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Concaster Intelligencer

LANCASTER, JUNE 15, 1887.

College Education.

a days of college commencement all to give a little time to reflection part that the college should take file that part. Men look upon the from many different sides ; some of the college as a very useful instifor the production of lawyers, s, statesmen and men of affairs ; s, surveying the ranks of leadmen in all lines of life, can not see lege graduates monopolize the lead , and so conclude that there is not value after all in this much talked alms mater. Then there is another class inking men who see in the college of wonderfully delicate and ingenivice for the balancing and ballasting minds, that they may the better keep an ren and steady course through a stormy a quiet life. They do not claim for ge that it makes men of strong ar and clear mind, that it furnishes world with its leaders in any line of b, but they do claim that the ideal colthe a system of training so rigorous, so elastic, that by it men of small canot of what they have; men of og mind and firm purpose will be earnestly impressed with ideas of reability and duty; and men of transandent genius, or subtle talent, will learn how and why their gifts should be conled, developed and displayed, without storming them by narrow lines of thought. In these days of scientific and technical schools this last idea of the function of the college is too often forgotten. People expect the college graduate to be a well trained scientific man, forgetting that he is st pet hardly a fully developed human As a rule the mind does not reach

full development and strongest power antil years after graduation. In medical ce this has long been recognized, and the graduate of a medical school is not expected to have more than a good founda-tion for future learning ; his years of study have been as purely elementary as the a, b, c of a child. When this same principle is more widely recognized in its application to all branches of learning, the true function and the value of colleges will be more lly appreciated, and the wisdom of

the fir in the world's history, with it still at of our ci mains for the windom of later years to work its extinction. It does not seem that it should be too great an undertaking for the law, and it probably will not be when public sentiment is sufficiently enlisted against it to secure its overthrow; but while the people endure it then will be a sentiment and the secure it to be a set of the it there will be no remedy found for it.

The Law Invoked.

It seems to be the intention of the asso iation that has undertaken to secure the punishment of frauds upon the ballot, to bring the law to bear in the flagrant cases that have occurred at the late primary election. Prosecutions have been instituted. at least, and a fair presumption is that they are entered with honest intent to secure the vindication of the law. The pressure that will be brought to bear to defeat conviction will, however, be so great that we cannot have a very sanguine conviction that punishment will come home to the crime. But it is gratifying to know that the effort will be made, and to feel

some assurance that it will be made with vigor. Those who have undertaken it have too much of reputation at stake in their effort to willingly permit to be lax and ineffective.

THE INTELLIGENCES to-day publishes i supplement with illustrations of the college and presentations of the existing teaching force of the institution. This journal feels gratified to be thus able at this time to devote so much space to what is admittedly the greatest educational event in the history of this city. Every effort to have the large reading constituency of the INTELLIGENCER understand the true significance of the celebration has been made, and it is gratifying to note that the enterprise has been appre ciated. Departures of this kind cost much money, but the INTELLIGENCER feels it could not be expended in a better cause.

According to the New York Tribune, the prop reports just issued are much more prom ising than were expected two months ago Then it was known that there would be a de rease of about 2 per cent in acreage of winter wheat : now it is known that there is an increase of about 6 per cent in acreage of spring wheat, and that the condition of the whole crop promises a fair yield if the weather favors intil the harvest is completed. At the lowest the government reports would warrant an estimate of 430,000,000 bushels of whea', if no erious injury should be done hereafter, and to this we must add about 50,000,000 bushels which will remain from previous crops, so that the supply will probably insure mod. erately cheap bread for the people during the coming year. At the same time the supply will not greatly exceed requirements for home consumption and for export. This situation would tend to prevent extreme depression in price. The best results both for farmers and consumers, are realized when the supply does not vary too widely either way from the quantity required.

PERSONAL BISMARCK is seriously ill. DAVID DICKSON'S will leaving \$400,000 to his negro concubine, has been sustained in

Atlanta, Ga. REV. DR. HIGBEE will preach the funeral sermon of the late Rev. Dr. Johnston, in St. John's Reformed church, Lebanon, to-

THE LATE W. A. WHEELER left \$25,000 to home missions, \$5,000 to loreign missions, \$500 to his housekeeper, Betsy Chambers, and a few bequests to various friends. REV. GEORGE W. JERMAN, & well-known

Methodist minister, died Tuesday morning in Philadelphia, at the sge of S4. The de-ceased was born in Honeybrook, Chester county. JAMES H. MACDONALD, the new lieuten ant governor of Michigan, has an income of \$40,000 s year on an investment which cost him less than \$350. When Captain More

is in the hands of the public Oration "Industrial Education"-J. Ed-ward Snomler. Man is a being into whose composition enter a mental nature, a moral nature and a physical nature ; a symmetrical character is one in which these three natures are closely allied, and a failure to bestow upon any one of these the development to which it is susceptione, results in a defective and incomplete man. The value of a sym-metrical character can not be estimated. James A. Garfield recognized the force of this statement when he said "There is no American boy however poor, however hum American boy however poor, however bum-bie, who if he have a clear head, a true heart and a strong arm may not rise through all the grades of society and become the crown, the glory, the pillar of the state." He implies in this statement that a clear head, a true heart and a strong arm are essential elements in the irmation of character to the promotion of broacetive. arm are essential elements in the prosperity, and to the insurance of happiness. To this end industrial schools are established, which, by combining theory and practice, not only train the mind but the hand as well; a gradutrain the mind but the hand as well; a gradu-tate from these schools is able to cope success-fully with the difficulties encountered in the battle of life. In the schools of the old sys-tem there is a too rigid adherence to the text book. Memory is cultivated but reason, our innate guide, is allowed to ile dormant. The boy taught under this system imbibes many erroneous ideas and looks upon work with destation. The market is meagrely many erroneous ideas and looks upon work with detestation. The market is mesgrely supplied with skilled mechanics, but is amply provided with clerks and book-keepers. Industrial schools are essential to the proper training of boys. In former times it was the custom to indeature a boy to a trade but this is a thing of the pas not because it was detrimental to the boy but because the circumstances under which it flourished no longer exist. There is an other barrier which renders the acquire-ment of a trade difficult. It is the organiza-tion of iabor into unions, many of whose theories are based upon selfish motives. They theories are based upon seinsh motives. They teach that there is a certain amount of work to be done, and hence the fewer the work-men the greater the wages. The influx of foreign mechanics fails upon the young men at home. The workmen of the fu-ture must be a mechanic, hence the neces-sity of trade schools. The best results are attained when the hand and mind are closely ennight and work in unison. In a symattained when the hand and mind are closely spplied and work in unison. In a sym-metrically developed man the hand and mind are bound together in indissoluble bonds and the possessor is enabled to wreat prosperity from the clutches of unwilling fortune, despite surrounding circumstances and the insignificance of his position. Oration—" Nothing New Under the Sun," Lillian Sloat. How oithen we hear this ex-pression. Invention is one of the most an-cient characteristics of the human mind. From the earliest ages man has exercised the inventive faculty. It is pleasing to trace through the pages of history what the oldest nations of the world knew of the arts. To the nation—the Arabic or Indian, and the Roman. To the Phaenicians we owe our sliphabet. Astronomy had its early home alphabet. Astronomy had its early home among the Chaidean shepherds, and chemis-try among the Exptians. Medicine origi-nated in Exptians. Medicine origi-mat the Chaideans, etc. Other inventions may be mentioned by the score, but these will suffice to show the faisity of the state-ment there is "nothing new under the sun." Gavotte-Iron ville orchestra. Oration - "Forest Culture," Margaret Hougendobler. Every nation needs a large area of timber land. America has possessed and still possesses large forests but they are being rapidly cut down to clear the land for cultivation. In manufacturing districts forests are needed to prevent floods in the spring and droughts in the summer. Forests have a direct influence upon the climate. They cool the ground from the direct rays of the sun, and also by sending out moisture. Forests protect towns from wind and hurri-canes. They also prevent floods and droughts from which the Middle states suffer so much. Most of the European countries have realized that upon their forests to a great extent depends their greatness; and they have estatished forest achools. lphabet. habet. Astronomy had its early home ong the Chaldean shepherds, and chemis-among the Egyptians. Medicine origi-

EIGHT GRADUATES. THE CLASS US 'NT CURSIATS OF THEIS BUTS AND FIVE HIELS.

olambia's Opera House Crowded to Witness the Commencement Exercises of the florough High School-Synopsis of the Orations-Presents Given Each Member.

cises

COLUMBIA, June 15 .- The opera house was completely packed last evening when the fifteenth annual commencement exeof the Columbia high school were held. Parents, friends and pupils of the schools and others were present. On the stage were seated Reva. E. C. Griffiths, and J. R. Shoftner, the members of the school board, the teachers of the high school and the class of 's7, composed of the following : J. Edward Shomier, J. Edgar Hoffer, Percy S. Wilson, Miss Emilie Bucher, Maggie Hougendobler, Belle McCullough, Maggie MeManus, Lillie Sloat. The orations delivered by the different graduates showed careful thought and preparation, and were delivered in an excellent manner. Every word could be heard distinctly in every part of the auditorium. As the members finished speaking they were presented with baskets and bouquets of flowers, fruite, The motto of the class way, etc. The motio of the class way, "We Build the Ladder upon which we Mount." The exercises were conducted ac-cording to the following programme: Over-ture, "The Frairie"-Ironville orchestra; prayer, Rev. J. R Shoffner; salutatory, "The Tyranuy of Fashions," Percy S. Wil-son. He said the ladies and gentleman, members of the school board, superintendent and teachers and schoolmates ware welcomed

and teachers, and school mates were welcome to the exercises in the name of the class of 1857. We talk of American independence, liberty and freedom, yet there is in this coun-try, at this day, in this hour, a tyrant more powerful, more despotic than any Nero and Dionysius that ever contaminated this earth with his presence. That tyrant is Fashion. Many homestly believe that they are abso-lutely free from 'ashion and its laws, but they are wrong. We are atraid to break down the fences of fashion's prohibitions, atraid of jeers and ridicule, atraid of being denominated cranks by the world. It is natural that we should be, indeed it is seldom we find a man who to the exercises in the name of the class of be, indeed it is seidom we find a man who can live through the derision and ridicule of so-called friends. Among the derotees of fashion we see the greatest minds of the innes. Napoleon was extremely selfab; Bacon was not above receiving a bribe, and Elizabeth was exceedingly vain. In London the editor of the Morning Post holds the the editor of the Morning rost holds the power of making any person or thing fash-ionable or unfashionable. The editor is one of the leaders of fashion, who dictates dress to the civilized world. We boast of a gov-ernment that each man is monarch of his ernment that each man is monator of he own domain, yet we are devoted slaves of fashion. It dictates the dress for morning and evening wear, the kind of jeweiry to be worn, etc. The result is the amount of defaulters and embezziers. Fashion isaves defaulters and embezziers. Fashion isaves people penniless, degraded and bodily wrecks before their time. Oration.--- "The Formation of Character." Margaret M. McM anus. The term character is generally applied to certain qualities, virtues and vices by which one person is dis-tinguished from another. It is impossible to ind two persons exactly nlike in personal appearance and the same holds true in char-acter. Each one possesses his peculiar traits, which may be classified into the strong, the indifferent and the weak. Persons of strong character have made history. Washington and Gardeld are worthy examples. The moral character is the first in importance. It is a source of comfort and happiness to its pos-sessor. He is trusted because he shows him-self worthy. A good, sound, mural char-acter is not attained in an hour, a day, or even a year. It is constantly growing through life. We may make changes as the years pass on, still the prin-ciples are always the same, for once right is always right. The brst condition necessary to the formation of character is to have one's actions based on religious principles. Eduis a source of comfort and happiness to its posto the formation of character is to have one ac-actions based on religious principles. Edu-cation is of great importance, and by this is meant education in its will sense. The char-acter of each one lies in his own hands, and as the character is shapened so is his life. All should remember that the business of All should remember that the obtainess of life is to work out a glorious and happy eter-nity, and to help others to do likewise. Char-acter and reputation are entirely distinct. Character is what we are, and reputation is what we are said to be. Character is easily lost and a goodfn are easily familshed, but i to distinction is that character can be effected

distinction is that character can be effe

only by one's own conduct, while reputation



ULOTHING.

DET WOODS.

PALACE OF FASHION.

the conservative, yet broad and enlightened policy of Franklin and Marshall college will be proved.

## Nathan Hale.

On Tuesday a monument to Nathan Hale was unveiled in the Connecticut state capital, at Hartford. It is strange that the pathetic and tragical story of this patriot's brutal treatment and death at the hands of the British has not entirely eclipsed in the minds of Americans the incident of Major Andre's execution. Every American is familiar with the brilliant figure of the aristocratic Andre, but many only remember Nathan Hale as the whose treatment by the British justified the stern refusal of Washington to re the life of the British spy.

And yet the cold historic facts show the figure of Nathan Hale towering in the lime grandeur of a hero and a patriot by the side of Andre. The latter had disinguished himself chiefly in society, as the organizer of brilliant pageants and as a dashing, brilliant young soldier, with his mind on the selfish goal of glory. He found himself on the scaffold with the eyes of the world upon him, and he would have been weak indeed if he had not faced death like a man. The latter met death as an obscure rebel spy, without a friend near him, and after having been subjected to most brutal insults. There was no selfish glory in his mind when he mourned that he had but one life to give for his country. The monument at Hartford represents him standing with outstreched arms in an attitude suggestive of ta tamous words, and in that pose he should be more widely thought of by his countrymen as the embodiment of the purest patriotism and most unflinching bravery under circumstances far more trying than those surrounding the gallant Andre.

### ---The Wheat Gamble.

Chicago, which is the center of speculation in the provision market, is just expecing the collapse of an effort to steam up the price of wheat beyond the justificaof its natural conditions. The operation has been wholly a gambling one and no sympathy can be given to the losers, ough their undertaking was less object-able to the general interests than it suid have been had the endeavor been to sturally depress the price of the staple. The price to which wheat arose under manipulations was not excessive, nor did it exceed the value which it id have to make the farming industry roparly remunerative. Wheat is cheap enough at a dollar a bushel, and there is no great inducement to raise it in this section even at that price. It is produced so heaply on the rich prairies of the West but the Eastern farmer has found it a very erative crop of late years ; though has none that is better.

Gambling is an evil, is generally Gambling in provisions is the worst and it. There has often been effort The suppress it and moralists in all ages

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him less than \$300. When Captain Mwore discovered the Colby mine in the great Goge-ble iron range he sold a third interest to MacDonald for a few dollars. The land is now worked by a company which pays a roy-alty of 40 cents a ton. The royalty for the present year amounts to \$120,000, a third of which goes to Lieutenant Governor Mac-Donald. Donald. ---

## APPROFING GOFRENOR BEAVER For His Veto of the \$5,000 Appropriation for

Williams Grove Picnic The following resolutions were unant mously adopted at last meeting (June 11th) of Fulton Grange, No. 66 P. of H. The bill to which special reference is made is the one asking \$5,000 for Williams Grove pienic, which Governor Beaver vetoed :

WHEREAS certain bills were introduced at last session of our state legislature, or ensibly in the interest of agriculture, and believing that the funds of the state treasury should be conscientiously expended for the purposes and in the way prescribed by the constitution and, believing that many appropriations are asked for and received favorable considera-tion from our legislative bodies, the granting of which is wrong in principle as well a violation of law; therefore, Resolved, That we heartuly approve the action of Governor Beaver in carefully crutinizing every such bill and exercising his veto power whenever in his judgment such appropriation is unwarranted by the fundamental law of the state. Resolved, That while we as Patrons of Husbandry, and representatives of the agri-cultural class, expect and shall insist upon what is ours by right as well as by law, and are disposed to yield this much and nothing more to other classes, we certainly deprecate any ill advised act or attempt to compromise this position and place us before the country as dependent upon state bounty.

# Base Ball News.

The League games yesterday were: At New York : New York 5, Philadelphia 2; at Chicago : Chicago 19, Indianapolis 1; at Boaton : Boaton 8, Washington 2; at Pitts-burg : Detroit 5 Pittsburg 4. burg: Detroit S Pittsburg 4. The Association games yesterday resulted as follows: At Philadelphia: Cieveland 6, Athletic 3; at Baltimore: Baltimore 15, SL Louis 12; at Staten Island: Mets 5 Louisvilla 2. Louisville 3.

Louisville 3. Fitteen thousand people saw Baltimore defeat St. Louis yesterday and they all wish they would repeat the victory to-day. "Cub" Stricker was happy yesterday when his team downed the Athletics. Dan Brouthers has been off the Detroit

team for some days.

TO SUFFERERS FROM WEAK SPINE. Persons suffering from weak back will take confort in reading the following letter from

Mr. A. W. Barrett, of Oswego, N. Y : Ten years ago I was afflicted with a lame back. Ten years uso I was afflicted with a lame back. The pain was so severe that I could hardly waik or get about. Hearing much said about all-cook's Ponces PlastElls, I appled two to the lower part of my spine. In a week I was very much better. I put on fresh plasters at the end of ten days, and two weeks afferwards found of ten days, and two weeks afferwards found myself entirely weil. If i get a very severe cold I somstimes have a return of this weakness of the spine, but Allcock's Ponces PlastElls cure me in three or four days. e in three or four days.

A farmer once told us that he would not be without Dr. Buil's cough Syrup it it cost that

bottle. Mr. J. M. Keesler, Merchant Tallor, 42 German Street, Baltimore, Md., says :="1 find Saivation Off effectual and speedy in the cure of neural-

## SPRUIAL NOTICES.

Instructive Kending

Borrecive Reading. Borne of the testimonals from different people relative to Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and the redief it has given them when distressed by head.che, entache, and toothache are as interesting read-ing as you will find. This being a standard medicine, is sold everywhere by drugrists. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Evidence of the Best Kind. Richard T. Hobinson, is a druggist living in Racina, Wis. Here is waat he says: A filoked with inryngitis I was unable to articulate a word distinctly for fully two months. A liberal application of Thomas Ecisetric Oil completely cured me. Am pleased to recommend it " For-sale by H B. Ucchran, druggist, 187 and 189 Worth Queen street, Lancester.

The causes which have led to the destruction of forests are numerous. We use timber for railroads, for tools, for fail and for building material. The United S also encourages tree planting by allowing a man the land on which he plants trees. First culture should be encouraged by every state and also by the local authorities. Registion.—"Damon and Pythias," Emilie