into debt. The income is sufficient in the carlier years of his presidency 7 The reason is plain. It is well known that in the earlier years of his presidency 7. Nevin served the college without salary, drawing salary only for his services in the seminary. When the presidency for another professorable. This arrangement with the theological seminary has enabled the board to support one avditional professor in the college faculty, in return for which, in part at least, the seminary has enabled to be ord to support one additional professor in the college faculty, in return for which, in part at least, the seminary is allowed to occupy lecture rooms in the college building. But the death of the beloved and wenerated Dr. Nevin raised the question whether re-spect for his memory and regard for his Dr. Nevin raised the question whether re-spect for his memory and regard for his work for the college do not require the en-dowment of the chair be filled, so that the dowment of the chair he filled, so that the president of the college, wheever he may be, may devote his whole time and labor to the duties of that office independent of the sem-inary. This reasonable request is made now both as a tribute to the memory of Dr. Nevin and for the greater efficiency of the college faculty. That chair being endowed the col-lege faculty will have all its positions pro-vided for beyond any contingency. Thus it will be seen that the financial con dition of the college is in all respects matis-

Here for beyond any contingency.
Thus it will be seen that the financial condition of the college is in all respects satisfictory and secure. The amount given as necessary for the endowment of the presidency, \$40,000, yielding an income, at present rates, on safe investment, for his salary, of \$2,000 may seem large, but it must be borne in mind that the partial ratirement of Professor Wm. M. Nevin and the continuance of partial salary for him, together with the strengthening of the faculty by the appointment of an adjunct professor in the depart ment of Ecolish literature, will require some additional tunct, and it he \$2,000 may seem to the president, a portion of it will be required, and used for a time, perhaps, to defray this additional expense. The able and popular adjunct professor consented to serve for a year on half salary, but this cannot continue longer without being increased. In order, therefore, to provide for all requirements this sum is asked, and if it is raised the college will be able to maintain its enlarged faculty without tunches, counting at the same time on liberal contributions from some wealthy friends of the college, it can certainly be raised whout being in the same time on liberal contributions from some wealthy friends of the college, it can certainly be raised without being a burden. It would indeed be humilitating if the fervor and zall manifested, and seen centennial of the college should expend itself and fail to raise the sum.

As regards the other objects set before the church, the one is of extreme necessity, viz, the erection of a scientific building for the purpose mainly of a chemical isboratory. Prof. Stahr has fully and ably stated this ne-Prof. Stahr has fully and aby stated this ho-cessity. But this object requires no large sum. From ten to fifteen thousand is a small minimum, and it is to be hoped that some wealthy friend of the college, or a few such friends, will cheerfully provide for this pressing want, even on a somewhat more liberal scale than is indicated by the lowest

inceral scale than is indicated by the lowest sum required. With the elegantly equipped Daniel Scholl astronomical obsevatory, erected mainly by the munificent douation of a lady, and this contemplated scientific building, the college will be amply provided to carry to react the scientific douation



me Account of the Famous Pitcher of the Louis flace Ball Club.

The season of 1987 will be a memorable one in the history of base ball, and it will make definition the relations that the two associa-tion beer to one another. When the St. Louis Association club best the Chicago's at the end of the season of 1856, it was vigorously association that the Levyue was falling into association that the Levgue was failing into the sere and yellow leaf. The Chicago club, however, opens the season with a victory over their successful rivals of October, 1886, and promise to gain their ascendarcy. David L. Foutz, the pitcher of the St. Louis club, was born about twenty-seven years ago in Baltimore, Md., and first played ball with the Waverly club of that cluy. He first played first base, but gradually found his lorte was in the pitcher's box. He went West and played at Denver, Col., where he filled the position of pitcher with the Denver Browns in 1873. From Denver he went to Leadville, playing with the Leadville Blues when they won the state championship in 1882 In 1883 Foutz went to Bay City, Mich., and there became known as one of the best pitchers in the Nor hwestern League. He remained in Bay City until 1884, when Von Der Ahe purchased his release, and he has played with the St. Louis Browns since. He alternates with Caruthery, and in 1883 ranked third in the number of base hits maked third in the number of base hits the sere and yellow leaf. The Chicago club,

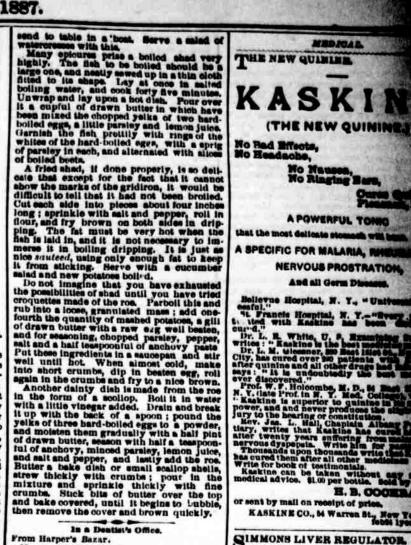
He alternates with Caruthers, and in 1886 ranked third in the number of base hits made off him. On April 11, 1885, he shut out the St. Louis Marcons for one mafe hit, and on July, 28, 1886, retired the Baltimore club with the same record. The new r-les affects him but little, and in the opening game with the Chicegos he showed his mastery of them. He is a speedy pitcher, has all the curves, drops and shoots, and wonderful command of the ball. He is also considered an excel-ient bateman and all around player. lent batsman and all around player.

## NURENT GARBETT.



#### The Handsome and Wealthy President of th

Brace Up. You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are hdgety, nervous and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stim-niants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their busis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of the Liver and fid-neys restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will lie at H. S. Cochran's Druu Store, 137 and 1391 North Queen Street, Lancaster, Fa. (3) THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon Ind., says : "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 157 North Queen street. (5) Robert Garrett, the president of the Baltinore & Ohio railroad, is the son of the late J. W.Garrett, who preceded him in the management of that great trunk line. The Baltimore & Ohio was built to draw the western to Baltimore. This trade was diverted



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<sup>44</sup> Francis Hospital, R. T., "Rivery in the with Kaskino has been with the second second

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The First at H. B. Cochran, druggist, No. 137 North Queen street, still continues on account of persons afflicted with Cough, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitts and Consumption, to procure a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, which is sold on a guarantee and is giving entire satisfaction. It is a standard family remedy. Price 50 cents and \$1. Trial size/res. ol5-1wd&w "I am a practicing physician at this phy and find simmons kegulakor to be creation giving tone to the system and regulating liver" B. C. Riber, R. D.

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IMPURE BLOODI



Baltimore & Ohio Haliros

ch will b nated for the occasion.

THE COLLEGE HISTORY.

Contemporaneously with this celebration will be presented the plan and partially completed copy of the forthcoming history of the to solidit subscriptions for the work, of which the following are to be some of the prominent features, all at present in course of prepara-tion: institution Specimen pages &2. will be ready

(1.) A History of Franklin College, by Rev.

Dr. Dubbs. (2) A History of Marshall College, by Rev.

A History of Aradian College, by Rev. Dr. Theo. Appel.
 A History of Franklin and Murshall College, by Rev. Dr. J. S Stabr.
 A Epitome of the History of the Re-formed Theological Seminary, by Rev. Dr.

E. V. Gerhart. (5) A Narrative of the Academy at Different

(5) A Narrative of the Academy at Different Periods of the College History.
(6) A History of the Gechean Society, by Rev. J. F. DeLong.
(7.) A History of the Diagnothian L&arary Society, by W. N. Aprel, eq.
(8.) A Register of the lastructors and Stu-denta of the College, compiled by W. U Haneal, eso.

dents of the College, compiled by W. U Hensel, esq The whole work to be under the supervi-sion of Rev. Dr. J. H. Dubbs, assisted by Revs. Drs. Tuzel, Stahr and Heisler and W. U. Heusel.

#### AP.BCULUM OF HISTORY.

The Significance of the Contennial of Franklin and Marshall College.

There are many signs that the approaching centennial is beginning to excite no small degree of popular interest throughout the church and state. In the April number of

church and state. In the April number of the Reformed Church Quarter/y, Rev. F. K. Levan, A. M., of Wilkesbarre, Fa., writes as follows on the subject: The centennial of Franklin and Marshall college carries with itself a negatificant. It is not, as it cannot be, just like the history of any other college, taken for an equal number of years. It has prominent characteristics, altogether its own. There is food for the imagination in its origin, development and success. An image, not faint at that, of the intellectual life of the people, whose child it is, runs through its whole course-a fact which the onward flow of time will only make the more clear. And there underlie it conditions and meanings, not simply of is rge account to the institution itself, but as well, account to the institution itself, but as wel

account to the institution ideal, but as well, also of far reaching importance to the state, and in a measure, to the nation. To bring the whole matter, then, properly to view, let us notice how it is in truth a cenwhich we are called upon to cele-

Tennial which we are called upon to cele-bra. Tankin college, the older half of the pres-ent instition, was chartered, and to a degree, in the year 1787. This charter with rights prever ispeed. A good beginning was made onlege moved forward in time, if not up-ward in standing, always literary institution with hopes for the future, until the period of the oneolidation with a kindred college of stabilished reputstion. A third of a century preoding this svent, where about 1819 20 the Reformed and Lutheran synods estnestly begin embed to be the starter as a defailtr-tions; and the Datch Reformed synod made be estimated in the obserbes of the two synods mends, an objection to cooperation in the seminary matter with their German brethres is stold there a test tack, full of possibilities the vollage half, was founded in 1835, at the recollection of the generation yes living the two became one, though the set at horis-inging with it students, faonity and reput-tion, moved to the home of the older, and be two became one, though the set at horis-be two became one, though the set at horis-be the the observed in 1855, at the two became one, though the set at horis-inging with it students, faonity and reput-tion, moved to the home of the older, and be two became one, though the set at horis-ing of the college is it now stands. The more proved for a full third of a century is its forward for a full third of a century is the provent, from the consolidation, extending prevention for a full third of a century is the provent, from the consolidation, extending provent, from the consolidation, extending provent, from the consolidation of the third, from the provention of the two stands in the bistory of the college as it now stands. The more provent, from the consolidation of the generation of the older, and provent for a full third of a century is the provent for a full third of a century is the provent from the consolidation of the the the of the older. Franklin college, the older half of the pres

their acceptance on this side of the Atlantic. To us it seems that he did his great life-work, that upon which his fame at last will mainly rest, then and there ; whatever is subsequent flows substantially therefrom as result.

There is one other name which every one will recall in this connection. It is that of Dr. John W. Nevin. From 1841 to 18'3 be will recall in this connection. It is that of Dr. John W. Nevin. From 1841 to 18'3 be was president of Marshall college; from 1861 to 1806 professor of history and acthetics, and from 1896 to 1876 president of Franklin and Marshall college. This last act was of much greater significance than appeared on the surface. It not only brought two weak colleges together to make one respectable strong one. It united substantially the prin-cipes on which both were founded, and made possible the aspirations of each To an extent, probably equaled by no other person, he was also instrumental in bringing to intei-ligent self-consciousness the people who will always make up the principal constitu-ency of the united college. He did this in many ways, and through a long series of years. We need not particularize here; the fact itself stands out boldly. It is difficult to determine the influence Dr. Nevin exerted in this direction; it was so many-sided, and determine the influence Dr. Nevin exerted in this direction; it was so many-sided, and went far beyond its immediate relation to the college and the denomination under whose special care it stands. These are matters we want to recall, and write in bold relief, dur-ing this centennial year of the institution for which he worked so inthfully, on so broad a basis, so brilliautly, during the best part of a long life. It is not necessary here to do more than to refer to his great personal qualities. His

to refer to his great personal qualities. His kind disposition, his unswerving uprightness, his self secrificing spirit, his untiring indushis self accriticing spirit, his untiring indus-try and comprehensive learning were ever the admiration of his students, and acted as a kindling fire to make them better and greater. He was a Christian in every fibre of his being; a philosopher born; among theolo-glans a teacher. Truly a great name. A beacon light, illuminating backward, and shining on ward, in the history of what con-stitutes now Franklin and Marshall college. We have sought to bring out clearly and situited now Franklin and Marshall college. We have sought to bring out clearly and definition that the source of the present cen-tennial celebration by directing attention to the age of the combined institution, the varied history of efforts running through a century, to found a college with a distinct vo-cation at hand, hard to grasp, but accom-pliated at last; and by calling the roll of il-iustrious men, who, from the beginning and onward, have wrought to bring about the consummation now reached. And yet there lies back of these facts

A LARGER SIGNIFICANCE.

which determines more than anything else the burden of the present celebration. It has been hinted at siready ; let us now seek

to understand it fairly. Colleges have become old and will con-tinue to become old. Many of them, too, Colleges have become old and will con-tinue to become old. Many of them, too, have had emineut names connected with them, and, doubtiess, will continue to have. There is common ground here which, in a great country like ours, very many literary institutions may either already occupy, or, in the course of time, come to occupy. Franklin and Marshall college does not claim what is exceptional in this respect. It stands simply is a most honorable position among its fellows as regards these matters. These things may be paralleled, so to speak, again and again. What we now seek to call attention to is the peculiar representative po-sition which Franklin and Marshall college occupies - a position which it shares in com-mon with but few colleges, and in which, so far as its own sphere is concerned, it can, in the nature of the case, never have a direct competitor or rival. The position we refer to places it in line with Harvard, Princeton, Rutgers and a limited number of other col-leges. The question here involved is one not to be determined either by smount of endowment, number of students or roll of faculty. It concerns itself with representa-tion of section and people, original, unques-tioned, extensive and lasting. Let ut illus-trate. Harvard college was the first institution of

tioned, extensive and lasting. Let us illus-irate. Harvard college was the first institution of the hind founded by the original settlers of New England. It became from the start, and has continued to be, the representative of the Puritan element which gave shape to New England and some other parts of our country. It has shared, to a remarkable de-gree, the fortunes, and the changes in

"The writer quoted is mistakan in this; Dr.

which almost proved that trousers ar doomed, and that short clothes will come in again. Much has been said on this subject, but the utilitarian view is the one which will prevail. I have thoroughly tested the small clothes during several years' wear, and think

I can salely predict that they will just stay where they are—on the legs of athletics and a few pedestrians, and simply because they be long there and nowhere else. On the bicycle trousers flap and blow into the spokes when

trousers flap and blow into the spokes when there is much wind. They draw over the knees a little also. They are in the way and draw a little in baseball and tennis. Short breeches makes necessary the use of long and rather heavy stockings. Every wearer of them knows that it will never do in their stead to wear thin, light-colored cot-ton or lisis thread, or slik stockings of such material as is most agreeable in all moderate weather, when trousers are worn. These material as is most agreeable in all moderate weather, when trousers are worn. These long stockings are expensive in first cost, and, with perfect cleanliness must be fre-quently changed, as they are much exposed to dust and dirt. These same stockings must be supported, and here comes a decidedly difficult problem to solve. One uses garter above the knee, another garters them below the knee; another garters them below the knee; another garters them below the knee is another pins them to the breeches leg; another same and them from the about the knee: another pins them to the breeches leg; another suspends them from the shoul-der; another from the waist, and each way has a few advocates, and many opponents to whom it is utterly intelerable. With the best possible mode of suspension there is a stiffness about the knee and an amount of complication which a trouser man never knows, and would never submit to. The time and trouble required to put on stock-ings, with their supporters, then breeches and shoes, is a matter of some importance to our hurried modern man, and compares very

our hurried modern man, and compares very unfavorably with the brief process which ob tains with ordinary street or business dress tains with ordinary street or business creas. Trousers are more simple as garments, looser and freer shout the legs and body, and cover the shrunken calf, or spindle shank. As a rule men will never pad thin legs. It would be too much trouble, and would cause an amount of ridicule which the average man much provoke. As men are now conwould not provoke. As men are now con-structed there are so many skinny legs and would not provove. As men are now con-structed there are so many skinny legs and crocked ones that breeches and stockings will never be permitted to drive out the trouser. If any one doubts this let him observe for a day or two, on the avenues, at the theatres, and in society, the young men, swells and dudes, and the fact will be plainly apparent that the tick and wall dramed more purposed that the rich and well-dress large percentage of scrawny and attenuated legs in thir ranks. These are the very men who must introduce such a radical change in

ashion if it is to be done. The Blue, The Gray and The Binck.

From the Atlanta Constitution. Charles Porter was police sergeant at For Delaware, and for his sly ways in catching up with the boys was called "Old For." When the news of Lee's surrender reached the fort great was the rejoicing among the Federals. Old Fox came in to tell the news and sell the newspapers containing the ac-count. "Now," he said. "poys," (Fox was a Dutchman), "you vill all soon go home, an' ve'll all pe frients. You'll pe goot as we is. Ve'll pe goot as you is, and py tam, de nigger vill pe as goot as hote of ua."

A PRATES FOR CONTENT WITH SI APL Dear Lord, to Thee my knee is b nt;

Give me content -Full-pleasured with what comes to me,

Full-pleasured with what comes to me, Whate'er it be; A humble root, a fragal board, And simple board; The wintry faggot piled baide The chimney wide, While the en wreathing fiam's upsprout And twine about The brazen dogs that guard my hearth And house hold worth; Tinge with the embors' ruddy glow The rafeers low;

The rafters low ; And let the sparks snap with delight, As fingers might

as nagers might That mark deft measures of some tune The children eroon ; Then, with good triands, the rarest few,

Thou holdest true, Banged round about the blaze, to share

Manged round about the black, to share My comfort there : Give me to claim the service meet That makes each seat A place of heach, and each guest Loyed as the rest. -James Whitcomb Riley.

according to the requirements of the age, and abreast with the best colleges of the country. We have here then some \$50,000 or \$55,000 as the minimum asked for in the centennial year. Is it too much for the ability of the church? Dickinson college rated \$100,000 in her centennial a few years sao. Heidelberg college at Tim, O., raised \$40,000 or \$40,000 a year or two ago for one new building, mainly within the bounds of ones. nod, the Ohio synod, about equal in ones. nod, the Ohio synod, about equal in numbers to the Potomac synod, about equal in ls it, then, two much to ask from the three East-rn synods, embracing perhaps two-thirds of the membership of the whole church, a: d at least fou or five times the strength of the Ohio synod, the sum of \$60,000 a the outcome of the centennial thankegiv-ing celebration?

a the outcome of the centennial thankegiv-ing celebration ? Was there not still a tother want named by the summi? Yes, but not a necessity in the A fis troof library building, for libraries, museum, cabinets, &a, would be a great ad dition to the buildings on the campus, and dition to the buildings on the campus, and serve a very important purpose, one part of which would be the securing for the o diege one of the best museums in the state, valued at five thousand dollars. This is quite worthy of being erected and named the Memorial Library hall, by some one who might thus consecrate the memory of a de-parted friend, or erect a mo ument to a fam-ily name. But if this is not done the college can wait.

can wait. Let us make sure at least of what is so necessary that the college cannet but suffer for the want of it. But there is the seminary scheme ! Yes,

that was fairly projected and endorsed by the synods before the centennial year came round. We hope it will also be realized, and round. We hope it will also be realized, and without delay at least one new professorship be successfully endowed, and if the Potomac synod is the party to do that, she may be ex-cused or lessening to that extent hor dona-tion to the colle v; but discouting that, the centennial obj o's cat still easily be realized. The Lord, in His providence, send this cen-ternial epoch to the church, and "time and tide wait for no one." It is an opportunity hat will never scain come to t is sceneralise.

hat will never again come to t is generation Long before another centennial returns al now living will have gone to another world What is to be done - ust be done now May the Lord incline the hearts and hands of all to dotheir part according to their ability, and the centennial work will be done, and well done !

Mr. Borcher on Dancing.

Henry Ward Beecher in Brooklyn Magazine People ask me frequently, " Do you think that there is any barm in dancing ?" No, I do not. There is much good in it. " Do you then, object to dancing parties ?" No; in themselves I do not. But where unkni youth, unrips muscle, unsettled and unhard ened nerves, are put through an excess o ened nerves, are put through an excess of excitement, treated with stimulants, fed irregularly and with unwholesome food, surrounded with rayely which is excessive, and which is protracted through hours when they should be asieep, 1 object, not because of the dancing, but because of the distpa-tion. It is taking the time that unquestion-ably was intended to sleep, and spending it in the highest state of exhilaration and ex-citement. The barm is not in the dancing itself; for if they danced as do the pea ants, in the open air, upon the grass under the trees, and in the day, it might be commended, not as virtuous, but still as belonging to those megative things that may be beautiful. But the wassall in the night, the wastefulness—I will not say of precious as nerves are—the disal-pation, continued night after night, and week after week through the whole season, it is this I deprecate as eating out the very life. I am not superstitue to observances, but I am siways thanktuit that there are forty days of Lent in the year, when folks can rest from their debauches and dissipalions ; when no round of excessive excitement in the pursuit of pleasure is permitted to come in and ruin the health and origing to the natural powers of the young. excitement, treated with stimulants, fed powers of the young.

A Terrible Combination. From the Texas Siftings. A small boy and a gun are hermious when apart, but they make a terrible of

from the Monumental City by the building of the great canais. Philadelphia and New York were receiving the lion's share of the traffic. The first meeting to further the project was called in 1827 and the road was opened to Wheeing in 1853. The first stone was laid in 1828 by Charles Carroll, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independ-ence. The house of Robert Garrett & Sons was founded in 1849 and was originally Some was founded in 1849 and was originally a wholesale grocery house. Here J. W. Gar-rett received his commercial education. When the Baltimore & Ohio had reached Wheeling its finances were in deplorable condition. The house of Garrett & Sons bought largely of the bonds, which were offored at low rates. This marks the first connection of the Garrett family with the railroad. J. W. Garrett was made president of the road in 1858. Since then the stock has sold at the enormous price of \$225 per share. The house of Garrett & Sons still exists as a banking establishment under the manage-ment of T. Harrison Garrett. Robert Garrett at the time of hiseleculon to the presidency of mont of T. Harrison Carrett. Robert Garrett at the time of hiselection to the presidency of the road was thirty-seven years of age. He is a graduate of Princeton college, and has spent several years in Europe, He bas made railroading a special study, and served as third vice president of the road, he was pro-moted to the first vice presidency and during the illness, that terminated in the death of his father, was practically at the head of the great corporation. The Baltimore & Ohio has extensive Western connections and is contin-ually extending its lines. The stock is held by private persons, and it is extremely rare that any of it is offered for sale. The Balti-more & Ohio Telegraph company, the only rival of the Western Union, is a conception of Hobert Garrett. He is connected with a number of banks and other inancial institu-tions. He is of robust physique which enat the time of his election to the pres tions. He is of robust physique which en-sbles him to perform the irksome duties of his office without physical injury to himself

#### BROILEO BHAD.

tend This If You Want to Know the Prope Way to Cook It. rom the Country Gentleman.

This is perhaps the best of many delight ful ways in which this tish can be served Have a fish of medium size cleaned and split

down the back ; lay on a large flat meat plat ter, in a marinade composed of one table spoonful of table oil, one of vinegar, and a little sait and pepper. Leave it in this for an hour, turning it occasionally. Rub the bars of a double gridiron with beef suct to prevent sticking, lay the fish on and broil slowing doing the inside first. Turn fre-quently, and vindicate your right to the title of a skillful cook, by sending it to table free from the slightest suspicion of scorch or burn. It will take from eight to fifteen minutes, according to the size of the fish. When the bone jets loose from the flesh easily. It is an infailible sign that the cooking is comple Two or three minutes more and it will be too much dried. Remove at once to a hot dish while you prepare some maitre d'hotel but-ter. Rub an ounce of cold butter with a tablespoontul of lemon juice, and sait and pepper. Lift the vertebra and spread this over, leaving it in the oven for just a minute to let the sauce permeate. The ros should be fried separately and

The role should be fried separately and spread with some of the butter in like man-ner, but if you are wise you will buy a male shad, and get the roles separately. It has a much finer flavor. A most delicate sauce for broiled shad is made by frying the meits and mashing them with the mattre d'hotel butter before spreading over the sish. Berve with this a dish of tender and delicious as-

with this a dish of tender and deilolous ar-peragus. You may also bake your shad with a very misisactory result. Stuff is with a dressing of bread crumbs, sessoned with butter, sait and popper and moistened with butter, sait and popper and moistened with gravy or stock. New up and iay in a dripping pan, having first tied several thin silces of fat sait pork on both upper and under surface by winding them about with pack thread. Basts with butter and water and bake from forty five minutes to an hour. Test with a fort gently in the thickest part to see if the hot dish while you add to the gravy in the pan a temponful of anchory same, the juice four we with cold water. Boil up well and

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